

AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
LIFE and *WRITINGS*
OF
HOMER.

The SECOND EDITION.



Gravelot, inv.

G. Scottin, sculp.

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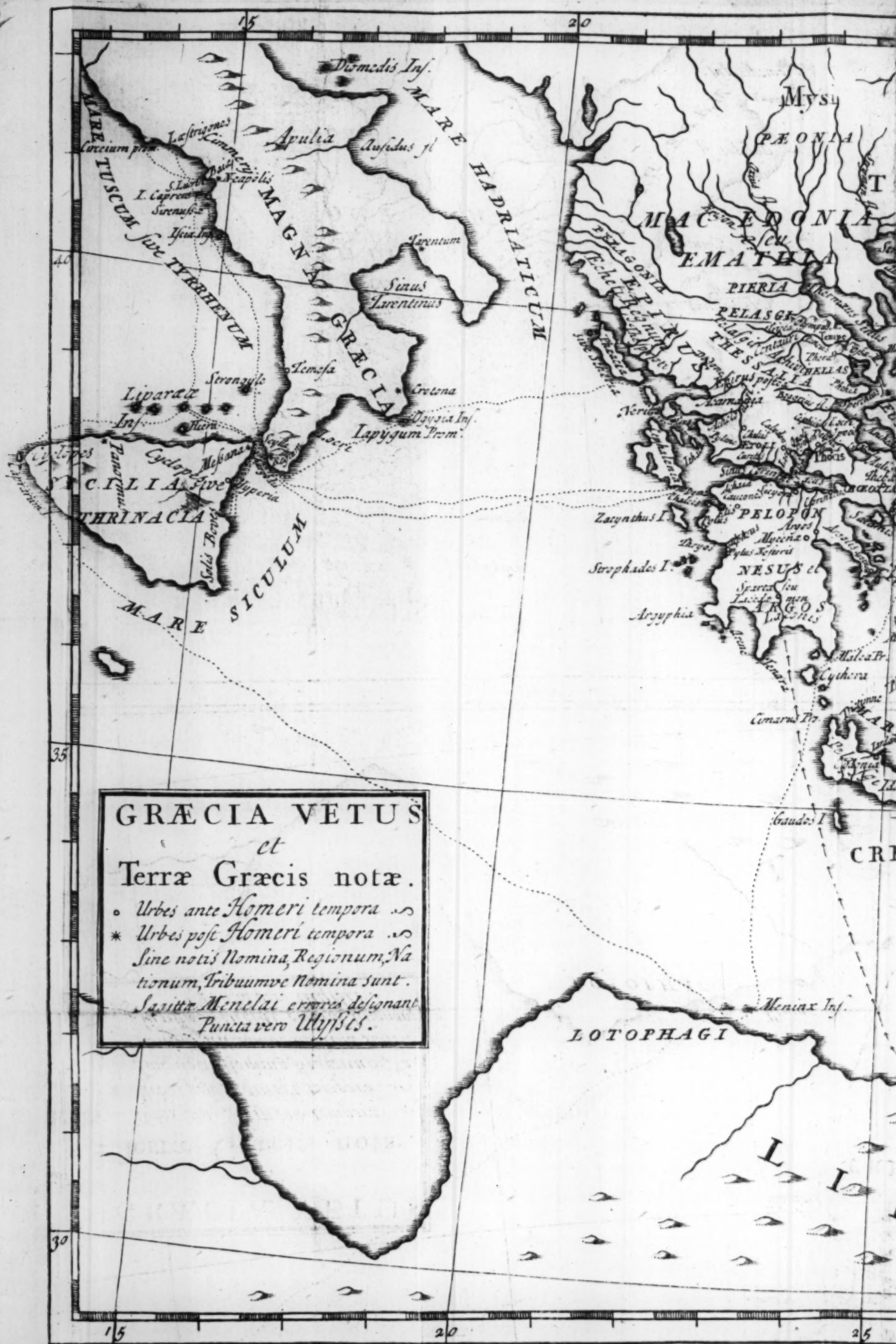
The Right Honourable

*A * * * ** Earl of * * * * *

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Notes are intended only as Proofs; and are long in some places where an Induction of Facts was necessary. The Translations from ancient Authors, being designed for the same purpose, are almost literal; which is the reason why they are not taken from more poetical Versions.

Speedily will be publish'd, *A Translation of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French Notes: which may be had separate by those who purchased the first Edition.*







MY LORD,

IT is the good-natured Advice of an admired Sect. i. *Ancient*, To think over the several Virtues and Excellencies of our Acquaintance, when we have a mind to indulge ourselves, and be chearful. His Friends, it wou'd seem, were sincere and constant, or found it their Interest to appear so; else the Remembrance of good or great Qualities, never to be employed in his Service, cou'd not have proved so entertaining.

B

'Tis

Sect. I. 'Tis however certain, That the Pleasures of Friendship and mutual Confidence, are pursued in one shape or other by Men of all Characters: Neither Business, nor Diversions, nor Learning, can exempt us from the Power of this agreeable Passion. Even a fancied Presence affects our Minds, and raises our Spirits both in Thought and Action. The Moralist's Direction extends its Influence to every part of Life; and at this moment I put it in practice, while I endeavour to enliven a few Thoughts, upon no mean Subject, *by addressing them to your Lordship.*

IT is HOMER, *My Lord*, and a Question concerning him which has been looked upon as hitherto unresolved: "*By what Fate or Disposition of things it has happened, that None have equalled him in Epic-Poetry for two thousand seven hundred Years, the Time since he wrote; Nor any, that we know, ever surpassed him before.*" For this is the Man, whose Works for many Ages were the Delight of Princes^a, and the Support of Priests, as well as the Wonder of the Learned, which they still continue to be.

How unsafe soever it might have been, to have said so of old at Smyrna^b, where Homer

was

^a Πτολεμαῖος ὁ φιλοπάτωρ, κατακινώντας Ὁμήρου Νεών, αὐτοὺς μὲν καλῶς ἐχάρισε, κύκλῳ δὲ τὰς πόλεις ἀειέσησε τὰ ἀγάλματα ὅσους ἀνίστοιχοντα τῷ Ὁμήρῳ. Ἀλλιδαν.

^b Strabo, speaking of Smyrna, says, Ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ βιβλιοθήκη καὶ τὸ Ὀμηρεῖον· ἐν αὐτῇ γὰρ ἐχρυσά Νεὴν Ὁμήρου καὶ ξόανον ἀντιστοιχόντα

was deified, or at *Chios* among his Posterity ^c, Sect. 1. I believe it wou'd be difficult to persuade your Lordship, " That there was a *Miracle* in the case. *That*, indeed, wou'd quickly put an end to the Question: For were we really of the same Opinion as the Ancients, that *Homer* was inspired from *Heaven*; that he sung, and wrote as the *Prophet* and *Interpreter* of the Gods ^d, we should hardly be apt to wonder: Nor wou'd it surprize us much, to find a Book of an heavenly Origin without an Equal among human Compositions: To find the Subject of it equally useful and great, the Stile just, and yet sublime, the Order both simple and exquisite; to find the Sentiments natural without lowness, the Manners real, and withal so extensive, as to include even the *Varieties* of the chief Characters of Mankind; We shou'd expect no less, considering whence it came: And *That* I take to have been the Reason, why none of the Ancients have attempted to account for this Prodigy. They acquiesced, it is probable, in the Pretensions, which the Poet constantly makes to celestial Instruction, and seem to have been of *Tacitus's* Opinion, " That it is more pious

B 2

" and

ται δὲ ἔτι διαφερντως τὰ Ποιητῶ. Καὶ δὴ καὶ Νόμισμα ἢ χαλκῶ παρ' αὐτοῖς Ὀμηρίῳ λέγεται. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒ. 18. This Structure was built by *Lyfimachus*, one of *Alexander's* Successors.

^c Ἀμφισβητοῦ δὲ καὶ Ὀμήρῳ ΧΙΟΙ, μαρτυρεῖον μὲν τὰς ὈΜΗΡΙΔΑΣ χαλκίδας, ἀπὸ δὲ τὰ ἐκείνη γένος περχειζέμενοι. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒ. 18

^d Ὡς φήσιν ὁ ΘΕΟΣ, καὶ θείῳ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ.

Πλάτων. ἈΛΚΙΔΑΔ. β.

Sect. I. “ and respectful to believe, than to enquire
 “ into the Works of the Gods ^c.”

BUT the happy Change that has been since wrought upon the face of religious Affairs, leaves us at liberty to be of the contrary Opinion: Tho’ in ancient times it might have gone near to banish us from *Smyrna* or *Colophon*, yet at present it is become perfectly harmless; and we may any where assert, “ That *Homer’s* Poems
 “ are of *human Composition*; inspired by no
 “ other Power than his own natural Faculties,
 “ assisted by the Chances of his Education:
 “ In a word, That a *Concourse* of *natural*
 “ Causes conspired to produce and cultivate
 “ that mighty Genius, and gave him the no-
 “ blest Field to exercise it in, that ever fell to
 “ the share of a Poet.”

HERE, *My Lord*, there seems to be occasion for a little Philosophy, to put us, if possible, upon the *Track* of this singular Phenomenon: It has shone for upwards of two thousand Years in the *Poetic* World; and so dazzled Mens Eyes, that they have hitherto been more employed in gazing at it, than in enquiring *What formed it, or How it came there?* And very fortunately, the Author of all Antiquity, who seems to have made the happiest union of the *Courtier* and the *Scholar*, has determined a Point that might have given us some trouble. He has laid it down as a Principle, “ That
 “ the greatest Genius cannot excel without

^c De Moribus Germanorum.

“ Culture;

“ Culture; nor the finest Education produce Sect. I.

“ any thing Noble without natural Endow-

“ ments f.” Taking this for granted, We may assure ourselves that *Homer* hath been happy in them both; and must now follow the dark Hints afforded us by Antiquity, to find out *How a blind strolling Bard could come by them.*

I DO not chuse to entertain your Lordship with the *Accidents* about his Birth & ; though some Naturalists would look upon them as the Beginnings of his good Fortune. I incline rather to observe, That he is generally reputed to have been a Native of *Asia the less*; a Tract of Ground that for the Temperature of the *Climate*, and Qualities of the *Soil*, may vie with any in *Europe* ^h. It is not so fat and fruitful as the Plains of *Babylon* or Banks of the *Nile*, to effeminate the Inhabitants, and beget Laziness and Inactivity: But the Purity and Benignity of the Air, the Varieties of the Fruits and Fields, the Beauty and Number of the Rivers, and the constant Gales from the happy Isles of the western Sea, *all conspire* to bring its Productions of every kind to the highest Perfection: They inspire that Mildness of Temper, and Flow of Fancy,

B 3

which

f Horat. De Arte Poet.

g Σωκράτης τὴν παιδείαν (ἀντίθετος Ὁμήρου) μεγάλαν ἀνδρὶ λαδεδίαι, ἐν γαστρὶ χεῖν. Herodot. βίβλ. Ὁμήρου.

h *Mimnermus*, a Man of a delicate Taste, who knew the Country well, calls it, *ἡ εὐρὴν Ἀσίαν*, the lovely *Asia*: And *Herodotus*, who was acquainted with it, and most of the fine Countries then known, affirms, *οἱ μὲν Ἴωνες ἔπει, τὴν δὲ Πανιώνιον ἐστὶ, τὰ μὲν Ὀρεγνὸς καὶ τῶν Ὀρεγνῶν ἐν τῇ καλλιῇ ἐτύγχανον ἰδρυσάμενοι πόλεις πάντων ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἰδόμεν.* Herodot. Κλειώ.

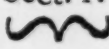
Sect. I. which favour the most extensive Views, and give
 the finest Conceptions of *Nature* and *Truth*.

IN the Division commonly made of Climates, the Rough and Cold are observed to produce the strongest Bodies, and most martial Spirits; the hotter, lazy Bodies with cunning and obstinate Passions; but the *temperate Regions*, lying under the benign Influences of a genial Sky, have the best Chance for a fine Perception, and a proportioned Eloquence ⁱ. Good

Sense

ⁱ Lest it be thought that these Consequences are strained, it may be worth while to set down the Opinion at length of the Great Hippocrates, in his Treatise of Air, Water, and Situation: Εύλομαι δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης δίδειναι, ὁκόσων διαφέρειν ἀλλήλων ἐς τὰ πάντα.—τὴν Ἀσίην πλεονεχέει διαφέρειν σφίσι τῆς Ἑσπερίας πᾶσι τὰς εὐσας τῶν ὅλων πάντων, τὴν δὲ ἐκ γῆς θερμώτερον καὶ τῆς ἀνθρώπων, πολὺ γὰρ καλλίον· αὐτὴ μείζονα πάντα γίνεταί ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἢ τῇ χάρι τῆς χώρας ἡμερωτέρη, καὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡπιαστερα καὶ ἐνεργώτερα. Τὰ δὲ αἰσθάνονται τῶν περὶ τῆς κρύου, ὅτι τὰς ἡλίας ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀνατολῶν κείται πρὸς τὴν ἡῶν, τὰς τε ψυχρὰς πορρωτέρω. Τὴν δὲ αὐξάνει καὶ ἡμερωτέρα παρέχει πλεονεχίαν πάντων, ὁκόσων μὴδὲν ἢ ἐπικρατέων βιαιότης, ἀλλὰ πάντῃ ἰσομετρίᾳ δυναμένη. Ἐχει δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίην ὅσα πάντα καὶ ὁμοίως· ἀλλ' ὅσα μὲν τῆς χώρας ἐν μέσῳ κείται τὰ θερμὰ καὶ τὰ ψυχρὰ, αὐτὴ μὲν ἐν καρποτάτῃ ἐστὶ, καὶ ἐνδεσάτῃ, καὶ ἐνδεσάτῃ, καὶ ὕδασι μάλιστα κέχρηται, τοῖσι δὲ οὐρανίοισι καὶ τοῖσι ἐκ τῆς γῆς. Οὐτε γὰρ ἐκ τῶν θερμῶν ἐκκένανται λίαν· οὐτε ὑπὸ ἀνυχμῶν καὶ ἀνδρείας ἀσθενεῖται· οὐτε ὑπὸ ψυχρῶν πύγνυται· νοσῶντες δὲ διὰ τοῦτο χεῖρος ἐστὶ, ὑπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων πολλῶν καὶ χιόνος. Τὰ τε ὁμοία αὐτῇ πολλὰ εὐκλὴς γίνεσθαι, ὁκόσων τὴν ἀπὸ σπερμάτων, καὶ ὁκόσων αὐτὴ ἡ γῆ ἀσθενεῖ οὐτὰ, ὧν τοῖσι καρπῶσι χρεόνται ἀνθρώποι, ἡμερῶντες ἐξ ἀγρίων, καὶ εἰς ἐπιτήδειον μεταφυτεύοντες. Τὰ δὲ ἐν τρεσούτοις κτήνεα ἐνδυνεῖν εὐκλὴς καὶ μάλιστα, τίκτειν δὲ πυκνότερα, καὶ ἐκτρέφειν καλλίως. Τὴν δὲ Ἀνδράποδος εὐτρεσθῆς εἶναι, καὶ τὸ εἶδος καλλίως, καὶ μεγέθει μεγίστης, καὶ ἡλικία διαφόρος ἐς τὰ τε εἶδη αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ μεγέθη. Εὐκλὴς δὲ τὴν χώραν ταύτην ποσειδώνια εἶναι, τὰ κατὰ τὴν εὐρίαν καὶ τὴν αἰσθητικὴν τῆς Ὠρέας. Τὰ δὲ ἀνδρείων, καὶ τὰ ἀταλαίπωρον, καὶ τὸ ἔμπροσθεν, καὶ τὸ θυμωδὲς, καὶ ἂν δυνάιεν ἐν πιαυτῇ φύσει ἐγγίνεσθαι, μήτε ὁμόφυλον, μήτε ἀλλόφυλον, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἡδονὴν κρατεῖν. Ἰπποκράτης περὶ τοῦτων, &c.

To the same Purpose the Philosopher, Ἡ Θεία (Ἀθηνᾶ) πρεσβύτερος ἐμᾶς κατήγεσεν, ἐκλεξάμενη τὸν ἐν ᾧ κατέμελλε, τὴν Εὐκλειαν τῆς Ὠρέας· αὐτὴν κατέδρα, ὅτι φρονιμότερα τότε ἀνδρείας εἶσιν.

Sense is indeed said to be the Product of every Sect. i. Country, and I believe it is; but the richest  Growths, and fairest Shoots of it, spring, like other Plants, from the happiest Exposition and most friendly Soil^k.

THE pursuing a Thought thro' its remotest Consequences, is so familiar to your Lordship, that I need hardly mention the later History of this Tract of Land. It has never failed to shew its Virtue, when *Accidents from abroad* did not stand in the way. In the early Times of Liberty, the first, and greatest Number of *Philosophers* ^l, *Historians* ^m, and

Poets

^k *Ingenia* Hominum ubique locorum *situs* format. Q. Curtius, Lib. viii. The Proof of this Assertion is attempted in form in a Treatise of Galen's; *That the Manners of Mankind depend upon the Constitution of their Bodies.*

^l *Thales* of *Miletus*, contemporary with *Cyrus*: *Anaximander*, *Anaximenes*, his Scholars, of the same Place. *Pythagoras* of *Samos*. *Heraclitus* of *Ephesus*; and *Hermagoras*, who was banished that City for his too great Sobriety. *Cbrysippus* was of *Solis*, *Zeno* of *Cyprus*, *Anaxagoras* of *Clazomene*. *Xenophanes*, the Naturalist, was of *Colophon*. *Cleanthes*, the Stoic, of *Assus*, where *Aristotle* staid for many Years. *Metrodorus*, the great Friend of *Epicurus*, was of *Lampsacus*; where this Philosopher too dwelt so long that he may almost pass for a Native. *Theophrastus*, and his Companion *Phanias*, were of *Erebus*, and his Successor *Neleus*, the Heir of *Aristotle's* Library, was of *Scepsis*. These, and *Xenocrates* the Platonic, *Arcefilas* the Academic, *Protarchus* the Epicurean, and *Eudoxus* the Mathematician, *Plato's* Friend (all great Names in Philosophy) drew their first Breath on the same Coast: As did likewise *Hippocrates*, *Simus*, *Erasistratus*, *Asclepiades*, *Apollonius*, the greatest Masters of Medicine. It is also observable, that of the seven early Sages, called the *wise Men* of *Greece*, Four belonged to this Climate: *Pittacus* of *Mitylene*, *Bias* of *Priene*, *Cleobulus* the *Lindian*, and the abovementioned *Milesian Thales*.

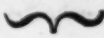
^m *Hecataeus* and *Pherecydes*, the two oldest Historians the *Greeks* had, was the one of *Miletus*, and the other of the little Island *Syros*. *Hellanicus* was of *Lesbus*, *Theopompus* of *Chios*: Old *Scylax* was of *Caryanda*. *Ephorus*, the great Historian, was of *Cunæ*;

Sect. I. *Poets* ⁿ, were Natives of the *Asiatic* Coast, and adjacent Islands. And, after an Interval of Slavery, when the Influences of the *Roman* Freedom, and of their mild Government, had reached that happy Country, it repaid them, not only with the Delicacies of their Fields and Gardens, but with the more valuable Productions of Men of Virtue and Learning^o; and in such Numbers, as to fill their Schools,

Ctesias, Physician to *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*, and a great Writer of Wonders, was of *Gnidus*: To whom if you join the inimitable *Herodotus*, you will have the Names of the chief Historians among the *Greeks*, excepting the two *Athenians*, *Thucydides* and *Xenophon*.

ⁿ *Hesiod*, near *Homer*'s own Days, was of *Cumæ*; *Mimnermus* of *Colophon*, *Archilochus* of *Paros*, *Tyrtæus* of *Miletus*; *Tales*, the Poet and Law-giver, and *Epimenides*, the Charmer, were of *Crete*. *Anacreon* was a *Teian*, *Simonides* a *Cean*, *Arion* and *Terpander* were *Lesbians*: And not to mention the particular Places of every one's Birth, The admired *Sappho*, her Lover *Alcæus*, *Bacchylides*, *Chærilus* (not *Alexander*'s,) *Phocylides*, *Bion*, *Simnias*, *Philetas*, *Ion* the Tragedian, *Philemon* *Menander*'s Rival, *Hegemon* *Epaminondas*'s Panegyrist, and the Astronomic Poet *Aratus*, were all born in this Poetical Region. It had also the Honour of producing the *Erythraean Sibyl*, and another inspired Lady, *Athenais*, under *Alexander*. But what is by far the most remarkable upon this Article is, That the famous FIVE, who distinguished themselves in *Epic-Poetry*, were all Natives of this very Climate, and the two greatest born in the two neighbouring Towns, *Cumæ* and *Smyrna*. Hear the Testimony of the learned *Tricetus*: Γεγόνασι δὲ τέτων τῶν Ποιητῶν (Ἑπικῶν) ἄνδρες ὀνομαστοὶ πέντε. Οὐμῆς ὁ παλαιός, Ἀντίμαχος ὁ Κολοζώνιος, Παρύασις, Πείσανδρος ὁ Καμειρεὺς, καὶ ἔτι ὁ Ἑσίοδος. Ἰων. Τζέτζης εἰς Ἑσίοδον. *Pisander* was of *Rhodes*, and of great Reputation. Πείσανδρος ὁ διασημώτατος Ποιητὴς, Καμειρεὺς ἦν. Σπεσαν. περὶ πολέων. *Antimachus* wrote the *Theban War*; and *Panyasis* the *Labours of Hercules*: He was of *Halicarnassus*. *Suidas* says of him, Σέσω δὲ τὴν τὴν Ποιητικὴν ἐπὶ νύχτι, He retrieved Poetry when it was almost extinguished.

^o *Panatus*, *Stratocles*, *Andronicus* the Peripatetic, *Leonidas* the Stoic, and before them *Praxiphanes*, *Eudemus*, and *Hieronimus*, were all of *Rhodes*. *Posidonius* was of *Apamea* in *Syria*, but lived, governed, and taught in the same Island. *Charon* the Historian, *Ademantus*,

Schools, and the Houses of the Great; to be Sect. I.
Companions for their Princes^p, and to leave 
some noble Monuments for Posterity.

It will probably be thought too great a Re-
finement to observe, that *Homer* must have
been

tus, and *Anaximenes* the Rhetor, were of *Lampsacus*. *Agatharchides* the Aristotelic, of *Gnidus*. *Erastus* and *Caryscus*, of the Socratic School, were Natives of *Scepsis* near *Troy*. That little Place was formerly famous for the Birth of *Demetrius*, the celebrated Critic, contemporary with *Aristarchus*; and of *Metrodorus*, a Man of high Spirit and Eloquence, the unhappy Favourite of the great *Mithridates*. *Hegeſias*, *Xenocles*, and *Menippus*, were the Authors and greatest Ornaments of the *Asiatic* Eloquence: And in general, the Teachers of Oratory and Philosophy came from the same Coast: *Diophanes*; *Potamon* and *Leſbocles*, great Men and Rivals, from *Mitylene*; *Crinagoras*, *Dionysius Atticus*, *Diodorus Sardinianus*, *Diotrephes*, *Alexander* surnamed *Lychnus*, *Dionysocles*, and *Damascus* called *Scombrus*; *Apollonius Nyſæus*, *Menecrates*, *Apollonius Malacus*, *Nicias* of *Cos*, who grew ambitious and turned Tyrant; *Theodorus Cronus* the Dialectic, *Archidamus*, *Antipater*, *Nestor*, *Stoics*; with many others, whom ſee in *Seneca* the Father, his *Controverser*. & *Suaſor*. Lib. where he relates the Sentences of the *Grecian* Masters.

^p *Theophanes* the Historian, *Pompey's* great Friend and Counsellor, was of *Mitylene*: His Son was afterwards Prefect of *Asia*. *Aristodemus* of *Nyſa* had been *Pompey's* Master; and his Cousin-german of the same Name, was entrusted with the Education of the Children of that great Man. *Pompey's* younger Son, *Sextus*, when he was Lord of the Seas, had *Dionysius* the *Halicarnasſean* among his Friends, the celebrated Historian and Critic. *Theopompus* of *Gnidus*, and his Son, were both Favourites of *Julius Cæſar*; and the Father had a great hand in his short Administration. *Apollonius Molo* was *Cicero's* Master. *Pompey* going to his Eastern Expedition, paid *Posidonius* a Viſit in his School at *Rhodes*, and humbled his *Faſces* at the Gate, as they uſed to do to a Superior: When he was about to take leave, he asked his Commands, and this courtly Philoſopher bid him, in a line of *Homer*,

Ἄνδρ' ἀεικεῖν καὶ πάντες ὑπὲρ πάντων ἄλλων;

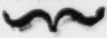
Always excell and ſhine above the reſt; —the thing in the World he moſt wanted to do. *Hybreas*, the fineſt Speaker in his time, was in high Favour with *Marc Antony*; and the Care of *Auguſtus's* Manners was committed, by *Cæſar* his Uncle, to *Apollodore* the *Pergamenian*. The elder *Athenodore* needs no other Proof of his Virtue and Merit, than that he lived and died with *Marcus Cato*. The younger held

Sect. I. been the first or second Generation after the
 ~~~~~ Transplantation or rather the final Settlement  
 of this Colony, from the rocky *Morea* to these  
 happy Lands: A Situation, in which Nature is  
 observed to make the most vigorous Efforts, and  
 to be most profuse of her genial Treasure. The  
 Curious in Horses are concerned to have a  
 mixed Breed, a Remove or two from the fo-  
 reign Parent; and what Influence it might have  
 here, will belong to the Curious in *Mankind* to  
 determine.

IF *Homer* then came into the World in  
*such* a Country, and under so *propitious* an A-  
 spect of Nature, We must next enquire, "What  
 " Reception he met with upon his Arrival; in  
 " what Condition he found things, and what  
 " Dispositions they must produce in an exalted  
 " Genius, and comprehensive Mind." This is  
 a difficult Speculation, and I shou'd be under  
 some Apprehensions how to get thro' it, if  
 I did not know that Men moving, like your  
 Lordship, in the higher Spheres of Life, are  
 well acquainted with the Effects of *Culture* and  
*Education*. They know the Changes they are  
 able to produce; and are not surprized to find  
 them, as it were, new-moulding human Crea-  
 tures, and transforming them more than *Ur-*

*ganda*

held a high Place in *Augustus's* Favour, grew dearer to him the  
 longer he lived, got great Honour; and, when weary of the Court,  
 returned with absolute Power from the Prince to reform and govern  
 his native City. He was succeeded in Favour and Honour by *Nestor*  
 the Academic, who was charged with the Education of the noble  
*Marcellus*, *Octavia's* Son, and apparent Heir of the Empire.

*ganda* or *Circe*. The Influence of Example and Sect. I.  
Discipline is, in effect, so extensive, that some  very acute Writers have mistaken it for the only Source of our Morals<sup>a</sup>: tho' their Root lies deeper, and is more interwoven with our *Original* Frame. However, as we have at present only to do with *Homer*, in his Poetical Capacity, we need give ourselves no further Trouble in considering the Tenour of his Life, than as it served to raise him, To be the *Prince* of his Profession.

IN this Search, we must remember that *young Minds* are apt to receive such strong Impressions from the Circumstances of the Country where they are born and bred, that they contract a mutual kind of *Likeness* to those Circumstances, and bear the Marks of the Course of Life thro' which they have passed. A Man who has had great Misfortunes, is easily distinguished from one who has lived all his Days in high Prosperity; and a Person bred to Business, has a very different Appearance from another brought up in Sloth and Pleasure: Both our Understanding and Behaviour receive a Stamp from our Station and Adventures; and as a liberal Education forms a Gentleman, and the contrary a Clown, in the same manner, if we take things a little deeper, are our Minds and Manners influenced by the Strain of our Lives. In this view, the Circumstances that may reasonably be thought to have the greatest Effect upon us, may perhaps be reduced to these following:

<sup>a</sup> *Monf. Mothe le Vayer, &c.*



Sect. I. FIRST, The *State of the Country* where a Person is born and bred; in which I include the common *Manners* of the Inhabitants; their *Constitution* civil and religious, with its *Causes* and *Consequences*: — Their *Manners* are seen in the *ordinary* way of Living, as it happens to be polite or barbarous, luxurious or simple.

NEXT, the *Manners* of the *Times*, or the prevalent Humours or Professions in vogue: — These two are publick, and have a common effect on the whole Generation. Of a more confined Nature is, first, *Private Education*; and after that, *the particular Way* of Life we chuse and pursue, with our *Fortunes* in it.

FROM these Accidents Men in every Country may be justly said to draw their Character, and derive their Manners. They make us *what we are*, in so far as they reach our Sentiments, and give us a peculiar Turn and Appearance: A Change in any one of *them* makes an Alteration upon *Us*; and taken together, we must consider them as the Moulds that form us into those Habits and Dispositions, which sway our Conduct, and distinguish our Actions.





*Gravelot, del.*

*Scott, sculp.*

## S E C T. II.

**T**HERE are some Things, *My Lord*, Sect. 2.  
 which, tho' they happen in all Ages, are  
 yet very hard to describe. Few People are ca-  
 pable of observing them; and therefore Terms  
 have not been contrived to express Perceptions  
 which are taken from the widest Views of Hu-  
 man Affairs. Of this kind is a Circumstance  
 which attends the Fate of every Nation. It  
 may be called a *Progression of Manners*; and  
 depends

Sect. 2. depends for the most part upon our Fortunes:

**W** As they flourish or decline, so we live and are affected; and the greatest Revolutions in them produce the most conspicuous Alterations in the other: For the Manners of a People seldom stand still, but are either polishing or spoiling. In Nations, where for many Years no considerable Changes of Fortune happen, the various Rises and Falls in their moral Character are the less observed: But when, by an Invasion and Conquest, the Face of things is wholly changed; or when the original Planters of a Country, from a State of Ignorance and Barbarity, advance, by Policy and Order, to Wealth and Power, it is *then*, that the Steps of the Progression become observable: We can see every thing on the growing Hand, and the very *Soul* and *Genius* of the People rising to higher Attempts, and a more *liberal Manner*.

FROM the Accounts left us of the State of *ancient Greece*, by the most accurate of their Historians <sup>a</sup>, we may perceive *three Periods* in their Affairs. The *first*, from the dark Ages, of which they had little or no Knowledge <sup>b</sup>, to the time of the *Trojan War*. The *second*, from the taking of *Troy*, to the *Persian Invasion*, under *Xerxes*. The *third*, from that time, to the loss of their Liberty, first by the *Macedonians*,  
and

<sup>a</sup> *Thucydides*, Lib. i.

<sup>b</sup> Cur supera Bellum Thebanum & Funera Trojæ,  
Non alias alii quoque res cecinere Poetæ?  
Quo tot facta Virum toties cecidere? Nec usquam.  
Æternis famæ Monumentis insita florent?

T. Lucre

and then by the *Romans*. *Greece* was peopled in Sect. 2. the First; she grew, and the *Constitution* was settled in the Second; *she enjoyed it* in the Third, and was in all her Glory. From the two *first* Periods *Homer* drew his *Imagery* and *Manners*, learned his *Language*, and took his *Subject*, which makes it necessary for us to review them.

WHAT is properly called *Greece*, is but a rough Country: It boasts indeed, as well it may in such an Extent, many a fine Vale, and delicious Field; but taking it together, the Soil is not rich or inviting. It was anciently but thinly inhabited; and these Inhabitants were exposed to the greatest Hardships: They had no constant nor fixed Possessions; but there were frequent Removes, one Nation or Tribe expelling another, and possessing themselves of their Seats: This was then look'd upon to be a Calamity, but not near so grievous as we imagine it now, or indeed as they themselves thought it afterwards: For there being no Traffick among them, or secure Intercourse, they had but the bare Necessaries of Life: They planted no Lands, acquired no Superfluities, and built only Shelters from the Weather<sup>d</sup>: Experience

<sup>c</sup> ἢ ἑλλὰς ἔ παλαιὰ βεβαίως οἰκισμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστεύουσιν τὰ τεύχεα.

Θυκιδ. β. α.

<sup>d</sup> Nec robustus erat curvi Moderator Aratri  
 Quisquam; nec scibat ferro mollirier Arva;  
 Nec nova defodere in terram Virgulta; nec altis  
 Arboribus, veteres decidere falcibu' ramos.  
 Quod Sol atque Imbres dederant, quod Terra creâret  
 Sponte suâ, satis id placabat Pectora donum:  
 Glandíferas inter curabant Corpora Quercus.

T. Lucret. Lib. 5<sup>to</sup>.

Sect. 2. rience made them sensible of the Uncertainty of their Possessions; and as they knew not how soon a superior Force might spoil them of their Lands, so they were sure of finding such a scanty Subsistence as they then enjoyed, in any Country where they happened to wander; and therefore, without making much Opposition, they quitted their sorry Dwellings, and made room for an Invader.

OF a piece with this way of living at Land, was their Manner *at Sea*, as soon as they began to build Ships, and ventured to visit distant Coasts: They turned themselves wholly to Piracy; and were so far from thinking it *base*, that the living by Plunder gave a Reputation for Spirit and Bravery. This Practice continued long in *Greece*, not among the meaner sort of People only; but the most powerful of the Tribe sailed out with those under their Command, took what Ships they met; and, if they thought their Numbers sufficient, they often fell upon the Villages along the Coast, killed the Men, and carried the Women and Goods to their Ship <sup>e</sup>. *Thucydides* says, that even in his time there were several uncivilized Countries in *Greece*, whose Inhabitants lived both by Sea and Land after the old barbarous manner <sup>f</sup>.

## THESE

\* Πορθηται γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ ἐπιδυμηται τ' ἀλλοτείας, κατὰ σπάνιν γῆς. Strabo Geograph. Lib. xvii.

<sup>f</sup> Thucydides, Lib. i. καὶ μέγχι τῷδε πολλά τ' Ἑλλάδι τὰ παλαιὰ τρέπον νεμεσάει, πρὶν τὴν Λόκους τὰς Ὀζόλας, καὶ Αἰτωλίας, καὶ Ἀχαρνῶνας, καὶ τὴν ταύτην ἠπειρὸν. See also Plutarch, in the Life of T. Q. Flaminius.



THESE then were the *Manners* in *Homer's* Sect. 2. Days; and *such* we find them in his Writings. *Ulysses* returning in disguise to his own Country, was received by his Servant *Eumæus*, as a poor old Man, into his Cottage; and being questioned *who* and *whence* he was, tells this plausible Tale; "That he was of *Crete*, a natural  
" Son of the renowned *Castor*, and much be-  
" loved by his Father while he lived; but at  
" his Death, his Brothers had drove him out  
" of the House, and defrauded him of his  
" share of the Patrimony: That nevertheless  
" his Worth and Bravery had procured him a  
" rich and honourable Match:" He then bids him judge of the Ear by the Stalk; expatiates a little upon his own martial Character, and adds,

ΤΟΙΟΣ Ε' ΕΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΩ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΔΕ ΜΟΙ ΟΥ  
ΦΙΛΟΝ ΕΣΚΕΝ.

*Such in the War; I scorned Country Toils  
And Household Cares, and bringing up of Chil-  
dren:*

*But Ships with Sails and Oars rejoic'd my Soul;  
Battles, and burnish'd Arms, and glitt'ring Spears,  
Things that to others Terror bring, and Dread,  
Were my Delights; so God had form'd my Heart.*

HERE is a Man who plainly *professes* Pi-  
racy; and accordingly he tells, that in nine se-  
veral Courses he gained so much Wealth, that

C

he

SECT. 2. he was held in great Esteem among his Countrymen,

— ΑΙΨΑ Δ' ΟΙΚΟΣ ΟΦΕΛΛΕΤΟ, &c.

*My House was soon advanc'd; and afterwards  
I Reverence had, and Awe among the Cretans.*

And when *Ulysses*, in his turn, comes to enquire into the Fortunes of *Eumæus*, he chuses this Supposition, as the most natural he could make :

*But come, and tell me truly what I ask;  
Whether the spacious Town was pillaged,  
In which thy Father, and thy Mother liv'd?  
Or whether Men came unawares upon thee,  
Left single with the Oxen, or the Sheep,  
And dragging thee aboard, sail'd over hither  
To this Man's Dwelling? —* g

These being the Manners of the Times, we need not wonder at *Homer's* representing the good *Nestor*, as entertaining *Telemachus* and his Company very honourably in his House, and after the Repast, asking them, *Whether they were Merchants* — Η ΜΑΥΙΔΙΩΣ ΑΛΛΗΘΕΩ, ΟΙΑ ΤΕ ΑΗΙΣΤΗΡΕΣ;

— Or do you rove uncertain,  
As being Robbers? —

NOR was *Homer's* own Country behind-hand with the rest of the Greeks. We learn from

Ε' Οδυσ. σ.

Here—

Herodotus, that *Latona's* Oracle in *Boutoo* had Sect. 2. assured *Pfammeticus* (one of the twelve Kings, when *Egypt* was broken into petty Governments) That *brazen Men* would come to his Assistance: They were no other, says the Historian, than Ἴωνες π̃ καὶ καρείς ἄνδρες κατὰ ληϊῶ ἐκπλώσαντες, *Ionian* and *Carian* Crews, who had sailed out on Piracy, and were forced by Storm to land in *Egypt*.

BUT as every Misfortune forces Men to think of a Remedy, the Calamities to which this barbarous Way of living was exposed, taught the *Greeks*, in process of time, the Necessity of walling their Towns; which, in its turn, procured them Security and Wealth, and first enriched the Cities upon the Sea: These who lay most exposed to Insults before, were now most open to Trade; and the *Phœnician* and *Egyptian* Merchants quickly taught them the Methods of Gain: By this means *Chalcis*, *Corinth*, and *Mycenæ* were the first opulent Cities after the Isles. Riches soon produced Subordination; the less powerful being contented with the Protection of the Rich and Brave; and these, on the other hand, were glad of Numbers for carrying on their Affairs <sup>h</sup>.

POVERTY was still prevalent in the Country, when *Pelops* came from *Asia*, with a Flood of

C 2

Wealth

<sup>a</sup> Condere cœperunt tum Urbeis, Arcemque locare  
Præsidium Reges ipsi sibi, perfugiumque;  
Et Pécudes & Agros divisère; atque dedère  
Prò facie cujusque, & viribus, ingenioque.

T. Lucret. Lib. v.

Sect. 2. Wealth 'till then unknown to *Greece*; and by that, and his Skill in the necessary Arts of Life, he gained such Power among the rude Inhabitants, that he gave his Name to a great Part of the Country <sup>i</sup>.

HIS Descendants *Atræus* and *Thyestes* added to their hereditary Dominions; and Fortune made a Present of a new Kingdom to the elder Brother. *Eurystheus* his Nephew, King of *Mycenæ*, of the Line of *Perseus*, going against the *Heraclides*, or Posterity of *Hercules*, entrusted him with the Government during his Absence. The Expedition proved fatal to *Eurystheus*; and the Inhabitants of *Mycenæ* being afraid of a victorious Tribe, and having proof of the Ability of their Governor *Atræus*, unanimously offer'd him the Kingdom. Thus the Family of *Pelops* got the possession of two Kingdoms, and became superior in Wealth and Power to the *Perseids* their Rivals.

THIS *Atræus* seems to have been the *first*, who, after the Days of *Minos*, had fitted out a Fleet; for besides a large and flourishing Kingdom on the Continent, he left to *Agamemnon* the Sovereignty of many of the *Islands*, which cou'd never be held in subjection without a naval Force. They had been early enriched, as hath been observed above, by Commerce with *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Egypt*, the first civilized Countries.

AGA-

<sup>i</sup> PELOPONNESUS or *Pelop's Island*.

AGAMEMNON possessed of this wide Do-Sect. 2. minion and great Wealth, as things then went, was more in a condition, than by the Oaths sworn to *Tyndarus*, to resent his Brother's Wrongs, and to put himself at the Head of the first Expedition which *Greece* made in common against a foreign Enemy <sup>k</sup>. But the length of the War, e'er *Troy* was taken, and the Misfortunes the *Greeks* met with in their Return, brought new Disorders upon the victorious Nation. Many of the Princes <sup>l</sup> being killed, and some of them lost by the way, *Parties* started up in the Cities, and the *Greeks* fell to their old Trade of one Tribe's expelling another, as formerly.

BUT now the Contentions were longer and more obstinate, and more Blood was spilt before either Side wou'd submit. Their Cities were better worth fighting for, and were not easily given up by People grown expert in War. Nor did the Tribe that was worsted wander up and down, as before, to seek new distant Habitations; but they *fortified* their new Cities, to secure themselves and their Posterity against the like Calamities. Thus for some Ages after the taking of *Troy*, *Greece* was indeed increasing in Wealth, and Numbers of Inhabitants; but was continually engaged in Wars; Taking of Towns,

C 3

Battles

<sup>k</sup> Πρὸ τοῦ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν ἔσθ' ἐφαίνετο πρῶτον κοινὴ ἐργασιαὶ ἢ Ἑλλάς. Θυκιδ. α.

<sup>l</sup> Τῶν ἡγεμόνων οἱ Βοιωτὲς ἐς Τροίαν ἡγήσαν μόνον ἀνέστρεψεν ἰκασθεὶς ὁ Διὶς. Πανσ. Βοιωτ. βιβ. α.



Sect. 2. Battles of Tribes, Piracy, and Incurfions, were  
 ~~~~~ common Adventures <sup>m</sup>.

IN the second or third Age of this Period was HOMER born; that is, “at a Time when
 “he might, as he grew up, be a Spectator of
 “all the various Situations of human Race;
 “might observe them in great Calamities, and
 “in high Felicity; but more generally they
 “were increafing in Wealth and Discipline.”

For I cannot help observing, that from these hard Beginnings, and jarring Interests, the *Greeks* became early Masters of the *military* Art, and by degrees, of all others that tend to enrich or adorn a City, and raise a Commonwealth: Shipping and Commerce, domestic Order, and foreign Influence, with every subservient Art of Policy and Government, were invented, or improved; and some of them brought to a very great degree of Perfection.

AND truly it cou'd not be otherwise, while each City was *independent*, rivalling its Neighbour, and trying its Genius in Peace, and its Strength in War ⁿ. Upon good or bad Success, the Citizens, all concerned in the Administration, made a careful Enquiry into the Cause of
 it;

^m Μάλιστα μὲν δὴν κατὰ τὰ Τρωϊκά, καὶ μὲν ταῦτα, γένεθ' αὖτὸς ἑφ' ὅδους καὶ τὰς μεταναστάσεις σωίεβη ἧ τε βαρβάρων ἄμα καὶ ἧ Ἑλ' ἡνῶν, ὁρμῇ πνι χρησάμενον πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἀλλοτείας κατάνησιν. Ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ ἧ Τροϊκῆν ἦν ταῦτα· τὸ τε γὰρ Πελασγῶν ἦν οὗλον, καὶ ἧ Κανκῶν, καὶ Δελέγων. Εἰρηται δ' ὅτι πολλὰ χεὶ τῆς Ἑυρώπης ἐπύχχε· τὸ παλαιὸν πλανώμενα, ἅπερ ποιεῖ τοῖς Τρωσὶ συμμαχῆντα ὁ Ποιητὴς ἐκ ἐκ τῆς περαίης. Στραβων. Μυσία. βιβ. ιβ.

ⁿ Πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ Ἑλλάς ἐπιδηροφροεῖ διὰ τὰς ἀρχαίους τε οἰκίσεις καὶ ἐκ ἀσφαλεῖς παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφ' ὅδους. Θεμιστίδης ξυγγρ. α.

it; What Fault in their Conduct had procured Sect. 2.
the one, or what Excellency in their Constitu-
tion the other? This Liberty produced Hardi-
ness and Discipline; which at length arose to
that height, that ten thousand *Greeks* were an
Overmatch for the *Persian* Monarch, with all
the Power of the *Asiatic* Plains.

THIS indeed happened long after; but the
Struggle was *fresh* in *Homer's* Days: Arms
were in Repute, and *Force* decided *Possession* °.
He saw Towns taken and plundered, the Men
put to the Sword, and the Women made Slaves:
He beheld their despairing Faces, and suppliant
Postures; heard their Moanings o'er their mur-
dered Husbands, and Prayers for their Infants to
the Victor.

ON the other hand, he might view Cities
blessed with Peace, spirited by Liberty, flou-
rishing in Trade, and increasing in Wealth. He
was not engaged in Affairs himself, to draw off
his Attention; but he wander'd through the
various Scenes, and observed them at leisure.
Nor was it the least instructive Sight, to see a
Colony led out, a City founded, the Founda-
tions of Order and Policy laid, with all the Pro-
visions for the Security of the People: Such
Scenes afford *extended* Views, and natural ones

C 4

too,

° *Homer* says of *Antiope*,

Καὶ ῥ' ἔτεκεν δύο παῖδ', Ἀμφιόνα τε Ζηῖδόν τε;

Οἱ πρῶτοι Θήκης ἐδ' ἔκπουν ἑπταπύλοιο,

Πυργῶσαν τ', ἐπεὶ ἔμψ' ἀπύργωτον γ' ἔδωκεν

Ναίμεν ἐνρύχρον Θήκῃ, κρατερῶ περ ἔδυντε.

Οδῶ. Παύσδ. λ. In the Νεκρομαντεία.

Sect. 2. too, as they are the immediate Effect of the great Parent of Invention, *Necessity*, in its young and untaught Essays.

THE Importance of this good Fortune will best appear, if we reflect on the Pleasure which arises from a Representation of *natural* and *simple Manners*: It is irresistible and enchanting; they best shew human Wants and Feelings; they give us back the Emotions of an *artless* Mind, and the plain Methods we fall upon to indulge them: Goodness and Honesty have their Share in the Delight; for we begin to love the Men, and wou'd rather have to do with them, than with more refined but *double* Characters. Thus the various Works necessary for building a House, or a Ship; for planting a Field, or forging a Weapon, if described with an Eye to the Sentiments and Attention of the Man so employed, give us great Pleasure, *because we feel the same*. Innocence, we say, is beautiful; and the Sketches of it, wherever they are truly hit off, never fail to charm: Witness the few Strokes of that nature in Mr. Dryden's *Conquest of Mexico*, and the *Enchanted Island*.

ACCORDINGLY, we find *Homer* describing very minutely the Houses, Tables, and Way of Living of the Ancients; and we read these Descriptions with pleasure. But on the contrary, when we consider our own Customs, we find that our first Business, when we sit
down

down to poetize in the higher Strains, is to Sect. 2.
unlearn our daily way of Life; to forget our
 manner of Sleeping, Eating, and Diversions:
 We are obliged to adopt a Set of *more natural*
 Manners, which however are foreign to us;
 and must be like Plants raised up in Hot-Beds
 or Green-Houses, in comparison of those which
 grow in Soils fitted by Nature for such Produc-
 tions. Nay, so far are we from enriching Po-
 etry with *new* Images drawn from Nature, that
 we find it difficult to understand the *old*. We
 live within Doors, cover'd, as it were, from
Nature's Face; and passing our Days supinely
 ignorant of her Beauties. We are apt to think
 the Similies taken from her *low*, and the ancient
 Manners *mean*, or absurd. But let us be in-
 genuous, *My Lord*, and confess, that while the
 Moderns admire nothing but Pomp, and can
 think nothing *Great* or *Beautiful*, but what
 is the Produce of Wealth, they exclude them-
 selves from the pleasantest and most natural
 Images that adorned the old Poetry. *State* and
Form disguise Man; and Wealth and Luxury
 disguise Nature. Their Effects in Writing are
 answerable: A Lord-Mayor's Show, or grand
 Procession of any kind, is not very delicious
 Reading, if described minutely, and at length;
 and great Ceremony is at least equally tiresome
 in a Poem, as in ordinary Conversation.

IT has been an old Complaint, that we love
 to disguise every thing, and most of all *Our-*
selves.

Sect. 2. *ſelves*: All our Titles and Diſtinctions have been repreſented as Coverings, and Additions of Grandeur to what Nature gave us^P: Happy indeed for the beſt of Ends, I mean the publick Tranquillity and good Order; but incapable of giving delight in Fiction or Poetry.

By this time, your Lordſhip ſees I am in the caſe of a noble Hiſtorian; who having related the conſtant Superiority his *Greeks* had over the Inhabitants of the *Aſſyrian* Vales, concludes “ That it has not been given by the
“ Gods, to one and the ſame Country, to pro-
“ duce rich Crops and warlike Men^Q:” Nei-ther indeed does it ſeem to be given to one and the ſame Kingdom, to be thoroughly civilized, and afford proper Subjects for Poetry.

THE *Marvellous* and *Wonderful* is the Nerve of the Epic Strain: But what marvellous Things happen in a well-ordered State? We can hardly be ſurprized; We know the Springs and Method of acting; Every thing happens in *Order*, and according to Cuſtom or Law. But in a wide uncultivated Country, not under a regular Government, or ſplit into many, whoſe Inhabitants live ſcattered, and ignorant of Laws and Diſcipline; In ſuch a Country, the Manners are
ſimple,

^P Quel ſuon faſtoſo e vano,
Quel inutil Sogetto
Di Luſinghe, di Titole e d' Inganno •
Ch' *Honor* dal volgo infano
Indegnamente è detto,
Non era ancor' degli Animi Tiranno.

Pastor Fido, Choro dell' Atto 4^{to}.

^Q *Herodotus*.

simple, and Accidents will happen every Day :Sect.2.
Exposition and Loss of Infants ; Encounters ;
Escapes ; Rescues ; and every other thing that
can inflame the human Passions while acting,
or awake them when described, and recalled by
Imitation.

THESE are not to be found in a well-governed State, except it be during the Time of a *Civil War*, when it ceases to be so: and yet, with all the Disorder and Misery that attends that last of Ills, the Period while it rages is a fitter Subject for an Epic Poem, than the most glorious Campaign that ever was made in *Flanders*. Even the Things that give the greatest Lustre in a regular Government; the greatest Honours and highest Trusts, will scarcely bear *Poetry*: The *Muse* refuses to bestow her Embellishments on a *Duke's* Patent, or a *General's* Commission. They can neither raise our Wonder, nor gain our Heart: For Peace, Harmony and good Order, which make the Happiness of a People, are the *Bane* of a Poem that subsists by Wonder and Surprize.

TO BE convinced of this, we need only suppose that the *Greeks*, at the time of the *Trojan* War, had been a Nation eminent for Loyalty and Discipline: that Commissions in due Form had been issued out, Regiments raised, Arms and Horses bought up, and a compleat Army set on foot. Let us suppose that all Success had attended them in their Expedition; that every
Officer

Sect. 2. *selves.* All our Titles and Distinctions have been represented as Coverings, and Additions of Grandeur to what Nature gave us^p: Happy indeed for the best of Ends, I mean the publick Tranquillity and good Order; but incapable of giving delight in Fiction or Poetry.

By this time, your Lordship sees I am in the case of a noble Historian; who having related the constant Superiority his *Greeks* had over the Inhabitants of the *Affyrian* Vales, concludes "That it has not been given by the
 " Gods, to one and the same Country, to produce rich Crops and warlike Men^q:" Neither indeed does it seem to be given to one and the same Kingdom, to be thoroughly civilized, and afford proper Subjects for Poetry.

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simple,

^p Quel suon fastoso e vano,
 Quel inutil Sogetto
 Di Lusinghe, di Titole e d' Inganno ♦
 Ch' *Honor* dal volgo infano
 Indegnamente è detto,
 Non era ancor' degli Animi Tiranno.

Pastor Fido, Choro dell' Atto 4^{to}.

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Officer

Sect. 2. Officer had vied with another in Bravery against the Foe, and in Submission to his General: That in consequence of these Preparations, and of this good Order, they had at first Onset routed the *Trojans*, and driven them into the Town: Suppose this, and think,—What will become of the glorious *Iliad*? The Wrath of *Achilles*, the Wisdom of *Nestor*, the Bravery of *Dio-medes*, and the Craft of *Ulysses* will vanish in a moment. But Matters are managed quite otherwise;

*Seditione, Dolis, Scelere atque Libidine & Irâ,
Iliacos intrâ Muros peccatur, & extrâ.*

It is thus that a People's Felicity clips the Wings of their Verse: It affords few Materials for Admiration or Pity; and tho' the Pleasure arising from the sublimer kinds of Writing, may make us regret the Silence of the Muses, yet I am persuaded your Lordship will join in the Wish, *That we may never be a proper Subject of an Heroic Poem.*

BUT now that I have ventured so far, I begin to apprehend that I shall be deserted. The Habit of reconciling Extremes when a publick Concern calls for Attention, is become so natural to your *Lordship*, that it must incline you to wish our Epic Affairs not so desperate; and your Knowledge of the Poetical Privilege will immediately suggest, “That Our private Man-
ners,

“ners, it is possible, admit not such Repre-
 “sentation: nor will our mercenary Wars,
 “and State Intrigues, receive the Stamp of
 “*Simplicity and Heroism*.” But why may
 not a Poet *feign*? Can’t he counterfeit Man-
 ners, and contrive Accidents, as he sees good?
 Is he not intituled to shift Scenes, and introduce
 Persons and Characters at pleasure? Let him
 but exercise his Prerogative, and all will be well:
 Our Manners need be no Impediment; he may
 give his new-raised Generation what *Turn* and
Cast he pleases.

THO’ this seems to promise fair, yet in the
 end, I am afraid, it will not hold good. Your
Lordship will judge whether my Fears are just,
 when relying on that Penetration which at-
 tends your Opinions, I venture to affirm, “That
 “a Poet describes nothing so happily, as what
 “he has seen; nor talks masterly, but in his
 “native Language, and proper Idiom; nor mi-
 “micks truly other Manners, than those whose
 “Originals he has practised and known.”

THIS Maxim will, no doubt, appear se-
 vere; and yet, I believe, upon enquiry it will
 hold true *in fact*. If we cast an Eye backward
 upon Antiquity, it will be found that none of
 the great *original* Writers have excelled, but
 where they spoke of the Things they were
 most conversant with, and in the Language and
 Dialect

* See the Note, pag. 33.

Sect. 2. Dialect they constantly used^f. The satyrical buffoonish Temper of *Archilochus* is well known; nor is it a Secret, that he indulged his Passions, which were neither weak nor few. The *Sententious* Writings of *Euripides*, and *Menander's* polite Pictures of Life, represented their daily Conversation. *Plato's* admired Dialogues are but corrected Transcripts of what passed in the *Academy*: And *Lucilius*, preferred by some *Romans* to all that ever wrote^t, wrote himself just as he spoke. *Herodotus's* History shows the *Traveller*, *Thucydides's* the *Politician*, *Dionysius's* the *Scholar*, *Xenophon's* the *Captain* and the *Philosopher*, as truly as they acted those Characters in their Lives: Nor cou'd these *Heroes* have excelled each in his different Way, had they done otherwise.

BUT the Truth of this Maxim will best appear, if we observe its Influence in Conversation and Behaviour. He who affects no other than his natural Manners, has a better chance to excel, than if he shou'd attempt to copy another Man's Way, tho' perhaps preferable both in Language and Gesture to his own. It is a small Circle of Acquaintance, which does not afford some diverting Proofs of this common Mistake: And if it was not a disagreeable Occupation, to
blame

^f As for the Poets in particular, says *Cervantes*, En resolucion, todos los Poetas antiguos escrivieron en la Lengua que mamaron en la Leche; y no fueron a buscar las estrangeras para declarar la alteza de sus Conceptos. *Don Quixote*, Parte II. lib. 5. c. 16.

^t *Lucilius* quosdam ita deditos sibi habet Amatores, ut eum omnibus Poetis præferre non dubitent. *Quintil. de Satyr.*

blame and find fault, it were easy to produce many Instances of the same miscarriage in *Writing*. I will only put your *Lordship* in mind of two great Men, who, with every thing besides to recommend them, have split upon this single Rock; and for that reason, as well as their being dead near two hundred Years ago, they may be mentioned with less Reluctancy. The Persons I mean, are both *Italians*, who had the happiness to see the golden Age of Learning in that Country, the *Pontificat* of *Leo X*.

PIETRO BEMBO was of a noble Family in *Venice*; his early Merit recommended him to *Leo*, who loved to fill his Court with learned Men, and had a true Judgment in such things himself. *Bembo* was made Secretary for the *Apostolic Briefs*; and, after two Successions to the *Pontificat*, was raised to the Dignity of the *Purple*, chiefly for his Reputation in Literature: And indeed his Learning and Abilities are unquestionable. But at the same time, this great Man, admiring only the *Roman Eloquence* and *Manners*, wrote a History of his own Country, so much upon the Model of a *Latin Annal*, that not only the general Turn and Cast of the Work is servilely copied, but the Peculiarities of their Stile, their Computation of Miles and Time, and the *Forms* of their Religion and Government, are with infinite labour wrought into a *Venetian Story*. The effect of it is, to enervate and deaden his Work, which a Writer of half his

Sect. 2. his Knowledge and Accomplishments, would
 ~~~~~ have told better without his *Affectation*.

A LITTLE younger than the Cardinal was *Giovanni Giorgio Trissino*, a Native of *Vicenza*. He was look'd upon as one of the greatest Masters of ancient Learning, both *Greek* and *Roman*, of his Age; and, which rarely happens, was blest at the same time with a Flow of *Tuscan* Eloquence. A Man so qualified, easily saw the Faults of his contemporary Writers; and thought it not impossible, with his Talents and Judgment, *To produce such a Poem in Italian, as Homer had done in Greek.*

HE set about it, and placed this great Model before his Eyes: He abandoned the use of Rhyme, followed the natural Run of Speech in his Verse; and endeavoured to adapt his Inventions to the State and Temper of his Age and Nation. He took *Italy* for the Subject of his Poem, as *Homer* had taken *Greece*: He has Champions of the same Country, as *Homer* has *Grecian* Heroes: He uses *Angels* for his Divinities, and supplies the ancient *Furies* with modern *Devils*: In his Geography, as *Homer* described *Greece*, and chiefly *Thessaly*; *Trissino* describes *Italy*, and dwells on *Lombardy*. He has even attempted *Fable*, and interwoven allegorical Stories of Life and Morals, with the Body of the Narration. But after all, the *native Italian* Manners are lost; and the high Spirit and secret Force which bewitches a Reader, and dazzles his Eyes, that  
 he

he can see no Faults in *Dante* and *Ariosto*, is Sect. 2. here crush'd by Imitation. Its Fate has been answerable: The *Italia Liberata* (for so he called his Poem) being no more read or known, than *Chapelain's Pucelle* wou'd be without *Boileau*, or Sir R \* \* \* 's *A \* \* \* d* without the *D \* \* \**. *Trissino* owes his Fame to his *Sophonisba*, a Tragedy, and to his *Miscellanies*; and the *Cardinal* is preserved from Oblivion by his *Letters* and *Love-Verses*; and there too, the same Inclination to copy has made him check his natural Fire, that he might attain *Cicero's* Elegance in the one, and *Petrarcha's* Purity and Softness in the other.

To say the Truth, *My Lord*, we are born but with narrow Capacities: Our Minds are not able to master two Sets of Manners, or comprehend with facility different *Ways* of Life<sup>u</sup>. Our Company, Education, and Circumstances make deep Impressions, and form us into a *Character*, of which we can hardly divest ourselves afterwards. The Manners not only of the Age and Nation in which we live, but of our City and Family, stick closely to us, and betray us at every turn, when we try to dissemble, and wou'd pass for Foreigners. These we understand, and can paint to perfection; and there is no one so undiscerning,

as

\* Καὶ ἐπὶ γὰρ τετῶν, φαίνεται μοι, ἐς μικρότερα χαλακερματισθῆναι τὸ ἀνθρώπου φύσις, ὥς ἐς ἀδυνασίαν εἶναι πολλὰ καλῶς μιμῆσθαι, ἢ αὐτὰ ἰχθῆνα περιγίγειν, ὣν δὴ καὶ τὰ μυμήματα ἐστὶ ἀφομοιωμένα. Πλάτων. Περὶ Πολιτ. γ.

Se<sup>c</sup>t. 2. as not to see, how happy we have been in describing those Parts of *modern* Life we have undertaken. Was there ever a more natural Picture than the *Way of the World*? Or can any thing in its kind surpass the *Rape of the Lock*? The Authors, doubtless, perfectly knew the Life and Manners they were painting, and have succeeded accordingly.

HERE THEN was *Homer's* first Happiness: He took his plain natural Images from *Life*; He saw *Warriors*, and *Shepherds*, and *Peasants*, such as he drew; and was daily conversant among *such* People as he intended to represent: The Manners used in the *Trojan* Times were not disused in his own: The same way of living in private, and the same Pursuits in publick were still prevalent, and gave him a *Model* for his Design, which wou'd not allow him to exceed the Truth in his Draught. By frequently and freely looking it over, he cou'd discern what Parts of it were fit to be represented, and what to be passed over <sup>x</sup>.

FOR so unaffected and simple were the Manners of those Times, that the Folds and Windings of the human Breast lay open to the Eye; People were not as yet taught to be ashamed of themselves and their natural Appetites, nor consequently to dissemble them: They made no scruple of owning the *Inclinations* of their Heart, and openly indulged their Passions, which

<sup>x</sup> ————— Et quæ  
Desperat tractata nitefcere posse, relinquit.

Horat.



which were entirely void of Art and Design *γ. Sect. 2.*  
 This was *Homer's* Happiness, with respect to *Mankind*, and the living Part of his Poetry:  
 As for the other Parts, and what a Painter wou'd call *Still-Life*, he cou'd have little Advantage over the Moderns: For we are not to imagine, that he cou'd discover the entertaining Prospects, or rare Productions of a Country better than we can. *That* is a Subject still remaining to us, if we will quit our Towns, and look upon it: We find it, accordingly, nobly executed by many of the Moderns, and the most illustrious Instance of it, within these few Years, doing Honour to the *British* Poetry *z.*

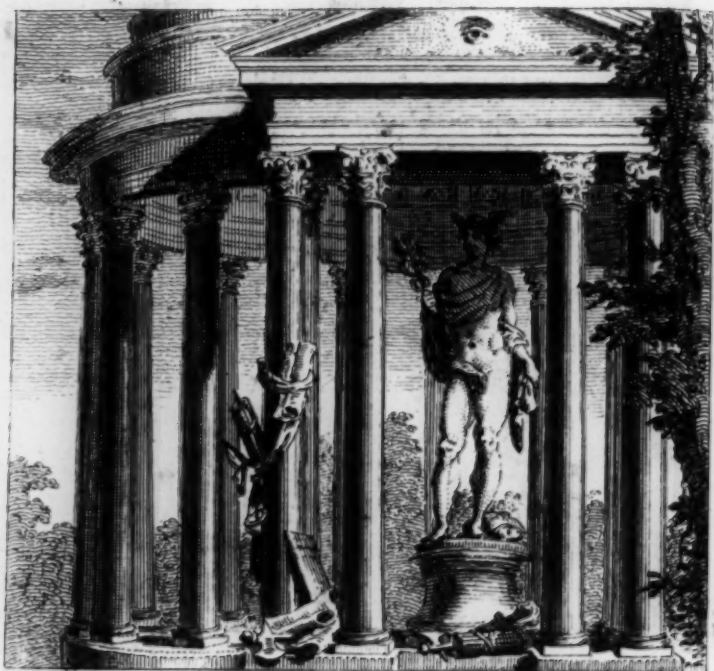
IN SHORT, it may be said of *Homer*, and of every *Poet* who has wrote well, "That *what* he  
 "felt and saw, *that* he described; and that  
 "*Homer* had the good Fortune to see and learn  
 "the *Grecian* Manners, at their true Pitch and  
 "happiest Temper for Verse:" Had he been born much sooner, he could have seen nothing but Nakedness and Barbarity: Had he come much later, he had fallen either in *Times of Peace*, when a wide and settled Policy prevailed over *Greece*; or in *General Wars*, regularly carried on by civilized States, when private Passions are buried in the common Order, and established Discipline.

D 2

S E C T.

*γ* Bold *Homer* durst not so great Virtue feign  
 In his best Pattern: Of *Patroclus* slain,  
 With such Amazement as weak Mothers use,  
 And frantick Gesture, he receives the News. WALLER.

*z* The SEASONS, by Mr. *Thomson*.



*gravé par*

*J. Vander Gucht del.*

## S E C T. III.

Sect. 3. **W**HOEVER reflects upon the Rise and Fall of States, will find, that along with their Manners, their *Language* too accompanies them both in their Growth and Decay. Language is the Conveyance of our Thoughts; and as they are noble, free, and undisturbed, our Discourse will keep pace with them both in its Cast and Materials. By this means a Convention of Men of Spirit and Understanding, who have the Business of a City or State to manage (if they are not to receive their Orders in silence from a Superior) will naturally produce

duce Speakers and Eloquence. The same Men, Sect. 3. if they quit their Town, and look abroad, will speak of the Objects presented to them by Nature's Face, with the same Freedom and Happiness of Expression: And if, in a wide Country, there are many such Societies, speaking the same Tongue, but in different Dialects; the Language will reap the Benefit, and be enriched with new Words, Phrases, and Metaphors, according to the Temper and Genius of the several People: While at the same time, each approve their own, because it is used by their Governors in their own *independent* State.

IT IS a little surprizing to observe, what a contemptible Figure the Beginnings of the human Race make in the Pictures drawn of them by the Ancients:

*Cum prorepserunt primis Animalia Terris,  
Mutum & turpe Pecus, glandem atque cubilia  
propter,  
Unguibus & Pugnis, dein Fustibus, atque ita porro  
Pugnabant Armis, quæ post fabricaverat Ufus;  
Donec Verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent,  
Nominaque invenêre.——<sup>a</sup>*

They thought, it would seem, that *Language* was the first Tamer of Men <sup>b</sup>, and took its Origin to

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have

<sup>a</sup> Horat. Sat. iii. Lib. i.

<sup>b</sup> Ἐργενομόρον δὲ ἡμῶν τὸ πείθειν ἀλλήλους, καὶ διὰ τὸν πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς πρὶν ἢ ἀν βεληθῶμεν, ἢ μόνον τὸ ΘΗΡΙΩΔΩΣ ΖῆΝ ἀπὸ ἀλλήλων, ἀλλὰ καὶ συνελθόντες πόλεις οἰκίσαντες, καὶ νόμους ἐθέμεθα, καὶ τέχνας ἐυροῦμεν· καὶ σχεδὸν ἀπαντα τὰ δι' ἡμῶν μεμηχανημένα ΔΟΓΟΣ ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ὁ καθ' ἡσυχασίας.

Ἰσοκράτης. πρὸς Νικοκλή.

Sect. 3. have been certain rude accidental Sounds, which  
 W that naked Company of scrambling Mortals  
 emitted by chance <sup>c</sup>.

UPON this Supposition, it will follow, that at first they uttered these Sounds in a much higher Note than we do our Words now; occasioned, perhaps, by their falling on them under some *Passion*, Fear, Wonder, or Pain<sup>d</sup>; and then using the same Sound, either when the Object or Accident recurred, or when they wanted to describe it by what they felt from its Presence: Neither the Syllables, nor the Tone could be ascertained; but when, prompted by the Return of the Passions, under which they invented them, they extended their Throats and put several of these *vocal* Marks together, they wou'd then seem to sing. Hence ΑΥΔΑΕΙΝ signified at first simply to speak or utter the Voice, which now, with a small Abbreviation (ΑΔΕΙΝ) signifies to sing: And hence came the ancient Opinion, which appears so strange to us, "That Poetry was before " Prose."

THE Geographer *Strabo*, a wise Man, and well acquainted with Antiquity, tells us, that  
 Cadmus,

<sup>c</sup> Τὸς δ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς γεννθέντας τ' αἰθρώπων, φασὶ ἐν ἀτάκῳ καὶ  
 θνητῷ βίῳ καὶ δεσῶνται, σποράδην ἐπὶ τοῖς νομαῖς ὄζειναι, καὶ περὶ  
 οἷον τ' ἐπὶ βοτάνῃς τὴν περὶ σινεσάτω, καὶ τὰς αὐτομάτως ἀπὸ τ'  
 δένδρων καρπύς. Καὶ πολυμενέως μὲν ὑπὸ τ' Ἰνέων, ἀλλήλοις  
 ἢ βόνδαν, ὑπὸ τῷ σαρφείῳ δὲ διδασκαλίας. — Τῆς φωνῆς δ'  
 ἸΑΣΗΜΟΥ καὶ ΣΥΓΚΕΧΤΜΕΝΗΣ ὅσους, ἐκ τῶ κατ' ὀλίγου  
 ΔΙΑΦΘΟΡΟΥΝ τὰς λέξεις. Διοδ. Σικελ. βιβλ. ιο. α.

<sup>d</sup> Καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ΕΝ ΧΡΕΙΑ λόγου τὸ πρῶτον καὶ φωνῆς  
 ἐν ἄρθρῳ γενέσθαι, τὰς τε πρῶτας καὶ τὰς περὶ ἵοντας αὐτὰς, καὶ τὰ ΠΑ-  
 ΘΗ καὶ τὰς ΠΑΣΧΟΝΤΑΣ ἀλλήλοις διασφαῖν καὶ ἀποσημαίνειν,  
 βελανένας Πλευραρχ. Πλατωνικῶν. Ζητημάτων

*Cadmus, Pherecydes, and Hecatæus* first took the Sect. 3. Numbers, and the Measure from Speech, and reduced that to Prose which had always been Poetry before. And the admired Judge of the Sublime, in the Fragment of a Treatise we have unhappily lost, has this remarkable Sentence :

“ MEASURE, says he, belongs properly to  
“ Poetry, as it personates the various *Passions*  
“ and their Language ; uses Fiction and Fables,  
“ which naturally produce Numbers and Har-  
“ mony : ’Twas for this reason, that the An-  
“ cients in their *ordinary Discourse* delivered  
“ themselves rather in Verse than Prose<sup>e</sup>”.

HAD I to do with some others, I should be at the pains to shew the Connexion of the first and last Part of this Opinion ; but your Lordship will easily see, That he thought the Life of the Ancients was more exposed to *Accidents* and Dangers, than when Cities were built, and Men were protected by Society and a *Publick* ; and of consequence that their Discourse must be more passionate and metaphorical. Give me leave only to add, that the Composition of the Names of TRAGEDY and COMEDY, which were Representations of *ancient Life* (Τραγωδία, Κωμωδία) undoubtedly prove that they were originally *sung* when acted, and not repeated, as they are now. Nor do I in the least question, but that the first

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things

<sup>e</sup> μάλλον δὲ προσέειπε τὸ μέτρον τῷ ποιητικῷ, πᾶσι πλείοις  
χρημῶν καὶ λέξεσι. Καὶ δὴ, καὶ μύθοις καὶ πλάσμασι, δι’ ὧν ἀρμο-  
νία κατασκευάζεται. ταῦτ’ ἀρχὴ καὶ οἱ Παλαιοὶ ἐμμέτρως μάλλον  
τῶν οἰκίῳ ἐποίουν λόγους ἢ πεζούς. Λογίσιναι γὰρ ΜΕΤΡΟΥ, ἀπο-  
σπασματ.



Sect. 3. things which were committed to Writing in  
 ~~~~~ Greece, as Oracles, Laws, Spells, Prophecies, were  
 in Verse; and yet they got the simple Name of
 ῥῆμα, Words or Sayings^f; as the first *Romans*,
 for the same reason, called them FATA, from a
 Verb signifying to *utter the Voice* or to *speak*.
 But however these things be, it is certain, that the
primitive

^f Some Vestiges of this Poetic Turn remain in the Pictures of
 Eastern Manners, that are preserved in the oldest Accounts of the
Moors and *Spaniards*; where the *Romanzes* occur every other Page,
 and the Conversations upon passionate Subjects run into a loose kind
 of Verse: For Example,

Abenamar! Abenamar!
 Moro de la Moreria!
 El dia que tu naciste,
 Grandes Señales avia:
 Estava la Mar en Calma,
 La Luna estava crecida;
 Moro que en tal Signo nace
 No deve dezir Mentira.

And in the same Spirit,
 Reduan! Si se te acuerda
 que me diste la Palabra,
 Que me darias a Jaén
 en una noche ganada:
 Reduan! Si tu lo cumples
 darete paga doblada:
 Y si tu no lo cumplieries
 desterrarte hé de Granada.

Histor. de las Guerras Civiles de Granada.

These *Romanzes* are so old, that they are brought by the *Arabs* as
 the Proofs of their Histories.

^f FARI: the Word derived from it was not used single at first;
 but they commonly called those things FATA JOVIS, I believe
 from the old Oracle in *Dodona*, sacred to *Jupiter*. So *Virgil*, the
 great Imitator of ancient Language, *Et sic Fata Jovis poscunt*.
Æneid. vi. Tho' afterwards, from the Import of the Subject, it
 came to bear the present Signification. The *Greeks*, when they
 begun to affect Accuracy, made a Compound of the single Word
 ΦΑΤΑ, and called it Θεία Φάτα; not only Sayings, but Sayings
 of the God, Θεὸς Φάτα.

primitive Parts of the Languages reputed *Ori-* Sect. 3.
ginal, are many of them rough, undeclined, ~~~~~
impersonal Monosyllables; expressive commonly
of the *bighest Passions*, and most *striking Objects*
that present themselves in *solitary savage Life*ⁿ.

FROM THIS Deduction, it is plain that any
Language, formed as above described, must be
full of Metaphor; and that Metaphor of the
boldest,

ⁿ As this way of tracing a Language places it in an uncommon
Light, it will be proper to illustrate it by a few such Examples, as
are most connected with ordinary Life. The two usual Words in
Hebrew for Meat and Food, *Lechom*, and *Tereph*, signify at the
same time, the one *Fighting*, and the other *Rapine* or *Plunder*. *Gur*
signifies to *go abroad*, to *travel*; and the Adjunct of it to *dread*,
to *be in fear*: And *Ger* or *Gur*, a *Stranger* and a young *Lion*. The
old Word for *Wealth* in *Greek*, *Λῶα*, means nothing originally
but *Spoil*, the Product of War and Piracy; and comes from *Λάω*
Abigo, whence the Word in use *ἐλαύνω*, forms its Tenses: And the
great variety of Words they have to signify *Good* and *Better*,
take their Origin from *Strength* and *Violence*. This Collusion of
different Significations to the same Word, which is observable
throughout the original Languages, must be very convincing to such
as are acquainted with their Idiom and Propriety. The constant
Reason of them is, the Connexion which these various Meanings
had in the *Manners* then prevalent. Some of these Connexions are
vanished in a civilized Life and Change of Manners: Others of
them still remain; such as *Zonab*, *Caupona*, *Hospita*; and *ZonabScor-*
tum, *Meretrix*. *Hbasbar*, to *grow rich*; and *Hbasar*, to *receive*
Tythes, to *be a Priest*; with a hundred more of the same kind.
But it gives us an Idea of a dismal Way of Living, to find the
Word *Karab*, that signifies to *draw near to one*, to *approach*, sig-
nifying at the same time, to *fight*, to *make War*; and thence the
Word *Kerab*, a *Battle*. It puts me in mind of the horrible Image
given us by *Orpheus*.

Ἦν χερσὶν ἠνίκα φῶτες ἀτ' ἀλλήλων βίον ἔιχον
Σαρκοδακτὴ κρείων δὲ τ' ἥττονα φῶτα δαίζε.
Σέξτ. Ἑμπειρικὸς πρὸς Μαθημ. βιβ. β.

Father Ricci in his *Christian Expedition to China*, says expressly,
That their Language consists wholly in Monosyllables: The
same seems to have been the Case of the ancient *Egyptian*; and,
as we may observe ourselves, of the greatest Part of the Northern
Tongues.

Sect. 3. boldest, daring, and most natural kind: For Words taken wholly from rough Nature, and invented under some Passion, as Terror, Rage, or Want (which readily extort Sounds from Men ⁱ) would be expressive of that Fanaticism and Dread, which is incident to Creatures living wild and defenceless ^k: We must imagine their Speech to be broken, unequal, and boisterous; one Word or Sound, according to its Analogy to different Ideas, wou'd stand for them all; a Quality we often mistake for Strength and Expression, while it is a real Defect.

BUT LET us take another Step, and suppose the Affairs of the rude Community to be a little advanced; that they begin to understand their own *Gibberish*, live in tolerable Security, and are at liberty to look around them: In that case, *Admiration* and *Wonder* will succeed. Wonder is the proper Passion of raw and unexperienced Mortals, when rid of Fear. The great Critic among the Ancients has assigned it to *young Men*: A witty Modern of the last Age gives it to the *Ladies*; and one of the finest Pieces written in our Language confines it to *Fools*.

'TIS

ⁱ At varios Linguae sonitus *Natura* subegit

Mittere; Et *Utilitas* expressit Nomina rerum.

Lucret.

^k Nam fuit quoddam tempus, cum in agris Homines passim Bestiarum more vagabantur, & sibi victu ferino Vitam propagabant: Nec ratione Animi quicquam, sed pleraque Viribus Corporis administrabant. Nondum divinae Religionis, non humani Officii ratio colebatur: Nemo legitimas viderat Nuptias; non certos quisquam inspexerat Liberos: Non jus aequabile, quid utilitatis haberet, acceperat. Ita propter errorem atque incitiam, caeca ac temeraria dominatrix Animi Cupiditas, ad se explendam viribus Corporis abutebatur, perniciosissimis Satellitibus.

M. T. Ciceronis de Inventione Lib. i.

THIS certain, that in the Infancy of States, Sect. 3. the Men generally resemble the *publick Constitution*: They have only that Turn which the rough Culture of Accidents, perhaps dismal enough, thro' which they have passed, could give them: They are ignorant and undesigning, governed by Fear, and Superstition its Companion: There is a vast *Void* in their Minds; they know not what will happen, nor according to what Tenour things will take their Course: Every new Object finds them unprepared; they gaze and stare, like Infants taking in their first Ideas of Light¹: Their Words express these Feelings; And as there is a mighty Distance from this Starting-place of *Ignorance* and *Wonder*, to the Condition of a wise experienc'd Man, whom few things surprize; who is acquainted with the Fates of Nations, and the Laws and Limits of our Situation, the *Language* is tinged in proportion, and bears the Marks of the intermediate Stages.

IT WERE easy to prove these Assertions by abundance of Grammatical Examples, but they can only be understood by Men, who, like your Lordship, have it in their power to recollect them at pleasure. I will only observe, that the *Turks, Arabs, Indians*, and in general most of the

¹ Οἱ πρῶτα μὲν βλέποντες, ἔβλεπον μάτῳ

καλῶντες ἢ ἤκουον· ἀλλ' ὀνειδίζον

Ἀλίςκοι μαρμαίσι, τὸν μακρὸν χεῖρον

ἔφραζον εἰκὴ πάντα.

Αἰχουλ. ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣ.

This Account of the *first Mortals* is confirmed by the learned and sagacious Philosopher, Εἰκός τε τὰς πρώτας, εἴτε γηγενεῖς ἦσαν, εἴτε ἐκ θρόνης πνθ' ἐσώθησαν, ὁμοίως εἶναι· καὶ τὰς τυχόντας καὶ τὰς ἀνοήτους, ὥσπερ καὶ λέγεται κατὰ τὴν γηγενῶν. Αἰεστέλ. Πολιτικ. β.

Sect. 3. the Inhabitants of the *East*, are a solitary kind of People: They speak but seldom, and never long without Emotion: But when, in their own Phrase, they *open* their *Mouth*, and give a loose to a fiery Imagination, they are poetical, and full of Metaphor. *Speaking*, among such People, is a matter of some Moment, as we may gather from their usual Introductions; for before they begin to deliver their Thoughts, they give notice, *that they will open their Mouth; that they will unloose their Tongue; that they will utter their Voice, and pronounce with their Lips^m*. These Preambles bear a great Resemblance to the old Forms of Introduction in *Homer*, *Hesiod*, and *Orpheus*, in which they are sometimes followed by *Virgil*.

IF THERE is then an inviolable and necessary Connexion between the Dispositions of a Nation and their Speech, we must believe that there will be an *Alloy* of Simplicity and Wonder in the Beginnings of every Language; and likewise that the Dialect will improve with the Affairs and Genius of the People. Upon a nearer View of that which *Homer* spoke, we find it not *original*, but derived from others more ancient: Yet it seems to have begun upon a very small Stock, which the *Pelasgi* spokeⁿ, and the old

^mSee the *Arabian Nights* Entertainments; a Translation from the *Arabick*.

ⁿ Τὴ γηγενούς ἰὰρ εἰμ' ἐσὼ παλαιῆχθον
 ἱνις ΠΕΛΑΣΓΟΥ, πῆς δὲ ἴης ἀρχηγίης.
 Ἐμὲ δ' Ἀνακίθ' εὐλόγως ἐπώνυμον
 Γένθ' ΠΕΛΑΣΓΩΝ τιμ' δε καρπούται χθόνα
 καὶ πᾶσαν Ἀίαν ἥς δ' Ἀλχθ' ἐρχεται
 Στρυμῶν τε πρὸς δύνοντ' ἥλιε κρατῶ.
 Αἰχλ. ἸΚΕΤΙΑΕΞ.

old Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Greece. Sect. 3.
 The greater Part of its Acquisitions it drew from *Asia, Phœnicia, and Egypt*, by the way of *Cyprus and Crete* °: These, with the other Islands, possessed chiefly by the *Carians*, were first peopled and instructed in the Arts of Life: They lie most conveniently for Merchants sailing from the above-named Countries; and it was either *Trading People*, or Persons under a Necessity of travelling abroad for some bold Actions at home ^P, who were the first Instructors of the ancient *Greeks* ^Q.

THESE Adventures came to a Climate which inclines not Men to Solitude, and forbids Idleness: The Necessity of Labour and Contrivance; a growing Commerce, and, more than any thing besides, the Number of independent Governments, and rival Cities, soon raised a nobler Language than any of the Originals. It was at first *simple, unconfined, and free*, as was their Life: The *Politick* Stile grew with their *Constitution*; and was at its *height* when they had most Affairs of that kind, and of the *greatest consequence* to manage: And when a rough warlike People had stripp'd them of their Liberty, they had recourse

° (Κρητὴ νῆσος) πᾶσι ἐπικαίται τῇ θαλάσῃ, χερδὶν τῇ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ἰδρυμένων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν πάντων. Ἀριστοτέλ. Πολιτικ. β.
^P Danaus, Cadmus, &c. See the *Marmora Arundel*. Epoch. 9. concerning the Περσικόντορος: and the following Note.

^Q Τὸν μὲν ἐπέκεινα χερσὶν, οἱ δυστυχῆς ἐν τοῖς βαρβαρίαις, τῇ ἑλληνίδων πόλεω ἤξιον ἀρχεῖν. Καὶ Δαναὸς μὲν ἐξ Αἰγύπτου φεύγων, Ἄργος κατέχευε. Κάδμος δὲ ὁ Σιδωνίος Θηβῶν ἐβασίλευσε. Κάρες δὲ τὰς Νήσους κατέλαβεν. Πελοποννήσου δὲ συμπάσης ὁ Ταντάλος Πέλοψ ἐκράτησε. Ἰσχυρὰ. Ἑλλήνης Ἐγκώμιον.

Sect. 3. course to *Philosophy* and *Learning*. The Councils of a free State are managed by *Speaking*, which quickly introduces Eloquence, and the Arts of Persuasion: When *these* turn useles, or dangerous in Publick, Men betake themselves to less obnoxious Subjects.

THESE were the Stages through which the *Greek* Language passed. It went thro' them slowly, and had time to receive the Impression of each: It lasted long, and far out-lived the *Latin*, as it had begun before: The reason was, that amidst all the Broils of *Greece*, they had still Liberty and Employment enough, either in Business or Literature, to keep alive something of their Spirit and Language: *That* will always follow our Fortunes, and be fitted to our Affairs and Condition^r. For, in fact, what else do we talk of? For this reason, a flourishing, happy Nation, not over-disciplined at the Beginning, that after a long Struggle, and much Trial, comes to excel in every Art of Peace and War; such a Nation must speak the noblest Language; which, in its turn, because of the Instability of human Affairs, has no Security for its Duration.

AFTER such a Deduction, your Lordship is no doubt in Expectation, what is at length to be made of it? It is this, *My Lord*, “ That
 “ when by the Progression above-mentioned,
 “ the *Greek* Language was brought to express
 “ all the best and bravest of the human Feelings,
 “ and

^r Format enim Natura prius nos intus ad omnem
 Fortunarum Habitum ———

Horat. ad Pison.

"and retained a sufficient Quantity of its Ori- Sect. 3.
 "ginal, amazing, metaphoric Tincture; at
 "that Point of Time did Homer write."

I KNOW nothing more proper to convince us of the Truth of this happy Circumstance, than the Consideration of the *Machines* which he employs: The greater Part of them are *natural*; and except the *Egyptian* and *Orphic* Allegories (which he usually puts in the Mouths of his Gods ^f) they are told in the *prevailing Language* of the Country. It is given as a Rule in Poetry ^t, "To strip the common Accidents of
 "Life of their plain Dress, and ascribe them
 "to some superior Power, in order to keep up
 "their Dignity; as for inanimate things, we
 "must give them Life, cloath them with a
 "Person, and proper Attributes:" But few People imagine that the *ordinary* Language wore this metaphorical Habit at that time. Yet it wou'd be inexcusable else, to put Poetical Expressions in the Mouth of any other than the Poet himself: 'Twou'd be really *false Writing*, and is a common Fault in many excellent Performances. *Homer's* grand Copier, who has wrought one wonderful Poem out of the other's two, seems to a very candid Judge, to have come short of his Original in this particular: It is the ingenious *Monf. De la Motte* I speak of, who thinks *Eneas* by far too great a Poet; and owns, that

^f When the Poet mentions them in his own Person, he commonly introduces them with *οασι*, *They say*.

^t See *Boileau's* Art of Poetry.

Sect. 3. that he could not help feeling that Impropriety thro' the whole of the second and third Books of the *Eneid*; where the Hero is not less florid and figurative in his Narration, than the Poet himself is in the rest ^u.

VIRGIL's writing so long after *Eneas's* Expedition, and in a Language too refin'd for the Manners then in use, makes this Incongruity the more perceptible: But in the *Trojan* Times, their Speech, as well as their Manners retained much of the *Eastern* Cast; their Theology was a *Fable*, and their moral Instructions an allegorical *Tale*. When *Priam* came to beg the Body of his slaughter'd Son, *Achilles* comforts him with a parabolical Story concerning the two Vessels, out of which *Jupiter* dispenses to every Man his Proportion of Good and Evil ^x; and *Glaucus* tells *Diomedes*, "That like the Leaves
" of the Trees, first spreading, and then decay-
" ing, so are the Generations of mortal Men ^y".

^u Discours sur l'Ode : & Reponse a la XI Reflexion de Mons. Despreaux sur Longin.

^x *Iliad* *ω*.

^y *Iliad* *ζ*.



S E C T.



SECT. IV.

NEXT to the Originals from which a Language is derived, the common Manners under which it is formed, and the critical Period of its Duration, it is chiefly affected by the *Religion* of a Country, and the Manners of the *Times*. These might have been included under the *Common Manners* of the Nation; but their Influence is great enough, particularly upon the *Turn* and *Genius* of the Language, to deserve a separate Consideration.

E

I

Sect. 4. I SHALL soon have occasion to make a stricter Enquiry into the Origin both of the *Grecian Religion* and *Learning*. At present it is sufficient to say, that they came from the great Parent of *Sacred* and *Civil* Institutions, the Kingdom of *Egypt*. That wise People seem to have early observed the Curbs of the human Passions, and the Methods of governing a large Society. They saw the general Bent of Mankind, to admire what they do not understand, and to stand in awe of unknown Powers, which they fancy capable to do them great good or ill: They adapted their religious Belief and solemn Ceremonies, to this Disposition; made their Rites *mysterious*, and delivered their allegorical Doctrines under great Ties of profound and pious Secrecy.

Ω ΤΕΚΝΟΝ! ΣΥ ΔΕ ΤΟΙΣΙ ΝΟΟΙΣΙ ΠΕΛΑΖΕΟ, ΓΛΩΣΣΗΝ
ΕΥ ΜΑΛ' ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΕΩΝ ΣΤΕΡΝΟΙΣΙ Δ' ΕΝΘΕΟ ΦΗΜΗΝ^a.

Now, thou my Son! approach with Mind intent,
And careful keep thy Tongue: But in thy Breast
Revolve these awful Sounds. —

HENCE the Number of monstrous Stories concerning their Gods, which the first *Grecian* Sages that travell'd into *Egypt* certainly understood, and explained to their Adepts^b, among whom,

^a Ὀρφεὺς πρὸς Μουσίου. In Fragment. Ὀρφικῶν Ἐπῶν.

^b Diodorus the Sicilian, after having explained the natural Signification of the Allegory of Bacchus's being the Son of Jupiter and Ceres, or Wine's being the Production of the Earth and Moisture, adds these remarkable Words, σύμπερα δὲ τέτοις ἔστι αἰτὰ πὲρ ἀνθρώπων, διὰ τῶν Ὀρφικῶν ποιημάτων, καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὴν ἀγούρην κατὰ τὰς τελετάς, καὶ ὅν ἐστις πῶς ἀμύνηται ἡ οὐσία τὰ κατὰ μέτρον βίβ. γ. Which plainly shews the Nature and Tendency of the Orphic Rites.

whom, after some Descents, I reckon *Hesiod* Sect. 4. and *Homer*: But falling afterwards into the hands of Men of warm Fancies, who thought they might *invent* as well as their Masters, there were many traditional Stories tacked to the former; sometimes untowardly enough, and sometimes so as to make a tolerable Piece of the *literal* Relation, but confounding when applied to the *Allegory*. These are all the *ΙΡΟΙ ΛΟΓΟΙ* (*sacred Traditions*) mentioned so often by *Herodotus*, with a Declaration that he will not venture to publish them; and of the same kind is the *ΘΕΙΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ* (*the divine Tradition*) recommended by *Orpheus* to his favourite Scholar, and quoted by a primitive Father for another purpose ^c.

THIS Allegorical Religion having been transplanted into *Greece*, found it a very proper Soil for such a Plantation. It took deep root in the Minds of the *Greeks*, who were grossly ignorant, and prepossessed with no rival Opinions: They made Additions to it of their own, and in a few Ages it was incorporated with their *Manners*, mixed itself with their Language, and gained *universal Belief*. “ Such was its Condition when *Homer* made his Appearance in
“ the World: It had attained its Vigour, and
“ had not lost the Grace of *Novelty* and *Youth* :”
This is the Crisis, when every body affects to

E 2

talk

^c Εἰς δὲ ΘΕΙΟΝ ΛΟΓΟΝ βλέψας, τέτρω προσέειπεν.
Justin Martyr. Λόγος περινεπκός πρὸς Ἕλληνας.

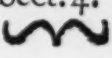
~ Sect. 4. talk in the prevailing Stile ; which joined with the early metaphorical *Cast* of the Language, is one great Reason of the constant Allegory in the ancient Writings.

WE HAVE frequent Examples, how much the firm Belief of any Sect makes Men speak and write in the *approved Idiom* : They introduce it into their *Business*, allude to it in their *Pleasures*, and abstain from it in no Part of Life ; especially while the Doctrine flourishes, and appears in Bloom : For your Lordship knows, that these things, among the Ancients, had their *Spring* and *Summer* as well as natural Growths ; and after a certain time, like a superannuated Plant, they turned scrubby and lifeless, were disregarded by degrees, and at last vanished.

WHAT FURTHER Advantages *Poetry* might reap from a Religion so framed, will appear afterwards ^d : Let us now consider the *Manners of the Times* ; by which I understand the Professions and Studies that are *in vogue*, and bring most Honour to those who possess them in an eminent degree.

THEY likewise follow the *Fortunes* of a Nation : In the *Progression* above-mentioned, the Arts of the greatest *Use* in Life, I mean those that supply our natural Wants, and secure our Persons and Properties, are the *first* that ennoble their Inventors ; and in process of time, when Wealth has made its Entrance, the *Refiners*

^d See Pag. 142. 192. 277.

Refiners of Pleasure, and Contrivers of Magnificence draw our Attention. 

FROM THE Accounts already given of the State of Greece, it is easy to conclude, “ that “ the *first* must be still prevalent when *Homer* “ lived;” a piece of good Fortune that exempted him from the *two Vices*, to whose charge the admired *Longinus* lays the Fall of Poetry : An insatiable Desire of Riches, and what he calls (ἀφρονέσαστον Πάθος) a mean dispiriting Passion, the Love of Pleasure e.

IN effect, *Arms* at that time was the honoured Profession, and a *publick Spirit* the courted Character : There was a Necessity for them both. The *Man* who had bravely defended his City, enlarged its Dominion, or died in its Cause, was revered like a God: Love of Liberty, and Contempt of Death, with their noblest Consequences, Honour, Probity, and Temperance, were *Realities*. There was, as I said, a *Necessity* for those *Virtues*^f: No Safety to Life or Fortune without them : For while every State, that is to say, almost every City was envied by its warlike and encroaching

E 3

Neighbour,

^e Περὶ ἡλικίας. Τμήμα μὲν. Ζήτημα λαμπρόν.

^f Ὁ γὰρ δὴ χρόνος ἐκείνῳ, (the Age of *Theseus*, a little before the Trojan War) ἦν ἡλικία ἀνδρώπης, χειρὶ μὲν ἔργοις, καὶ ποδῶν τάχει, καὶ σωματικῶν ῥῆμασι (ὡς ἔοικεν) ὑπερβυτοῖς καὶ ἀναμύτοις· πρὸς ἑαυτὸν δὲ τῇ φύσει χρωόμενος ἐπεικὴς, οὐδὲ ἀνέλεμον· ἀλλ’ ὕβρις τε χαίρωντας ὑπερβαίνειν, καὶ ἀπολαύοντας ἢ δυνάμεις ὁμόθυροι καὶ πικρία, ἐπὶ τῷ κρατεῖν, βιάζεσθαι, καὶ διαφθείρειν τὸ περὶ πᾶν. Αἰδῶ δὲ καὶ δικαιοσύνην, καὶ τὸ ἴσον, καὶ τὸ φιλεάνθρωπον, ὡς ἀπομίμει τὸ ἀδικεῖν, καὶ οὐδὲν τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, τὰς πολλὰς ἐπαινοῦντας, οὐδὲν ὁμοῦ μὲν περὶ τὴν πᾶν ἔχον δυνάμειν.

Πλατάρχης ΘΗΣΕΥΣ.

Sect. 4. Neighbour, there was no choice, but either
 ~~~~~ resolutely to defend itself by dint of Arms, or  
 shamefully submit to Oppression and Slavery.

“ And no wonder if the Man who learns these  
 “ Virtues from *Necessity*, and the Things them-  
 “ selves, knows them better than Schools and  
 “ Systems can instruct him ; and that the Re-  
 “ presentations of such genuine Characters bear  
 “ the Marks of *Truth*, and far outshine those  
 “ taken from counterfeit Worth, or fainter  
 “ Patterns.”

THUS WE find, that the *Fortunes*, the *Manners*, and the *Language* of a People are all linked together, and necessarily influence one another. Men take their Sentiments from their Fortunes ; if they are low, it is their constant Concern *how to mend them* ; if they are easy, *how to enjoy them* : And according to this Bent, they turn both their Conduct and their Conversation ; and assume the Language, Air, and Garb peculiar to the *Manner* of the different Characters.

IN most of the *Greek Cities*, *Policy* and *Laws* were but just a forming, when *Homer* came into the World g. The first Sketches of them were extremely *simple* h ; taking their Rise from the  
 Exigencies

g They had no well-digested Body of Laws, or Plan of a Civil Constitution, before *Onomacritus*. So *Aristotle*, Ὁ οἰμακρεῖται γενόμενος πρῶτον δέους ἀπὲρ Νομοθεσίαν. ΠΟΛΙΤ. α.

h Τὸς γὰρ ἀρχαῖος Νόμος λίαν ἀπλὸς ἦναι καὶ βαρβαρικὸς. Ἐπεὶ δὲ εὐφροῦ το γὰρ οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἐκείνο παρ' ἀλλήλων. Ὅσα τε λοιπὰ τῶ ἀρχαίῳ ἐστὶ πρὸς Νομίμων, ἐν ᾧ δὴ πάντα ἐστὶ. ΔΕΙΣΟΤ. ΠΟΛΙΤ. β.



Exigencies of the rude Way of Life then pre-Sect. 4.  
 vailing. The great Law of *Hospitality* made  
 the chief Part of the Institution: To violate a  
 Stranger, who had taken Sanctuary under your  
*Roof*, had participated of your *Table*, or sat  
 down by your *Fire*, was made the highest, and  
 most detestable Impiety. The rest were of a  
 piece; generally Prohibitions from Violence, or  
 such Regulations of Manners as we should think  
 unnecessary or barbarous. The Tribes were  
 but beginning to live secure within the Walls  
 of their new-fenced Towns, and had as yet  
 neither Time nor Skill to frame a Domestick  
 Policy, or Municipal Laws; and far less to  
 think of publick Methods of training up their  
 Citizens: *They lived naturally*, and were governed  
 by the *natural Poise* of the Passions, as it is  
 settled in every human Breast. This made  
 them speak and act, without other Restraint  
 than their own native Apprehensions of *Good*  
 and *Evil*, *Just* and *Unjust*, each as he was  
 prompted from *within*. “ These Manners af-  
 “ ford the most *natural* Pictures, and proper  
 “ Words to paint them.”

THEY HAVE a peculiar Effect upon the  
 Language, not only as they are natural, but  
 as they are ingenuous and *good*. While a Na-  
 tion continues simple and sincere, whatever  
 they say receives a *Weight* from *Truth*: Their  
 Sentiments are strong and honest; which al-

Sect. 4. ways produce *fit Words* to express them<sup>i</sup>: Their Passions are sound and genuine, not adulterated or disguised, and break out in their own artless Phrase and unaffected Stile. They are not accustomed to the *Prattle*, and little pretty *Forms* that enervate a polished Speech: nor are they over-run with *Quibble* and *Sheer-Wit*, which makes its Appearance late in every Country, and in *Greece* came long after the *Trojan* Times. And *this* I take to be the reason, “Why most Nations are so delighted with their ancient Poets<sup>k</sup>.” Before they are polished into Flattery and refined into Falsehood, we feel the Force of their *Words*, and the *Truth* of their *Thoughts*.

IN COMMON Life, no doubt, the witty facetious Man is now the preferable Character: But he is only a *middling* Person, and no *Hero*<sup>l</sup>; bearing a Personage for which there is hardly an Inch of room in an *Epic Poem*. To be witty in a Matter of Consequence, where the *Risque* is high, and the Execution requires *Caution* or *Boldness*, is *Impertinence* and *Buffoonry*.

VIRGIL

<sup>i</sup> Quin ipse (Tiberius) compositus aliàs, & velut eluctantium Verborum, *solutius* promptiusque eloquebatur, quotiens subveniret.

TACITUS.

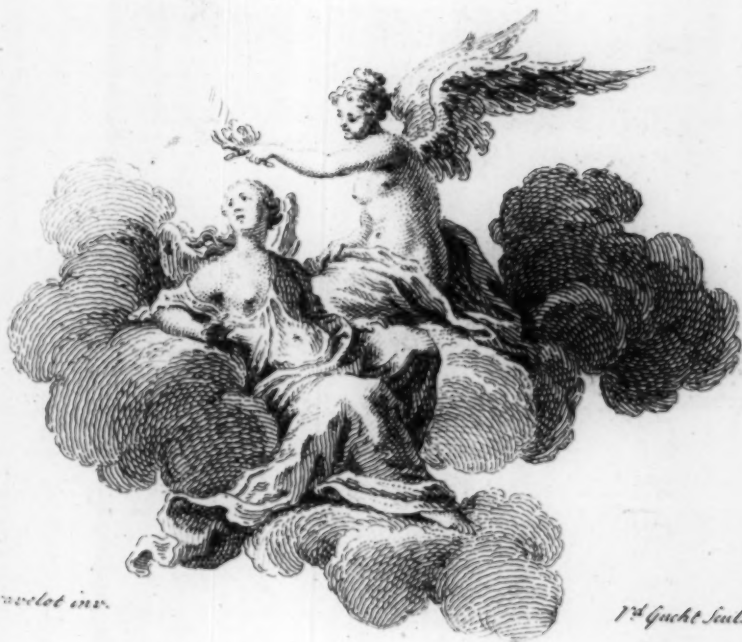
<sup>k</sup> ——— Græcorum sunt *antiquissima* quæque Scripta vel *Optima*. ———

Horat. ad Augustum. Ep. i. Lib. ii.

<sup>l</sup> *Bellus* Homo, & *Magnus* vis idem, *Cotta*, videri: Sed qui *bellus* Homo est, *Cotta*, *pussillus* Homo est.

Martial. Epigr. Lib. i. 10.

VIRGIL well knew the Importance of this Sect. 4. Imitation of ancient *Manners*; and borrowed from *Ennius* his antiquated Terms, and the strong obsolete Turn of his Sentences. Nay, he has adopted as many of the *old Forms* used at Sacrifices, Games, Consecrations, and even *Forms of Law*, as the Emergencies of his admired *Poem* wou'd permit.



Gravelot inv.

1<sup>re</sup> Gucht scul.

SECT.

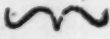


*Gravelot inv.*

*P. Fourdrinier Sculp.*

## S E C T. V.

Sect. 5. **B**Y TRACING the Causes which have the greatest Influence upon Language, we are led to a Thought that must give Pleasure to the *truly Good*. We find that without *Virtue* there can be no *true Poetry* : It depends upon the *Manners* of a Nation, which form their Characters, and animate their Language : If their Manners are sound and entire, their Speech will accompany and do them Justice : And if  
we

we rise higher, and suppose them not only Sect. 5.  
found, but *noble* and *heroic* (as we must do, )  
when speaking of Manners fit for Poetry) What  
is this but *Virtue's Self* in all her Lustre and  
Dignity? Your Lordship must have viewed her  
at times in this glorious Dress, and will forgive  
me, if I am inquisitive upon so amiable a Subject.  
Is what we call *Heroism* indeed any thing else,  
than *A disinterested Love* of Mankind and our  
Country, unawed by *Dangers*, and unwearied  
by *Toils*? If it is not, the social Passions, and  
noblest Affections must prevail in an *Epic-Poem*.  
They may vary indeed, and shew themselves  
very differently in different Characters: They  
may likewise have their *own Shades*, and must  
be sometimes drawn upon dark Grounds, to  
raise and give them a *Relief*; but still they must  
be the *principal Figures* in the Piece, if it is  
meant to give a real and lasting Pleasure.

BUT there is another Conclusion offers it-  
self, and appears so *odd*, that one does not know  
what to make of it: For does it not sound  
something like Treason in *Apollo's Court*, to  
say, *That a polished Language* is not fit for a  
great Poet? And yet, if the Maxim be true,

“ That no Man describes well but what he has  
“ seen, nor talks with Ease and Mastery, but  
“ in the Language and Idiom he has been used  
“ to,” I apprehend we must assent to it. Who-  
ever is acquainted with what passes for Polite-  
ness of Stile, and with the Subjects usually  
treated



Sect. 5. treated of in *that* manner, will easily forgive me, if I am at no pains to make out the Consequence. I shall only observe; that what we call *Polishing* diminishes a Language; it makes many Words *obsolete*; it coops a Man up in a Corner, allows him but *one Set* of courtly Phrases, and deprives him of many significant Terms, and strong beautiful Expressions, which he must venture upon, like *Virgil*, at the hazard of appearing antiquated and homely.

A LANGUAGE thoroughly polished in the modern Sense, will not descend to the *Simplicity* of Manners absolutely necessary in *Epic-Poetry*: And if we feign the Manners, we must likewise endeavour to imitate the Stile. I have already shewn how little Success we can expect in the Attempt; and it were easy to give Proof in *Fact*, that no Learning or Genius is sufficient to secure us from a Miscarriage in this Particular. But the Task is unpleasant: Let us therefore chuse an Example where we may rather praise than blame.

THE NAME of *Fenelon* calls up the Image of a Man distinguished by every amiable Quality: Like some powerful Charm, it makes real Virtue, princely Science, and Sweetness of Manners, rise to our Imagination. His perfect Knowledge of Antiquity, and flowing Fancy, seemed to qualify him to write the Sequel of the simple and instructive *Odyssy*. And yet we know that his enchanting Work has not escaped

Criticism;

Criticism<sup>a</sup>; and that only such Parts of it lie Sect. 5  
exposed, as attempt a *Mixture* of ancient and modern Manners; that is, when he wou'd reconcile *old Heroism* with *Politicks*, and make Poetry preach *Reasons of State*.

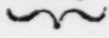
IT MAY be thought superfluous after this to observe, That an *absolute* Court must have a pernicious Influence both on the Variety of Characters in a Nation, and the Extent of their Dialect: We need but look around us to see many of the finest Countries in *Europe*, groaning under baffled Laws and an arbitrary Sway, and giving dismal Proofs of the Truth of this Remark. In such Governments not only Matters of Consequence are over-ruled at pleasure, but in the most indifferent Circumstance of Life, all must conform to the *Court-Model*. Example hath the Force of Command; you must both speak and write after a *Copy*; and no suspicious Word must reach the Ears of the mistaken Great. By this means, many things come to lose their Names, or are softned into *insignificant* Appellations; and where *these* cannot be had, Circumlocutions are called in, to witness our Dread of offending by speaking plain Truth<sup>b</sup>.

BESIDES,

<sup>a</sup> *Critique des Avantures de Telemaque*. A Piece equally cruel and unjust; without other Handle in fact, than what arises from the Glow of an elevated Fancy, and the Incompatibility of Manners.

<sup>b</sup> When the Cardinal *Richelieu* had obliged the *French Academy* to censure the *Ci*, a Piece of the celebrated *Cornaille's*, the Author wrote a Letter to the Cardinal's Favourite M. de *Boisrobert*; where he tells him, "J'attens avec beaucoup d'Impatience les Sentimens de l'Academie, afin d'apprendre ce que dorenavant je dois suivre: Jusques là, je ne puis travailler qu'avec défiance, & n'ose employer un Mot en seureté."

P. Pelisson. Hist. de l'Acad. François.

Sect. 5.  BESIDES, it is odds, but that in such a Country, there are *formal Restraints* upon Writing; which must have yet a worse Effect. What a lamentable Sight are those Countries at this day, which were formerly the *Parents* of *Learning* and *Ingenuity*? How barren now in real Literature! How *distorted* the little they produce! bearing the Marks of the Violence and *unnatural* State in which it is conceived and brought forth. Instead of those manly Sentiments which do justice to Virtue and Vice; instead of those bold Pictures of Men and Things of ~~the~~ *present* Age, (the Age in which We are most concerned,) They must content themselves with licking up Scraps of *monkish* History, and collecting Legends of the Saints: Or if they venture *to reason*, it must be upon distant Facts and general Principles, remote from their own Times, without daring to hint a Parallel, or make the finallest Application.

SUCH is *their* State; while We, with Joy, may view our native Isle, the happy Instance of the Connexion between *Liberty* and *Learning*. We find our Language masculine and noble; of vast Extent, and capable of greater Variety of *Stile* and *Character* than any modern Tongue. We see our Arts improving, our Sciences advancing, Life understood, and the whole animated with a *Spirit* so generous and free, as gives the truest Proof of the Happiness of our Constitution.

FORGIVE me, My Lord, if a Thought so Sect. 5.  
 pleasant, and which You have so great a hand  
 in making such, has drawn me from a melan-  
 choly Subject. One cannot, without Compass-  
 ion, think of a poor Poet writing under the  
 Terror of the Inquisition. He knows not but  
 such a Verse may give umbrage to a Right Re-  
 verend Father *Inquisitor*; another to a Reve-  
 rend Father *Prior Inspector*; this Simile may  
 startle the Father *Deputy Revisor*, and that Al-  
 lusion seem dangerous to the *Vicar* himself.

NO WONDER if the frightened Author, haunt-  
 ed with such *fable Spectres* instead of *Muses*,  
 is delivered of a deformed Production. Their  
 Ghostly Appearance must damp every liberal  
 Thought. The Mind dares not exert itself,  
 but *crouches* under the Panick of a *Censure*,  
 backed with the Secular Arm to inforce it.  
 And can we expect any Grace or Spirit in a  
 Work that is conceived and fashioned in such  
 piteous Circumstances? No surely, nor in a  
 little time any Works at all: For the *Fathers*  
 generally obtain their End; and in a Nation  
 where they are once entrusted with the Power  
 to effect it, in a little time so order Matters,  
*that scarce any one writes but themselves* c. But  
 these

c A Book in *Spain* must pass through six Courts, before it is  
 published. I. It is examined by the *Examinador Synodal* of the  
 Archbishoprick, commissioned by the *Vicario*. II. It goes to the  
 Recorder of the Kingdom, where it is to be published, *Chronista*  
*de Castilla, Arragon, Valencia, &c.* III. If approved by them,  
 it is licensed by the *Vicario* himself, attested by a *Notario*. IV. The  
 Privilege must be had from his Majesty; and a Secretary counter-  
 signs.

Sect. 5. these things have been the Subject of many a Treatise: I only mention them, to point out the *Reason* of the Antipathy between them and the sublimer Kinds of Writing. To expatiate upon the baneful Influences of Tyranny, wou'd be very unnecessary, when a Man living under the best-regulated Government is too much moulded to its *Manners*, ever to excel in that original and unlimited Draught of Mankind, *Epic-Poetry*.

IN opposition to these Opinions, it may be advanced by such as are acquainted with the Progress and Periods of Literature, "That the  
 " *Interval* between the high Liberty and En-  
 " slavement of a State, has been observed to  
 " shew the World some noble Productions."  
 The *Fact* is unquestionable; and to discover the Causes of it, we need only consider the *Steps* by which a Government falls from its Rights, to be at the mercy of a *single Person*.

IN general, this Disaster is laid to the door of *Corruption*; and very justly: *Ambition* and *Luxury* seldom fail, when they have attained their full Growth, to throw a State into Convulsions, and make it ripe for a Master. They dispose Men to *give* and *take*, upon certain Considerations, which by degrees grow *weighty*  
 enough

signs. V. After it is printed, it goes to the *Corrèctor General per su Magestad*, who compares it with the licensed Copy, lest any thing be inserted or altered. And, VI. The Lords of the Council tax it at so much a Sheet. In *Portugal*, a Book has seven Reviews to pass before Publication. I have imiled at some of their Title-Pages, bearing for the greater Security of the Buyer, *Com todas as licenças necessarias*.



enough to affect the Publick: But at the same time, there is no Season on Earth when Men are so thoroughly known. When the Offers are tempting, and Bribes run high<sup>d</sup>, it is then that Men discover what they are worth, or for what they will fairly bargain and sell themselves. The Man of real Virtue appears with double Lustre after the Refusal; and he who has withstood one Temptation, when his *Foible* is found out, and rightly applied to, gives way upon the second, and fixes his *Price*. Mankind in this respect are like certain *Indian Feathers*; They do not shew to advantage in *one* Light only; but the Disorder and Dangers frequent at such Junctures, set all their Passions a going, and turn them into every Shape they are capable of: And these Attitudes, when well observed, and justly copied, give us the excellent Pieces above-mentioned.

BESIDES, the Times of such Struggles have a kind of *Liberty* peculiar to themselves: They raise a free and active Spirit, which over-spreads the Country: Every Man finds himself on such occasions

<sup>d</sup> Biduo, per unum servum, & eum ex gladiatorio ludo, confecit totum negotium: Accersivit ad se, promisit, intercessit, dedit. Jam verò, O Dii boni, Rem perditam! etiam *Noctes certarum Mulierum*, atque Adolescentulorum nobilium *Introductiones*, nonnullis Judicibus pro mercedis cumulo fuerunt. Cicero writing to Atticus the History of Clodius's Acquital by the assistance of Crassus. Lib. i. Ep. xiii.

Curio's Bribe to change Sides, and betray his Country, was Centies H-S, or 80,729 l. 3 s. 4 d. He wanted this and five times more to free him of Incumbrances; for he had a Debt of Sixcenties H-S. 484,375 l.

Sect. 5. occasions his own Master, and that he *may be* whatever he can *make* himself: He knows not how high he may rise, and is unawed by *Laws*, which are then of no Force. He finds his own Weight, tries his own Strength, and if there is any hidden Worth, or curbed Mettle in him, certainly shews and gives it vent. Accordingly we see, that the Genius's produced at these Times, give great Proofs of *Reach* and *Capacity*, especially in politick Managements and civil Affairs, in the largest Sense<sup>e</sup>. The abstract *Sciences* are the Product of *Leisure* and *Quiet*<sup>f</sup>; but those that have respect to *Man*, and take their aim from the human Heart, are best learned in Employment and Agitation.

IT WAS when *Greece* was ill-settled, when Violence prevailed in many Places, amidst the Shock and Confusion of the wandering Tribes, that *Homer* produced his immortal Poem. And it was when *Italy* was torn in pieces, when the little States were leagued against each other; in a word, in the Heat of the Struggle and Bloodshed of the *Guelfe* and *Ghibelline* Parties, that *Dante* withdrew from his Country, and made the strongest Draught of Men and their Passions,

<sup>e</sup> *Thucydides*, *Aristotle*, and *Demosthenes* among the *Greeks*, and *Cicero*, *Virgil*, and *Horace* among the *Romans*, were Witnesses to Civil Wars, or Attempts made upon the Publick Liberty. Some of them surviv'd it, and some fell in its Defence.

<sup>f</sup> Καὶ πρῶτον ἐυρήθησαν (αἱ Ἐπισήμαι) τέτοις τοῖς τόποις ὅπου ἐχόλασαν διὰ πρὶν Αἰγυπτῶν, αἱ μαθηματικαὶ πρῶτον τέχναι σωζέσθην; ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἠφείδη χολάζειν τὸ τῶν ἱσρέων ἔθνος.

Αἰετοί. μὴ τὰ φυσικὰ α. τὸ μεζόν.

Passions, that stands in the Records of modern Sect. 5. Poetry. The Author of the *Eneïd* lived in a Time of Disorder and publick Ruin: He saw the Mistress of the World become twice a Prey to lawless Power; her Constitution destroyed, and Prices set upon the Heads of her bravest Sons for opposing a Tyranny.

AND still, *My Lord*, it was when unhappy Britain was plunged in all the Calamities of Civil Rage, that our high-spirited Poem took its birth. It is true, the *Plan of Paradise Lost*, has little to do with our present Manners; It treats of a sublimer Theme, and refuses the *Measure* of Human Actions: Yet it every where bears some Analogy to the Affairs of Mankind; and the Author (who had viewed the Progress of our Misery) has embellished it with all the proper Images his Travelling, Learning, and Experience could afford him.

BUT AS few of the Changes which Letters have undergone, escape your Lordship's notice, it will probably be asked; "Since a polished Language, and the Deference paid to an absolute Court, are incompatible with the nobler kinds of Poetry, how came the new Comedy to excel the old, which had all liberty of Language and Manners, while the other grew up under the Influence of Luxury, and the Awe of the Macedonian Power?"

A learned and sententious Writer will not allow this to be true: "The Old Comedy,

Sect. 5. “ according to him, was employed in the Re-  
 formation of *Manners*, in recommending  
*Virtue*, and pointing out the *Abuses* of the  
 State; whereas the New was contented to  
 trifle with Punks and Pandars; the *old Chuff*,  
 the *Davus*, or Knave of the Family, and  
 his young *Master*: The Scene, he says, is  
 always at *Athens*, and all the Pother is some  
 little jilting Story, or knavish Prank; pro-  
 posing only some trifling *Mirth* or silly *Pas-*  
*time*!”

BUT ADMITTING the Supposition;—the different Nature of the Writing accounts for it. Nothing can be more opposite than the Style, the Language, the Manners of *Comedy* to *Epic*: The fittest for the one seem the most improper for the other; and the most uncomick Character on Earth is that of a Great and Generous Man. It is indeed true, that in such a thorough *Democracy* as *Athens*, the Limits of *Comedy* and *Tragedy* cou’d not be well ascertained, or kept asunder. *Tragedy* being a Representation of the *high* Characters in Life, and *Comedy* of the *lower*, they were in reality jumbled together in this State, where the vilest and meanest Creature might speak as scurrilously of the Person and Conduct of the first Citizens, as his Education and

¶ Pinxit & Dêmon (ΔΗΜΟΝ) Atheniensium, Argumento quoque ingenioso. Volebat namque varium, iracundum, injustum, inconstantem; eundem exorabilem, clementem, misericordem, excelsum, gloriosum, humilem, ferocem, fugacemque, & omnia pariter ostendere.

Plinius, de Parrhasio, Lib. xxxv. § 10.

and Temper cou'd prompt him. *Here* lay the Sect. 5.  
 Strength of the *old* Comedy, which cou'd not  
 subsist but in such a State; and which no doubt  
 must have the Preference, if immoderate Laugh-  
 ter, if Liberty to talk at random, and banter the  
 highest Dignities, and best Men of the Nation,  
 be advantageous to that kind of Writing. But  
 if that *Liberty* was often abused, and if the  
*Drama* is capable of a nobler Turn, and of  
 giving a more refined Pleasure; if more *Truth*  
 can be brought into the Manners, and *Men* and  
 their *Natures* more generally represented<sup>h</sup>, in  
 that case it must give way to the *new*.

I MUST however own, that while the high  
*Democracy* prevailed at *Athens*, and the Com-  
 monalty were possessed of that uncontrouled  
 Power which *Pericles* put in their hands, and  
*Cleon* exercised, during that time, *Aristophanes*  
 and his Fellows had *Originals* to draw from;  
 and in that respect their Wit and Writings, which  
 appear to us *theatrical* and *false*, are *natural* and  
*true*. But that wild licentious Government was  
 no sooner check'd by Fears from abroad, (which  
 always produce Regulations at home) than the  
 ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΤΑΘΟΙ, the Men of Capacity and  
 Worth, began to distinguish themselves and ap-  
 pear eminent; A *Secretion* was made; Manners  
 were formed, and Characters observed and valued.

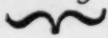
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HERE

■ I Poeti Comici, per farci accorti de gli Andamenti del mondo,  
 piacevolmente, Nozze, Feste, Conviti, Rossianesimi Putanesmi,  
 Ladronexxi, Truffe, Menzogne, Amori & Odii, tali appunto su per  
 le Scene rappresentano, quali solete fare & soffrire voi Huomini.

Speron. Speroni. della Usura.



Sect. 5.  HERE was the Rise of the *new* Comedy; *Ribaldry* was banished, and *Menander* wrote. That is, at a Season when *Liberty* was not lost, but the Excrescencies of it lopp'd off; when the Humour of that witty People was not quashed, but regulated: So true it is, "That every kind  
 " of Writing, but especially the *Poetic*, depends  
 " upon the Manners of the Age when it is pro-  
 " duced." The best *Poets* copy from *Nature*, and give it us such as they find it. When once they lose sight of this great Original, they write false, be their natural Talents ever so great. Let *Torquato Tasso* witness the Truth of this, and the rapid *Ariosto*; each endowed with a fertile Genius, and a happy Expression; but who quitting *Life*, betook themselves to aerial Beings and *Utopian* Characters, and filled their Works with *Charms* and *Visions*, the modern Supplements of the *Marvellous* and *Sublime*.





cr. udel. inv.

4. 1788. 1788. 1788.

## S E C T. VI.

WHEN I reflect upon this way of rea-  
 soning, from the Influence that publick  
*Manners* have upon Writing, I make no doubt  
 but the Question will recur; Since it is abso-  
 lutely the *Conjuncture*, and *Manners* of the  
*Times*, that produce Poets, “ How comes it to  
 “ pass that we have but one *Homer*? Cou’d a  
 “ Space of two or three hundred Years, when  
 F 4 “ *Greece*,

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. "Greece, and the Coast of *Asia*, was in a proper Temperament for such Formations, bring forth but *one*?"

THE Answer is obvious; That tho' it be absolutely necessary, yet it is not the *only Condition*: There are many required besides; too many to be here enumerated: there is an universal and elevated *Genius*; a *Quality* so rare, that an excellent Author of our Nation seems to think, "That of all the Numbers of Mankind, that live within the Compass of a thousand Years, for one Man that is born capable of making a *great Poet*, there may be a thousand born capable of making as great Generals, or Ministers of State, as the most renowned in Story<sup>a</sup>." But though this were exaggerated, there are many subsequent Circumstances of Life, many Advantages of Education, and Opportunities of knowing Mankind in general, and seeing particular Subjects fit for Poesy, which can hardly meet in one and the same Person.

TO INSTANCE in one Particular, from which we may judge of the Import of the rest: *Much Travelling*, and wide *personal Observation*, has been the Lot of the greatest *Epic Poets*. In this way of Life they had frequent Opportunities to acquaint themselves with the *Originals* of their *Draughts* and *Fictions*, whose great *Excellency*, whether material or moral,

<sup>a</sup> Sir *William Temple*, Miscell. Part. ii. Essay 4. POETRY.

moral, is their *Likeness* to *Nature* and *Truth*. Sect. 6. But this happens to few Men, especially of a Poetical Turn: They are commonly none of the healthiest People, and too delicate to endure the Hardships, or face the Dangers that are inevitable in long Voyages. And yet, with all these Chances, the Period I have mentioned, when the *Manners*, the *Religion* and *Language* of *Greece* were at their *proper Pitch* for *Poetry*; to that Period, I say, the World stands indebted for *Linus*, and *Orpheus*, for *Olympus*, *Musæus*, and *Amphion*; Men who are handed down to us as the Masters of Verse, by the greatest of their Successors <sup>b</sup>. Their Songs, it is true, are long since perished; but the wise and peaceful *Hesiod*, part of whose Compositions hath reached us, and commands our Admiration, owes his *Birth* to the same *Period*.

NOR CAN there be a greater Proof of the Power that *Manners*, and the *Publick Character* have over Poetry, than the surprising Resemblance of the oldest Writings. Two things cannot be liker one another, than the *old Oracles*, the *Fragments* of *Orpheus* so called, and the *ancient Hymns*, are to *Hesiod's* and *Homer's* Verses. Not to say in general, that they have the same *Turn*; but the same Epithets of *Gods* and *Men*, the same *Sentiments* and *Allusions*, the same *Cadence* and *Structure*; nay, sometimes the

<sup>b</sup> Musæum ante omnes — *Æneid*. vi. *Horat.* Ode 11. Lib. iij. & de *Arte Poetica*.

Sect. 6. the very same *Expressions* and *Phrases* are to be met with in them all. Numberless are the Συμπτώματα, or *Coincidencies* observed by the Criticks; and in short, the Collusion of their Metaphor and Imagery is so palpable, that many have attributed the *Effects* of their being formed upon the same Models, their Writing from the same Originals, and in the same plain Dialect, to downright Copying or Plagiarism.

BUT there is no need to go so far: The Causes assigned are sufficient to produce all this Likeness; if we remember too, that they commonly make Writers exercise themselves upon the same Subjects, which is also a part of their Influence. A certain kind of Science is peculiar to every Age, and a particular way of treating it. They are both the Effect of the *Conjuncture* so often mentioned. And while I am upon this Subject, I cannot pass over *one* Consequence, which has been long a Problem among the Learned. It is elegantly proposed by a *Roman*, who, if his Honesty had been equal to his Understanding, might have stood in the first rank of their *Historians*.

“TII O’ I have little room for it, says he,  
 “yet I cannot help mentioning a thing which  
 “I have often revolved in my Mind, and cannot satisfy my self about the Cause of it:  
 “For is it not exceeding strange, that the  
 “great



“ great Masters in every Profession and Science, Sect. 6.  
“ always appear in the same *Period of Time*,  
“ and are of the same Cast and Model?—  
“ One Age, and that at no great distance of  
“ Years, produced *Eschylus*, *Sophocles*, and  
“ *Euripides*, Men of a divine Genius, who  
“ carried Tragedy to its height. In another,  
“ the old Comedy flourished under *Eupolis*, *Cra-*  
“ *tinus*, and *Aristophanes*; and the new was  
“ both invented and brought to perfection by  
“ *Menander* and his Contemporaries, *Diphilus*  
“ and *Philemon*, without leaving hopes of Imitation.

“ IN LIKE manner, the *Philosophical Sages*  
“ of the *Socratic School*, how short a while  
“ did they continue after *Plato* and *Aristotle's*  
“ Death? As to *Oratory*, who can be said to  
“ have excelled in it before *Isocrates*, or after the  
“ second Descent of his Scholars? They came  
“ all so close together, that no one great Man  
“ can be seen at any distance of Time from  
“ another.” Then the Historian proceeds to  
shew, that the same thing had happened among  
the *Romans*; and, with great reason, extends  
his Observation not only to the sublimer Sciences,  
but also to *Grammarians*, *Painters*, *Statu-*  
*aries*, *Sculptors*, *Founders*, and to all the *subser-*  
*vient Arts*. The same Event might be shewn  
to have fallen out in any Nation, where *Learn-*  
*ing* ever flourished, and whose *History* is known.

Sect. 6. WONDERFUL, My Lord, have been the  
 ~~~~~ Conjectures about this puzzling Appearance;  
 and many a curious Speculation has been em-
 ployed to solve it^d: It has been doubted,
 “Whether any Influence of Stars^e, any
 “Power of Planets, or kindly Aspect of the
 “Heavenly Bodies^f, might not at times reach
 “our Globe, and impregnate some favourite
 “Race with a celestial Spirit.” Supernatural
 Conceptions, and miraculous g Nursings,
 have been contrived as a *Salvo* for our Be-
 lief, when the *Hero* or *Sage* atchieves things
 which we fancy above the Reach of *Men*.
 But our Court-Historian understands better;
 and though he talks a little strangely in the
 End,

^d See *Discours Physique sur les Influences des Astres*; where the
 Planetary Powers are reduced to *Des Cartes*’ Principles, and ac-
 counted for by the *Materia Subtilis*. 12^{mo} Paris, chez Coignard.

^e Les Astres, & principalement les Signes & les Planetes sont
 (après Dieu) la seconde Cause des Mœurs. Le Poete marque la
 Force qu’elles ont sur la Complexion des Hommes, quand, &c.—
 Voilà comment Virgile fait l’Horoscope de l’Empire Romain, en
 sa naissance.

P. Bossu du Poeme Epique Liv. iv.

^f ——— *Distat enim, quæ*
Sydæra te excipiant, modo primos incipientem.

Edere Vagitus, & adhuc a Matre rubentem.

Ventidius quid enim? Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quàm

Sydus, & occulti miranda Potentia fati?

Juvenal.

^g Hercules, Alexander, and Scipio *, were said to be in reality
 Jupiter’s Sons, tho’ they passed for Amphitryon’s, Philip’s, and Pub.
 Scipio’s. Demaratus belonged to the Hero *Astrobacus* †: and Or-
 pheus, Homer, and Plato, according to ancient Tradition, had only
 Mothers of the Human Race. Pindar was fed with Honey by the
 Bees themselves: Achilles was nursed with the Fat of Lions, and
 Marrow of Deer; and the Founders of Rome were suckled by a
 Wolf, tho’ the Founder of the Persian Empire had only a Bitch to
 perform that Duty for him ‡.

* *Livii Hist. Lib. xxvi.*

† *Herodot. Erato.*

‡ *Justin. Lib. i.*

End^h, yet he seems to lay the Stress of the Sect. 6. matter upon a surer Bottom. The way he accounts for it is by *Emulation*, which certainly contributes to the Perfection of every *Art* and *Science*; and was strong among the ΑΟΙΔΟΙ, or *Bards*, whose appearing in a Cluster gave rise to the Questionⁱ: But this Principle is far from giving compleat Satisfaction, which indeed *Velleius* does not affirm.

I WILL not repeat what has been formerly said; for I make no doubt of being prevented, and that your Lordship has already made the Application. It is the *different Periods* or Steps, naturally succeeding in the *Progression of Manners*, that can only account for the Succession of Wit and Literature.

I HAVE marked out those of Greece in the History of the Language^k; they correspond with admirable Niceness to the successive Sets of *Poets*, *Orators*, and *Philosophers* enumerated by the *Roman Historian*. For they are settled and uniform Causes, and never fail to work their Effect, unless when external Violence binders their Operation.

IN

^a Naturâque quod summo studio petatum est, ascendit in summum, difficilisque in perfecto mora est, naturaliterque, quod procedere non potest, recedit.

Velle. P. Hist. R. Lib. i.

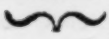
ⁱ In *Hesiod's* Days, who, if not contemporary, lived at no great Distance of Times from *Homer*, a Poet, or ΑΟΙΔΟΣ, was as common a Calling as a Potter or a Joiner, and as liable to Emulation and Envy.

Καὶ Κεραμίδες Κεραμίδι κοτίει, καὶ Τέκτονι Τέκτων;

Καὶ Πτωχὸς Πτωχῷ φθονίει, καὶ ΑΟΙΔΟΣ ΑΟΙΔΩ.

^h Hesod. Ἑργ. καὶ Ἡμερ.

^k See Page 44, 45, and 46.

Sect. 6.  IN THE early Ages of the *Grecian* State, the wild and barbarous Inhabitants wanted the Assistance of the *Muses* to soften and tame them. They stood in need of being impressed with an Awe of superior and irresistible Powers, and a liking to *social* Life. They wanted a *Mythology* to lead them by *Fear* and *Dread* (the only Holds to be taken of a rude Multitude) into a Feeling of *natural Causes*, and their *Influence* upon our Lives and Actions. The *Wise* and *Good* among the Ancients saw this Necessity, and supplied it: The oldest of the inspired Train were the

Pii Vates, & Phæbo digna locuti ¹:

They had *Religion* for their Theme, and the *Service* of Mankind for the End of their Song. How unlike in this to some late *Authors* of our own Growth! who, I hardly know for *what* End, have written against the *Religion* of their Country; and without pretending to substitute any thing better, or more practicable, in its place, wou'd deprive us of our happy Establishment, meerly, as it wou'd seem, for the Pleasure of pulling down, and doing Mischief.

BUT THE first Men of Science in *Greece*, better instructed in Human Nature, and knowing the Advantages of national Rites, wrote in

¹ Virgil *Æneid*. vi. It was for this reason that *Aristotle* calls them, and the early Philosophers, *πρώτες θεολογῆσαντες*, the first who spoke of the Nature of God.

Ἀριστοτ. Μετὰ τὸ φησιν. See Pag. 85, 86.

a different Strain: The Formation of *Things*, Sect. 6. the Birth of the *Gods*, their Properties and Exploits, first informed their Numbers: Next were celebrated the *Heroes*, who had extirpated *Tyrants*, destroyed *Monsters*, and subdued *Robbers*. They sung the Flood of *Deucalion*, and Reparation of *Mankind*; the Wars of the *Centaur*s, and the Fate of the *Giants*.

*Et sævos Lapithas, & nimium Mero
Hylæum, domitosque Herculeâ manu
Telluris Juvenes; unde Periculum
Fulgens contremuit Domus
Saturni veteris.*—^m

THESE, *My Lord*, were their Subjects: They are some of the ΒΡΟΤΩΝ ΘΕΑΚΤΗΡΙΑ, as *Penelope* calls themⁿ; some of the

ΕΡΓ' ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΤΕ ΘΕΩΝ ΤΕ, ΤΑΤΕ ΚΑΕΙΟΤΣΙ ΑΟΙΔΟΙ.

*Doings of Gods and Men, which Poets use
To celebrate.*—^o

They are as old as our Knowledge reaches in the *Grecian* Antiquity, and the ΑΟΙΔΟΙ or *Bards* who made and sung them, are among the earliest Characters.

THIS APPEARS from the Accounts given of them by *Homer* himself: particularly when
he

^m Horat. Carm. Lib. ii. Od. 12.

ⁿ Songs to sooth Mankind. Οδυσσ. α.

^o Ibid.

Sect. 6. he relates, how the greatest Prince of the confederate *Greeks* put his beautiful Wife under the Tuition of a *Bard*; and takes care to let us know, that the *Lady* was inaccessible, until that faithful Guardian was removed. *Many* of them lived contemporary with *Homer*: No Prince's Court seems to have been without one or more of them; and they resorted to the great Feasts and high Solemnities all over *Greece*, to assist at the Sacrifices, and entertain the People. We know some of their Names, who tuned their Lyres to the foregoing Subjects; but their Songs are lost, and with them many a *Strain* of true *Poetry* and *Imitation*.



Gravelot inv.

1st Guelt del.

S E C T.



S E C T. VII.

HITHERTO we have viewed *Homer's* Sect.; *publick* Advantages, and have found that they afforded him the fittest *Manners* for Poetical Compositions, and the noblest *Language* to exprefs them. We have viewed thefe firft in their *own Beauties*, and then tried them both by the *Foils* of their Contraries, and *Strength* of their Confequences; and have found them to be genuine and true. His *Personal Good-fortune*

G

Sect. 7. is now before us; I mean, “What effect, his
 “private *Education*, his *Way of Life*, and *Suc-*
 “*cess* in it, must have upon him as a *Poet*.”

THE TRADITION concerning his Educa-
 tion is very lame. *Plutarch* having related his
 Mother's Adventures about the time of his Birth,
 passes over the first part of his Life in silence.
 But if the Relation of it ascribed to *Herodotus*
 be true, he was educated in the only way that
 Learning was to be had at that time. Letters
 were then but little known, and it seems strange,
 that in such a Place as *Smyrna*, where, according
 to the cruel Practice of these Ages, the *Lydians*
 had been just expelled by another Tribe, there
 should be any Person who understood or taught
 them.

BUT THE low Circumstances of *Homer's*
 Family carried him and his Mother to *Phe-*
mios's House, and left him his Successor in the
 School. I take *Phemios* to have been one of the
 ΑΟΙΔΟΙ, or *Bards*, who might, when at home,
 instruct Youth in Letters: For I suppose Learn-
 ing was not then common enough to make a
 Profession by itself. If there was any Know-
 ledge in the Country, it must be in such a
 Man's hands ^a. And *this* is indeed the im-
 portant

^a Τὸν δὲ ΦΗΜΙΟΝ, ἡ παλαιὰ ἱστορία, διδάσκαλον γενέσθαι λέ-
 γει τὸ Ποιητὴν, ἀνδρᾶ σφόδρ. καὶ μύσαις χάτοχον — φιλόσοφον
 καὶ ὁ Φήμιος, καὶ δὲ καὶ πᾶς ΑΟΙΔΟΣ.

Εὐσταθ. εἰς τὴν α' Παρῶδ. Ὁδυσ.

He is said to have written a Poem, ΝΟΣΤΟΝ ᾧ ἀπὸ Τροίας
 μετ' Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀνακομισθέντων.

Ἡερκλ. παρὰ Πλάτωνα. περὶ Μεσσηνίας.

portant part of the Question, *What Learning* Sect. 7.
was then in Being, and what kind of Knowledge
it was possible, in that Age, to acquire?

ONE OF the most learned and laborious of the *Roman* Writers, after great Searches into Antiquity, has left it doubtful *when* or *where* Poetry was first produced: But adds, "It is
 "certain there were Poems before the *Trojan*
 "War ^b." As this was the *form* in which *Learning* first appeared in *Greece*, it wou'd have been highly entertaining to have known the Opinion of that great Scholar concerning these early Productions; not only *what* they were; but whether the Poems still extant in his Days, were the genuine Works of the Authors whose Names they bore? For it was the Practice of the ancient Poets, and particularly the *Epic* or *Rhapsodists*, to conceal their *Names*, which indeed the Nature of their Work did not invite them to mention. We have a convincing Proof of this in the ΚΤΗΡΙΑ ΕΠΗ, a Poem of the Wars of *Cyprus*, believed by People in After-Times, to be the Work of no less a Man than *Homer* himself. It appears that this Opinion was still entertained in the Days of *Herodotus*, who confutes it by comparing a Passage in that Poem, with another in the *Iliad* ^c. For want of such a Guide to point out the *Species* of

G 2

Learning

^b De Poëmatum Origine magna quæstio est: ante Trojanum Bellum probantur fuisse. *Plinii Hist. Nat. Lib. vii. Cap. lvi.*

^c Herodot. Euterpe, Lib. ii.

Sect. 7. Learning that prevailed in *Homer's* Time, we must try to find out the *Rise* of the National Opinions of his Countrymen; because in order to judge *what kind* of Knowledge they, or any People were addicted to, the first Step must be, *To search for it at the Fountain.*

WHILE the *Policies* of *Greece* were yet but forming, *Assyria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Egypt* were mighty Kingdoms, flourishing under regular Governments, and happy in the Richness of their Soil, and their Methods of improving it. In a course of Years, the long Peace they enjoyed, and the *Arts* which such Times produce, having brought a great part of the Administration into the hands of the *Sacred Order*, they took all possible Methods to keep up their *Authority*, and aimed at nothing more than the raising their Reputation for Wisdom and Knowledge. This render'd them first envious of their *Discoveries*, and then at pains to find out Methods, "How to transmit them to
" their *Descendants*, without imparting them
" to the *Vulgar*." Here was the Origin of *Allegory* and *Parable*; and the Foundation of the received Saying among the Ancients, Ἀλληγορεῖν ὄρημα τῶν Αἰγυπτίων. *To allegorize is an Egyptian Invention.*

THE Sense I would put upon this Maxim is, Since it is natural to all Nations to employ Allusions, and speak in Similitudes, the *Egyptian* Priests have built upon it, settled the Tropes

Tropes and Metaphors, and improved it into Sect. 7. an *Art*. Nor did they stop here; but, as a second *Wrapper*, and a Remedy against the growing Knowledge of the *Country*, they invented, or borrow'd a *new Character* for writing these Allegories. They called it *ΙΕΡΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ*, or *Holy Letters*, because they must be known by none but the Priests, nor used by them but in *divine Matters*.

YOUR LORDSHIP will remember that *Danaus*^d the *Egyptian*, *Cadmus* the *Phœnician*, of *Egyptian* Extract, and the *Phrygian Pelops*, were the first Planters, or Improvers of *Greece*. But besides the deep Impression of *Asiatic* and *Egyptian* Manners, which these Founders of Cities and Kingdoms must give their new Subjects^e, it is agreed on all hands, that the first *Sages* among the *Greeks* drew their Science from these Countries, and their *Theology* in particular from *Egypt*^f.

IT IS TRUE, there was as yet no *Separation* of *Wisdom*: The Philosopher and the Divine, the Legislator and the Poet, were all united in the same Person^g. Such was *Orpheus*,

G 3

and

^d Αἱ ΔΑΝΑΟΥ θυγατέρες ἦσαν αἱ τὴν τελευτὴν ταύτῃ (τὴν θεομορφεῖαν ἀνθρωπίνῃ) ἔξ Ἀιγύπτου ἔξαγαγεῖσαι, καὶ διδάξασαι τὰς Πελασγῶνδας γυναικας. Hesiod. Euterpæ.

^e Ἀλλὰ μὲν (μυθοποιῖαι) ἐπὶ Μάροισι γέγοναν (to wit in Assyria or Babylon) ἀλλὰ ὃ παρὰ Φρύγι, καὶ ἡδὲ παρ' Αἰγυπτίους, &c. Forne]. Περὶ τῶν παρὰ Φρύγιων Μυθῶν. Cap. 17.

^f Ἐχθρὸν δὲ καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐνόματα τῶν θεῶν ἔξ Ἀιγύπτου ἐλήλυθε εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Hesiod. Euterpæ.

^g See Page 99.

Sect. 7. and his Scholar *Musæus*; *Onomacritus* too, and *Thales*^h; and in general, all the ancient *Law-givers* employed the *Muses* to dispense their divine Instructions, and recommend their *Morals*ⁱ.

THE great Men who came after them, and were bred in this ancient School of *Religion* and *Politicks*, finding the Governments of Greece already settled, kept to Philosophy; as *Democritus*, *Pythagoras*, and the *Milesian Thales*: These, besides their Travels into *Egypt*, wander'd over the greatest part of the *East*. *Democritus*^k and *Thales* falling in Times of less disguise, plainly published their Opinions: But *Orpheus*, *Musæus*, *Onomacritus*, and even *Pythagoras* himself, drank deep of the *close reserved Manner* of their *Masters*. They taught in Allegory, and affected a *Mysticism* in their commonest Actions.

PYTHAGORAS, tho' he lived latest, seems to have principally aimed at establishing a Sect, or rather a Semblance of a *Common-wealth*; which made him take particular ways to form his Disciples, and raise the Admiration of Men: And indeed with them all, *Silence* and *Superstition* made a necessary Part of their Institutions.

But

^h ΘΑΛΗΣ, Μελοποίδος ἀνὴρ, καὶ νομοθετικός. Strabo, Lib. x. *Lycurgus*, they say, in his Travels found *Thales* in *Crete*, and sent him to *Lacedæmon*.

ⁱ Πρώτηρον μὲν ἐν ποιήμασι ἔξέφερον οἱ φιλόσοφοι τὰ δόγματα, καὶ τὰς λόγους, ὥστε ΟΡΦΕΥΣ καὶ Ἡσίοδος.

^k *Pythagoras* & *Democritus*— —ambo, peragratis *Perfidis*, *Æthiopia*, *Arabia*, *Ægyptique* Magis. Plin. Lib. xxv. cap. ii.

But happily for Greece, though they cou'd wrap Sect. 7.
up their Doctrines in *Fable*, they had not an
unknown Character to write in ; so that their
Precepts and Opinions came to appear, when
their Verses were published, and their Manner
known.

LINUS is said to have written, in the *old*
Pelasgic Letters, the *Expedition* of the first *Bac-*
chus; and to have left Relations of other Trans-
actions of the fabulous Ages ¹. He wrote of
the *Generation of the World* and *Rise of Things*,
the common Foundation of the *Egyptian*, and
thence of the *Grecian Theology*. As he is
reckoned the Parent of their Poetry, so in the
Egyptian Records, kept by their Priests, he
stands at the Head of the Worthies who came
to that Country in quest of Knowledge ^m. *La-*
ertius ⁿ has preserved the first Line of his Poem
of the Creation,

Ἦν ποτὶ χεῖν' ἔτε, ἐν ᾧ ἅμα πάντ' ἐπιφύκει.

It contains an Idea of the ancient *Chaos*, or
that primigenial State of Nature, when the
Elements lay blended together, and Confusion
and Darkness exercised an uncontrouled Do-
minion. The same Author adds, That *Anax-*
agoras was thought to have taken occasion
from thence to advance his celebrated *Position*,

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“ That

¹ Diodorus Sicul. Biblioth. Lib. iii.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ In Proœmio.

Sect. 7. "That originally, all things lay jumbled together in one jarring and disorderly Mass, but that a *Mind* came and put them in order °."

COEVAL with *Linus* was *ANTHES* of *Anthedon* ^p, a Town in *Bæotia*. He wrote *Hymns* ^q, celebrating the Gods; that is, the Powers and Productions of *Nature*; whose stronger Aspects, and striking Sensations, seem to have been the Origin of *Rapture* and *Verse*. Feasts and Sacrifices would help forward the Transport, and are finely fitted to this Situation of the human Mind. *Horace* makes the Beginning of the *Roman Satire* to have been at the Harvest-home of the old *Italians*, when they sacrificed to the *Earth*, and poured out Milk to the Genius of the Woods ^r; and the very Invention of *Heroic Measure* is ascribed to a *Female*, *PHEMONOE*, the first Priestess of *Apollo* ^s.

^t *PAMPHO*, a Native of *Attica*, and Disciple of *Linus*, first sung of the *Graces*, without

° Copied by *Virgil*,
 Principio, Cælum ac Terras, Camposque liquenteis
 Lucentemque Globum Lunæ, Titaniaque Astra
 SPIRITUS intus alit: totamque infusa per Artus
 MENS agitat Molem.— *Æneid*. Lib. vi.

^p *Pausanias*, *Bæot*. Lib. ix.

^q *Plutarch*. De *Musica*.

^r TELLUREM Porco, SILVANUM Lacte piabant;
 Floribus & VINO GENIUM, memorem brevis *Ævi*.

HORAT. Ep. I. Lib. ii. ad *AUGUSTUM*.

^s Ἐξαμετρῶν κατάρχει λέγεται τις ΦΗΜΟΝΟΗ γυνὴ. Περὶ οὗτης Ἀπὸλλωνος.
 And *Strabo*, Πρώτῳ δὲ ΦΗΜΟΝΟΗΝ φασὶ γενέσθαι.
Lib. ix.

^t *Pausanias* *Bæot*.

out defining their Number, or giving their Sect. 7. Names. He bewailed his Master's Death in a *Dirge* called ΟΙΤΟΛΙΝΟΣ: He sung the *Rape of Proserpine* by the Infernal God, and wrote Hymns to *Jupiter*, *Diana*, and *Ceres*. *Philostratus* says, that *Homer* copied the *Hymn to Jupiter*, and changed it much for the better ^u.

BUT ORPHEUS, that Great Name in Poetry, has eclipsed the Fame of all the rest: He likewise is said to have been one of *Linus'* Scholars; tho' *Plutarch* expressly affirms, that he imitated no Man in his Poetry or Musick, but was himself an *Original* ^w. It is however certain, that he made the same Voyage as his supposed *Master* had done, into *Egypt*; where he staid long, and was let into the Secrets of their Philosophy and Religion.

AT HIS *Return* he did greater Services to his Country; or rather to the People among whom he chose to live, for he is thought to have been originally from *Thrace*. His Actions are themselves involved in *Allegory*, and related in the same kind of Fable as he was wont to employ about his *Gods* and *Heroes*. Whether he left any thing of his own in *Writing*, is to me a great Doubt. I find no reason to conclude

^u *Pampho* had said, Ζεῦ κώδισε, μέγιστε θεῶν, ἐιλημμένος κόπρω, Μυλῆα τε, καὶ Ἰππῆην, καὶ ἡμιονῆην.

Instead of which, with more dignity *Homer* has turned it,

Ζεῦ κώδισε, μέγιστε, καλαμενέος, αἰδέει νείων.
Φίλος γὰρ. Ἡρωικῶν.

^w Ὁ δὲ Ὀρφεὺς ἐν δόξῃ φαίνεται μεμνημένος. Περὶ Μουσικῆς.

Sect. 7. clude he did not. But the Fame of his Knowledge was so high, that we have from *Suidas*^x, the *Titles* of sixteen or seventeen Poems written under his Name, chiefly by the *Pythagoreans*, who embraced his Doctrine; and from others, we may reckon up twice the number. They are *philosophical*, *prophetical*, and *religious*; and were believed to contain his real Opinions and the native Strain of his Verse.

HE BEGUN his Song with ancient *Chaos*, its Transformations and Changes, and continued it through the various Steps of *Creation*: The Offspring of *Saturn*, or *Time*, the *Æther*, *Love*, and *Night*; the Birth and Progeny of the *Giants*; and ended in the Formation of *Man*^y. He directed these his mystical Lessons to raise an Awe of the *Gods* in the Breasts of his Hearers, that he might restrain them from Barbarity and Bloodshed, and charm them into Humanity and Social Manners^z. *Aristophanes*, when he wou'd give the Sum of his Services, says,

ΟΡΦΕΥΣ

^x In *Orphæo*.

He sung, Ἀρχαίη μὲν πρῶτα ΧΑΟΤΣ ἀμέγαρον ἀνάγκη,
καὶ ΚΡΟΝΟΝ, ὃς τ' ἐλόχευσεν ἀπειροσίοισι ὕφ' ὀλκῆς
Αἰθέρα, καὶ Διὸς ἡπειροπίας κυδρὸν Ἐρώτα,
Νυκτὸς ἀεικνήτης Πατὸρ κλυτὸν ἰδὲ ῥα Φάνητα
Ὀπλοπέρι χαλέουσι βροτοῖς, πρῶτον γὰρ ἐφάνθη.
Βρῖμοι τ' εὐδυνάτιστο γονῆς; ἢ δ' ἔργ' αἰδύλα
Γιγάντων, οἱ λυγρὸν αἶτ' Ὀυρανὸν ἐσάζαντο
Σπέρμα γονῆς τὸ πρῶτον, ὃθεν γένε' ὕψιγενοντο
Θνητῶν, οἱ κατὰ γαῖαν ἀπείκετον αἰὲν ἔασι.

ΟΡΦΕΥΣ Ἀρροναυτ.

^z Horat. ad Pison.

ΟΡΦΕΥΣ μὲν γὰρ πλετάς δ' ἡμῖν κατέδειξε, Sect. 7.
φόνων τ' ἀπέχεσθαι.

Orpheus our Prayers prescrib'd, and holy Rites,
And Abstinence from Murder ^a.—

AS HIS Name for many Ages was the first in Greece for Sanctity and Wisdom, his Doctrines, if they were not by himself committed to Writing, must be current by Tradition. The Prince of the Philosophers quotes two Lines from his *Theogony* without insinuating any Suspicion of their not being genuine ^b; as *Aristotle*, the grand Critic, does both from him ^c, and from his Successor ^d. Nay, so late as the Reign of *Augustus Cæsar*, *Diodorus the Sicilian* mentions the *Poem of Orpheus* as a Piece then held in great Admiration, both for the Matter it contained, and the particular Harmony of its Composition ^e. And truly I cannot doubt, but that the Writings which passed under his Name, whether written by *Musæus* or *Onomacritus*, contained his genuine Dogma's ^f.

MUSÆUS was Orpheus' famed Scholar, or perhaps his Son. *Virgil* speaks of him as the

^a ΒΑΤΡΑΧ.

^b ΟΚΕΑΝΟΣ πρῶτον καλλιρρόν ἦρξε γάμοιο.

^c Ὃς ῥα κασιγνήτην ὁμομήτερά Τηδυν ἐπύειν.

Κεφάλαιον.

^d Λεϊσό. Οἰκονομικῶν α.

^e Φησὶ γὰρ καὶ Μουσαιοῦ εἶναι, — ΒΡΟΤΟΪΣ ἭΔΙΣΤΟΝ

ΑΕΙΔΕΙΝ.

Λεϊσό. Πολιτ. β.

^f Καὶ γὰρ Πόπημα συντάξας τὸ θαυμαζόμενον καὶ κατὰ τὴν ᾠδὴν ἐπιμελῶς διατίθει.

Διοδ. Σικελ. βιβλίου β. δ.

^f They were called the ΟΡΦΙΚΑ ΕΠΗ· ἐν ταῖς Ὀρφικοῖς τραγωδίαις ἔπει, says *Aristotle*, πρὸ ψυχῆς α.

Sect. 7. the greatest of *Poets*. He seems to have meddled less in the governing or reforming Manners than his Master; deterred perhaps by the unhappy End of the *Theological Hero*. Yet he composed *Prophécies* and *Hymns*, and wrote *sacred Instructions* which he addressed to his Son. He prescribed *Purifications* and *Atonements*, sung the Wars of the *Titans*, and left something upon *Astronomy*. But his great Work, and what brought most Honour in those days, was a *Theogony* or History of the *Creation*^a. *Pausanias* is of opinion, that an *Hymn to Ceres* is the only genuine Remain of this philosophical Poet^b. He had a Son and a Daughter, *Eumolpus* and *Helene*, both touched from *Helicon*. The Son wrote of the *Mysteries of Ceres* and Rites of *Bacchus*, and the Lady is reported to have sung the *Trojan War*^c.

CONTEMPORARY with these was *SYAGRUS*, whose Character is still more confined to the Province of a Poet. ^k *Eliau* says, that he too sung of the War at *Troy*, and was “the first who gave a Loose to his Muse upon that noble Subject.” *D. Laertius* calls him *SAGARIS*, and brings him down to *Homer*’s
OWN

^a *Diog. Laertius* in *Proœm*: Where he gives a Principle of *Musæus* Philosophy.

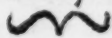
^b Εξ ἐνός τὰ πάντα γινέσθαι, καὶ εἰς τ’ αὐτὸν ἀναλύεσθαι.

^c *Atticis & Messeniæ.*

^d *Hephaestio apud Photium CODICE CXC. Suidas in Eumolpo.*

^k Ὅτι ΣΥΑΓΡΟΣ πρὶν ἐγένετο Ποιητὴς μετ’ Ὀρφέα καὶ Μοσαῖον, ὃς λέγεται τὸν ΤΡΩΙΚΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΝ πρῶτον αἶσαι μερίσσειν ἔτι ὑποδείσεως λαβόντων, καὶ ἐπιτολμήσας ταύτην.

^e *Αἰλίας. Ποικιλ. Ἰσορ. βίβ. ιδ. κεφ. α.*

own Days; whose Rival and Enemy he says Sect. 7. he was while alive, as *Xenophanes* proved after  he was dead ^l.

WE CAN tell with more certainty, that *Amythaon's* Son, the prophetick *MELAMPUS*, brought the Mysteries of *Proserpine* from *Egypt* into *Greece*. He taught them the Story of the *Titans*, and according to *Diodorus*, τὸ σύνολον, τὴν περὶ τὰ παθὲν τῶν θεῶν ἱστορίαν, "The whole History of the Transactions and "Disasters of the Gods ^m." He is celebrated by *Homer* himself, who without all doubt was acquainted with his *Mythology* ⁿ.

ABOUT the Age of *Linus* came *OLEN* from *Lycia* ^o, and composed the first Hymns that were sung in *Delos* at their Solemnities, which were among the oldest in *Greece* ^p. *Homer* himself frequented these Feasts, to celebrate the fair Offspring of *Latona*, and sing to the *Ionians* that repaired to *Delos* in vast Numbers

^l In *Proemio*, And in *Xenophanes' Life*, γέγραπται δὲ καὶ ἐν Ἑλεγκίαις, καὶ Ἰάμβοις καὶ ἩΣΙΟΔΟΥ καὶ ὈΜΗΡΟΥ, ἐπισκόπων αὐτῶν τὰ περὶ θεῶν εἰρημολογία.

^m *Diodor. Biblioth. Lib. i.*

ⁿ Ὀδυσ. ῥαψῳδ. λ. and again, ῥαψῳδ. ο.

^o Οὐτῷ δὲ ὁ ὈΔΗΝ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς παλαιὰς ὕμνους ἐποίησε ἐκ Λυκίης ἐλθὼν τὰς ἀειδουμένας ἐν Ἀθήνῃς.

^p *Herodot. Μεταπολιτεία βιβλ. δ.*

^q Λύκιῳ δὲ ὈΔΗΝ ὅς καὶ τὰς ὕμνους τὰς ἀρχαιοτάτας ἐποίησεν Ἕλλησι.

Παυσαν. Βιωτ.

Plutarch upon the Authority of *Anticles* and *Istrus*, two ancient Authors, says, that the Statue of *Apollo* in *Delos* had a Bow in one Hand, and with the other supported the three *Graces*, who held each an Instrument of Musick; one a Lyre, another a Flute, and the third a *Syrinx*, or Pipe. As to the Antiquity of it, they said, οὕτω δὲ πάλαιον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀσίδρυμα τῆτο, ὥς τὰς ἐργαταμῶν αὐτοῦ, τῇ καὶ Ἡρακλῆα μετέπον θάσιν εἶναι. *Περὶ Μεσσην.*

Sect. 7. bers upon these Occasions. He glories in being ΗΑΙΣΤΟΣ ΑΟΙΔΩΝ, the sweetest of the Singers that came there ^q.

THYMOETES, Laomedon's Grandson, and *Orpheus's* Cotemporary, is recorded as the greatest of the early Travellers. Besides the Countries then known, to wit *Asia* and *Egypt*, which he visited, he is said to have passed thro' *Africk* to the *Western* Region: There he saw the Island in which the ancient Inhabitants affirm that *Bacchus* was nursed; and having learned from the *Nysæans*, the Exploits of the God, at his Return he composed in the old Dialect, and wrote in the old Letters, the Piece called the *Phrygian Poems* ^r.

IT WAS indeed from the lesser *Asia* that the *Greeks* had their Regular *Musick*. The Fortifier of *Thebes*, the famous *Amphion*, is called the *Inventer of Musick*, I suppose in *Greece*: He is allowed the Honour of first framing a *Lyre*^f, and certainly employed both his Melody and persuasive Strains, to induce the wild Inhabitants to wall their Town, and live orderly: But with what Propriety he is called the Inventer of the *Lydian Measure*, I hardly understand.

THE

^q See below, Page 109.

^r Diodor. Biblioth. Lib. iii.

^f *Plato*, speaking of the Invention of *Arts*, says, τὰ μὲν ΔΑΙΔΑΛΩ καταφανὴ γέρονε τὰ δὲ ΟΡΦΕΙ, τὰ δὲ ΠΑΛΑΜΗ ΔΕΙ; τὰ δὲ περὶ Μουσικὴν ΜΑΡΣΥΑ καὶ ΟΔΥΜΠΩ, μετὰ λυγρὴν δὲ ΑΜΦΙΟΝΙ. Νομῶν. γ.

^t *Musicam* invenit *Amphion*; *Fistulam* & *Monaulum* (ΜΟΝΑΥΛΟΝ) *Pan* *Mercurii*; *obliquam Tibiam* *Midas* in *Phry-*

THE *Phrygian MARSYAS* ^u claims the Sect. 7.
Invention of the *Double Flute*, and of the *Measure* that bears the Name of his Country. He was in high esteem with the Ancients, and seems to have been but too sensible of his Vein and Accomplishments, as appears from the Story of his Contest with *Apollo*. Some believe the Foundation of that Fable to have been the fatal End of the Musician, who went mad, and threw himself into the *River* that bears his Name w.

HIS SCHOLAR, *OLYMPUS*, shares with him the Glory of the Invention of the *Phrygian Measure* ^x, and pretends to be the first himself, who sung a *Nænia* or funeral Song. He is said on the Death of *Python*, ἀυλῆσαι ΕΠΙΚΗΔΕΙΟΝ Λυδίῃ, “To have play’d a funeral
“Tune upon the Flute in the *Lydian Strain* y.” His Compositions are selected by *Aristotle* as the most rapturous, and the aptest to inspire Passion and Enthusiasm ^z into the Minds of the Hearers.

giâ; geminas Tibias *Marsyas* in eâdem gente; Lydios Modulos, *Amphion*; Dorios, *Thamyras* Thrax; Phrygios, *Marsyas* Phryx: Citharam, *Amphion*; ut alii *Orpheus*; ut alii *Linus*; septem Chordis additis *Terpander*; octavam *Simonides* addidit; nonam *Timotheus*. Citharâ sine voce, cecinit *Thamyras* primus, cum Cantu, *Amphion*; ut alii *Linus*. Citharœdica Carmina composuit *Terpander*; cum Tibiis canere voce, *Troæzenius Dardanus* instituit.
Plinii Histor. Nat. Lib. vii. § 56.

^u *Suidas* in Μαρσύας.

^w *Xenophon*. Ἀναβασ. βιβλ. α.

^x Νόμοι δὲ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΥ καὶ ΜΑΡΣΥΟΥ Φρύγιοι καὶ Λύδοι; καὶ Ὀλύμπῳ ἐπιτύμβιοι. Πολυδεύκ. Ὀνομαστικόν.

^y Πλέταρχ. περὶ Μουσικῆς. He says there were two of that Name.

^z Ὀλύμπῳ μέλῃ, ὁμολογουμένως ποιεῖ τὰς ἁρμονίας ἐνδυσιαστικὰς. Πολιπκ. δ. And a little afterwards, speaking of the different Harmonies and their Effects, he says, ἐνδυσιαστικὰς δ' ἡμᾶς ποιεῖ ἡ Φρυγία (ἁρμονία); So that *Olympus* has been the Author.

Sect. 7. Hearers. And he hath the Testimony of the knowing *Plutarch*, of having greatly advanced his Art, by introducing some kinds of Musick 'till then unknown to the World, and of being the Prince and Inventer of the beautiful *Grecian Manner* ^a.

THE MUSES Lover in more Senses than one^b, the *Thracian THAMYRAS* first played upon a Lyre without singing. This he did to shew the Variety of his Genius, for at the same time he composed *Hymns* ^c, the pious Exercise of the ancient Poets. He likewise sung the Wars of the *Titans* ^d, and wrote a Poem of three thousand Verses upon the great Foundation of their Religion and Morals, the ΚΟΣΜΟΓΟΝΙΑ, or *Generation of the World*, or the ΘΕΟΓΟΝΙΑ, which is an equivalent Expression ^e.

THE *Træzenians* ^f boast an Epic Poet, *OROEBANTIUS* by Name, who wrote before *Homer*, I cannot tell upon what Subject: But *MELESANDER* the *Milesian*, sung the Battle of the *Lapithæ* and the *Centaurs* ^g, which

^a Φαίνεται δ' Ὀλυμπῷ αὐξήσας Μουσικὴν, πρὸ ἀργύρεον π καὶ ὀνομάζον κατὰ τὴν ἑμπροσθεν ἐισαγαγὴν, καὶ ἀρχαῖος γενέσθαι τὴν ἑλληνικὴν καὶ καλὴν Μουσικὴν. Πλάτωνα. ibid.

^b See the Catalogue *Ιλιάδ.* β and the Article of the *Pylians* under *Nestor*, where *Homer* mentions *Thamyris*; as also *Eusebii* Notes.

^c Πλάτων. Νόμων η.

^d Πλάτωνα. περὶ Μουσικῆς.

^e Suidas in *Thamyre*.

^f Ὅτι ἦν ΟΡΟΪΒΑΝΤΙΟΥ τῷ Τρεζηνίῳ ἔστι περὶ Ὀμήρου ὡς φασὶ οἱ Τρεζηνῖοι λόγοι. Καὶ τὸ Φρύγα δὲ ΔΑΡΗΤΑ, ὃ Φρυγίαν Ἰλιάδα ἐπὶ καὶ νῦν ἀποσωζομένην εἶδεν, περὶ Ὀμήρου καὶ τὸν γενέσθαι λέγουσι. — Αἰλιαν. Ποικιλ. ἰστορ. βιβλ. ια. κεφ. β.

^g Μελίσσανδρος ὁ Μιλήσιος, ΛΑΠΙΘΩΝ καὶ ΚΕΝΤΑΥΡΩΝ Μάχην ἔγραψεν. Ibid.

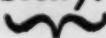
which seems to have been an Action of great Sect. 7.
Fame in the early Ages, and to have affor-
ded much Exercise to the young Muses of
Greece.

THE WISE *PALÆPHATUS* ^h is said to be a Son of *Hermes*, and not long after the celebrated *Phemonœ*. There have been some great Men since of the Name; but this admired Ancient sung the Generation of *Apollo* and *Diana*, and the Contest of *Minerva* and *Neptune*. He wrote a Poem upon *Latona's Locks*, (ΛΗΤΟΥΣ ΠΛΟΚΑΜΟΝ) and another of an uncommon nature, "The Voice and Speech of *Venus* and *Love* i." He likewise composed a ΚΟΣΜΟΠΟΙΪΑ, or History of the Creation of the World, in five thousand Verses.

THESE are some of the Men in whose hands the ancient *Mythology* and *Poetry* grew together. When I review them, I think it happy that *Hesiod's* noble Work has reached our Times. We should scarcely know else what to make of so many ΘΕΟΓΟΝΙΑ's, ΚΟΣΜΟΠΟΙΪΑ's and ΚΟΣΜΟΓΟΝΙΑ's as we have enumerated: But from it we know, that the *Birth of the Gods*, the *Rise of Things*, and the *Creation of the World* are but reciprocal Terms, and in the ancient Stile stand for just the same thing. They were the common Theme of the first *Poets* and *Lawgivers*, (the earliest Philosophers)

^h Suidas in Παλαίφατ.

ⁱ Φόνος καὶ λόγος Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἔρωτος. Id. ibid.

Sect. 7.  losophers) who by their several Improvements and Additions enabled *Hesiod* and *Homer*, their Successors, to give their Theology a *Body*, and reduce it to a Standard, that flourished while *Greece* was a free Country, and lasted some time after their Liberty was gone.

AND NOW I would willingly spare your Lordship the trouble of hearing any more concerning the Books that might be in *Phemius's* or his Scholar's Library, was there not a Presumption, "That these Writings I have named, are *later* than our Poet:" And of this Opinion is that great Historian, and Antiquary of *Greece*, *HERODOTUS* the *Halicarnassian*. As for the Gods, says he, "Whence each
 " of them was descended, or whether they
 " were always in being, or under what Shape
 " or Form they were, the *Greeks* knew nothing 'till very lately. *Hesiod* and *Homer*
 " were, I believe, about four hundred Years
 " older than myself, and no more: And these
 " are the Men who *made* a *Theogony* for the
 " *Greeks*; who gave the Gods their Appellations, defined their Qualities, appointed their
 " Honours, and described their Forms. As
 " for the Poets who are said to have lived before these Men, *I am of Opinion they came*
 " *after them* ^k." So far the Historian; who no doubt means *Linus*, *Orpheus*, and their Scholars, by the Poets he does not name.

WHAT

^k ΕΥΤΙΓΕΤΗ. ΒΙΒ. C.

WHAT HE says of *Hesiod* and *Homer*, must Sect. 7.
be true in one or other of these respects; That
either they brought their *entire System* im-
mediately from *Egypt*, and published it in *Greece*,
'till then ignorant of Religion and Rites: Or
that, without other assistance than their own
Wits, they *contrived* it wholly themselves. But
they are both equally incredible.

WHOEVER knows any thing of the *Na-
ture* of that kind of Writing, needs make but
one Reflection, to be convinced that a *THEO-
GONY* is a Piece of *deep Learning*, and vast
Labour. "It is a *System of the Universe*, di-
"gested and wrought into an *Allegory*: It is a
"Composition, made up of infinite Parts, each
"of which has been a *Discovery* by itself,
"and delivered as a *Mystery* to the initiated¹:"
The contriving and putting them together has
been a Work of some Ages, and is a conjunct
Effort of *Politicks* and *Philosophy*.

NEITHER, on the other hand, were *He-
siod* and *Homer* the *first* who learned Religion
in *Egypt*, and brought it over Sea to *Greece*.
A small Acquaintance with their Writings will
convince any Man of Taste that they wrote
from *Life*; and describe the Exercise of a Wor-
ship long since established in their Country. An
hundred Passages in both Authors make it a-
bundantly plain, that the *Greeks* knew the

H 2

Names

¹ Γνώσκειν ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν συνῶν τ' ἀνθρώπων.
ΣΤΕΤΑΣΙΝ, ἥτε ἐκαστὸν διέχεται, ἥτε κελεύεται.
ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΟΥ Χρυσ. Σειν.

Sect. 7. Names and Natures of their Gods, had Sacrifices and Ceremonies; Temples, Priests, Prayers, and Songs, long before either *Hesiod* or *Homer* were born.

BUT it is to no purpose to use other Arguments than this noble Historian's own Words. In the beginning of the same Book, speaking of the Origin of the Word OCEAN^m, he says, Ὅμηρον δὲ, ἢ τίνα ᾧ πρότερον γενομένων Ποιητῶν, δοκέω τὸ ἔνομα εὐρόντα, ἐς τὴν Ποίησιν ἐσπεύειν αἰ. "Homer, I believe, or some of the Poets who lived before him, having invented the Word, inserted it into their Poetry." Or if we should be so indulgent as to allow, that he spoke negligently in this place, and according to the vulgar Opinion; how shall we reconcile it, when he tells us expressly that *Melampus*, a Man placed by *Homer*ⁿ himself three Generations before the *Trojan War*, "first taught the *Greeks* the Name and Sacrifices of *Bacchus* ^o? That the Rites about Funerals called *Orphic* and *Bacchic*, were really and originally *Egyptian*? And in general, that the *Egyptians* were the first of Mankind who used Solemnities, made Processions, and appointed Initiations; and that, ὧν τούτων Ἕλληες μεμαθήκασι P, from them the Grecians learned to do the same?"

FOR

^m It seems to be a *Punick* or *Phœnician* Word (Og,) which signifies a *Boundary*; because the Sea is the *Limit* of the Land. This perhaps is the Reason why *Homer* calls the River *Nile*, the OCEAN, Ὠκεανὸν τε ῥοῶς. — See Pag. 137. n.

^a Ὀδυσ. Παλῶδ. O.

[•] Εὐτέρη. βίβ. C.

^P Ibid.

FOR is it not an easy Conclusion, that if Sect. 7. Funeral Rites, Sacrifices, and the Name of *Bacchus* be found in *Homer*; and the Historian tells us, that *Melampus* and *Orpheus* first brought them from *Egypt*, and taught them the *Greeks*; Is it not easy, I say, to conclude, "That this great Author, having his Fancy full of the Antiquity of the *Egyptian* Rites, in opposition to the upstart Religion of *Greece*, has fallen unawares into an Inconsistency, when he says, that *Homer* and *Hesiod* were the Men who made a Theogony for the *Greeks*, and first informed them of the Names and Natures of their Divinities?"

It remains then, that these Fathers of our Poetry, had themselves, if not Patterns to work by, as seems to have been *Hesiod*'s case ^q, at least plenty of Materials to work upon; which cou'd be no other than the Doctrines, whether traditional or in Writing, of the Men I have just now mentioned ^r.

AND THUS we find an Answer to the Question, What *Learning* was then in Being; and

H 3

what

^q Ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν Ἡσίοδος τελεότερον τὸν ἄν' ἢ ὁ Ζήνυχσις γένοιτο.
(speaking of the Nature of *Saturn*) τὰ μὲν πνα, ὡς οἶμαι, παρὰ
τῶν ἈΡΧΑΙΟΤΑΤΩΝ αὐτῶν παρεληφότες, τὰ δὲ μυθικώτερον
αὐτῶν περιέντες ὃν τρόπον καὶ ἀλέεσσι θεολογίας διεφθάρη.

ΦΟΡΝΟΥΤ. Περὶ τῶν παρεληφμένων ΜΥΘΩΝ. κερ. 12.

^r — Fuit hæc sapientia quondam,

Publica privatis fecernere, sacra profanis;

Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,

Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno:

Sic honor & nomen divinis Vatribus, atque

Carminibus venit. POST hoc insignis Homerus, &c.

Horat. ad Pisones.

Sect. 7 *what kind of Knowledge it was possible in Homer's days to acquire? It was wholly fabulous and allegorical.* "The Powers of Nature, and
 " Human Passions were the Subject; and they
 " described their various Effects with some
 " Analogy and Resemblance to *Human Actions*.
 " They began with the *Rise* of Things, their
 " Vicissitudes and Transformations, defined
 " their Nature and Influence; and, in their
 " metaphorical Stile, gave to each a *Person*, a
 " *Speech*, and *Method of Operation*, conforma-
 " ble to their fancied *Qualities*." This they
 called a *History of the Birth of the Gods*; of the
Heaven, to wit, the *Earth*, *Air*, and *Sea*; of
 the *Sun*, *Moon*, and Divisions of the *Stars*; of
 the *Rivers*, *Woods*, *Recks*, *Fountains*, and the
 other constituent Parts of the Universe^f. They
 related their Loves and Hatreds; their Marri-
 ages, Disasters, Seditions, and Wars; or in other
 Terms, the *Struggles* of their opposite Natures,
 and the *Concord* arising from their *Equilibrium*:

Quid velit, aut possit, Rerum Concordia discors.

SUCH was the Science of the early Ancients;
 Nor is there any other kind of Learning to be
 met

^f Sic deinde effatus, frondenti Tempora ramo
 Implicat, & Geniumque loci, primamque Deorum
 TELLUREM, NYMPHASQUE, & adhuc ignota precatur
 Flumina; tum NOCTEM, Noctisque orientia SIGNA,
 Idæumque JOVEM, Phrygiamque ex ordine MATREM
 Invocat, & duplicis Cæloque Ereboque Parentis.

met with in *Homer* : I mean such Learning as Sect. 7.
we acquire by Books and Masters ; for what
Knowledge he picked up as a *Traveller*, is of
another kind, and falls in more properly to
be considered in another place.

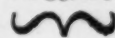


W. Gucht Scul.



S E C T. VIII.

Sect. 8. **B**UT HERE, begging your *Lordship's* pardon, I must be permitted to think of my own good Fortune in addressing this Enquiry as I have done: Whoever has a Diffidence of his own Opinions, naturally seeks for a wiser Man than himself, with whom to communicate them: And if he is conscious of any singular Humour, or Inclination to judge with a *few* against the Multitude; to laugh perhaps at what they



they highly esteem, and esteem what they think contemptible, he must then find either one of the same Sentiments with himself, or, if he should be mistaken, one of that Candour and Knowledge of Mankind, as will make Allowances, and bear with the Infirmities of his weaker Friend. In this case, *My Lord*, I find myself bound to give fair Warning of the Forbearance I shall want; since I am upon the matter about to assert, "*That Homer's being born poor, and living a wandering indigent Bard, was, in relation to his Poetry, the greatest Happiness that could befall him.*"

WE HAVE already seen some of his Obligations to his Poverty. It put him in the *only Road of Life* in which Learning was then to be acquired; with the peculiar advantage of living in the House with his Master, in the double Relation of a Scholar and a Son. Had he been the Child of a rich Father, or of one who cou'd have barely supported him, or even taught him his own Trade, he had never gone to *Phemius*, to be doubly instructed in Philosophy and Poetry, which at that time, as has been already observed, were not *separate Studies*. The same Necessity made him glad to be his *Successor*, and teach his School after his death; an Exercise, if not too long continued, of the highest Tendency to strengthen the Mind and correct the Fancy. But the grand Good-
fortune

Sect. 8. *fortune* that *Homer's* Poverty procured him was this, "That it forced him to take up, and
 "continue in the Profession of an ΑΟΙΔΟΣ,
 "or *Strolling Bard*."

TO COMPREHEND the full Extent of this Happiness, We must remember, that this is a *Grecian* Character, which took its rise in that Country, and was formed upon no borrowed Model. The Poetry and Allegory of the *Egyptians*, was, like every thing else that cou'd influence their Manners, bounded and prescribed by Law *. *Diodorus* tells us, that *Men* were forbidden the Practice of Musick, as tending to effeminate their Minds: And indeed the Attention both of this, and of the *Persian* and *Babylonish* Governments seems to have been more turned to their *History* and *Records*, or to *Astronomy* and *Numbers*, than the Encouragement of the *Muses*.

BUT IN *Greece*, where Nature was obstructed in none of her Operations; and no Rule or Prescription gave a check to Rapture and Enthusiasm, there soon arose a Set of Men, who distinguished themselves by *Harmony* and *Verse*. The wonderful Tales which they told, and the Melody with which they accompanied them, made them the Delight of these simple Ages; and their Knowledge of Things both *natural* and *divine*, gave them a great Ascendant over the Spirit and Belief of their Cotemporaries.

THO'

* See Page 146. in the Notes.

THO' WE had no remaining Testimonies Sect. 8.
 of the Honours paid to this Profession by the
 Ancients, we might safely conclude from its
Nature and Functions, that it would meet
 with universal Approbation. A Man who has
 it in his power to charm our Ears, entertain
 our Fancies, and instruct us in the History of
 our Ancestors; who informs his wond'ring
 Audience of the secret Composition, and hid-
 den Harmony of the *Universe*, of the Order of
 the *Seasons*, and Observation of *Days*, such
 a Man cannot miss of Esteem and Attention ^b:
 But if he adds a *Sanction* to his Doctrine and
 Art; if he pretends "That he is under the
 "Direction of the *Gods*; that he describes
 "their *Natures*, announces their *Names*, and
 "Decrees; that he does this by their imme-
 "diate Orders, and then leads the way him-
 "self in the new Devotion;" he must needs
 become the Object of their Admiration and
 Reverence.

THAT

^b On the old Altar of PAN, says Sannazaro, *Pendeano due
 grandi Tavole di Faggio, scritte di rustiche lettere, lequali conte-
 nuano le antiche Leggi, e gli Ammaestramenti della Vita pastorale.*
*Nell' una eran notati tutti i Di dell' Anno, i Mutamenti delle sta-
 gioni e la inequalità della notte e del giorno; insieme i Pronostici
 alle Tempeste, e quali giorni son della Luna fortunati, e quali
 infelici alle Opere de' Mortali; e che ciascuno in ciascuna bora do-
 vesse fuggire o seguitare per non offendere le osservabili volontà de
 i Di. Nell' altra se leggeva qual Governo si convenga alle Pecore;
 quale dovesse essere la bella forma della Vacca e del Toro, e le età
 buone al generare, &c.* And the ancient Priest of the God had
 perfect Knowledge of *e la Terra, e'l Cielo, e'l Mare*; *lo infati-
 cable Sole, la crescente Luna, e tutte le Stelle di che il Cielo si ador-
 na; e così per conseguente, i tempi del arare, del metere, di pian-
 tare le viti e gli Olivi; di inestare gli Alberi, vestendoli di adottive
 frondi.*
 Sannazaro Arcadia.

Sect. 8. THAT THIS was their Conduct, appears from no weaker Authority than the ingenuous *Pindar's*, the Prince of the *Lyricks*: He lets us know, that the *Homeridæ* (a Family in *Chios*, thought to be descended from our Poet) followed the Occupation of their Founder, and were for the most part, what he calls, *Singers of flowing Verse*: It was, he says, their constant Practice to usher in their Song with a *Prayer* to *Jupiter*^c: A Custom of a very devout Appearance, and which they observed so strictly, as to hand it down in a religious kind of *Tradition*, to the Poets of after-times. *Piety* was indeed the chief part of a *Bard's* Profession; and some of their Worthies, such as *Eumolpus*, *Melampus*, and *Epimenides*, are reported to have done as great *Feats* in this Capacity, as the *Law-givers* did in theirs.

IN OTHER respects, we find the Testimony of the oldest Poets used by the later Writers as the *Great Masters* of Science: They are quoted as the Fountains of History, the Judges of Politicks, and Parents of Philosophy. We have a noble Instance of this in *Hecataeus the Milesian*, whose Knowledge and Capacity fairly distinguished him in the grand Assembly of the *Ionians*^d. The Question in agitation was of no less Importance, than “ Whether

“ they

^c Ὅθεν περ καὶ Ὀμηρίδαι,
ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων τὰ πύλλ' Ἀείδοι.

^d Ἀρχοῦνται ΔΙΟΪΣ ἐν παροίμιαις. — Πινδάρου Νεμ. Ἐιδίαι
Herodotus. Τερψιχώρα.

“ they should continue in their Obedience, or Sect. 8.
 “ rebel against the *Great King?*” So they called the *Persian* Monarch. *Hecatæus* dissuaded the War; and produced a thing ’till then rarely seen, *A Map of the Persian Dominions*, and from it made a Computation of their Power: But like a Master of the Argument, if, on the other hand, they were resolved to try the Fortune of War, he gave them good Advice, and pointed out the *only Method* of carrying it on. They neglected both Parts of his Counsel, and were ruined in the Issue.

IT IS TRUE *Hecatæus* lived some time after *Homer*: But we find the Character the same in his Writings both for Sanctity and Science. An *ΑΟΙΔΟΣ* or *Bard*, according to him, must know *ΠΟΛΛΑ ΘΕΑΚΤΗΡΙΑ*, *many soothing Tales*; their Subject must be *ΕΡΓΑ ΑΝΘΡΩΝ ΤΕ ΘΕΩΝ ΤΕ*, *The Deeds of Gods and of Men*; and their Occupation is

ΘΕΟΙΣΙ ΤΕ, ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΙΣΙ ΑΕΙΔΕΙΝ.

To Mortals and Immortals both to sing.

THAT *Homer* himself was one of the Number, is what I can find no reason to doubt. It was the concurring Opinion, and constant Tradition of all Antiquity *that He was so*: And the Place where he makes the most immediate mention of himself in his own Writings, declares him to be an *ΑΟΙΔΟΣ*, and the *foremost* of the Profession. I touched upon the
 Passage

Sect. 8. Passage before, which is wonderfully wrought, and of vast Simplicity. It is addressed to *Lato*na, and her prophetick Offspring *Apollo* and *Diana*, whose Feast was held at *Delos*, and was frequented by vast Multitudes of People from *Ionia*, and the adjacent *Islands*, “Hail, Heavenly Powers, says the Bard, whose Praises I sing; let me also hope to be remembered in the Ages to come: And when any one born of the Tribes of Men, comes hither a weary Traveller, and enquires, *Who is the sweetest of the Singing Men that resort to your Feasts, and whom you most delight to hear?* Then do you make answer for me; *It is the blind Man that dwells in Chios;—His Songs excel all that can e’er be sung.*”

BUT I must deal fairly upon this point, and own, that this same *Hymn* is said by some to be none of *Homer’s*; but the Composition of one *Cynæthus*; a *Chian* too, and a great Rhapsodist, who has the honour to be the first Man that sung *Homer’s Works* in *Sicily*; and is said to have been the Author of a good many Verses, that pass under the Poet’s Name in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. These Poems, they tell you, *Homer* did not commit to Writing himself;

* — Τίς δ’ ὕμνον ἀνὴρ ἦδ’ ὅστις ᾄδει
 ἔνθα δὲ πωλεῖται; καὶ τίς τέρπει δὲ μάλιχα;
 ὅστις ἀνὴρ οἰκεῖ δὲ Χίῳ ἐνὶ παιπαλοέσῳ;
 τῷ πᾶσι μετόπισθεν ἀρετῆν ᾄδει.

Ὀμῆρος. "Γυμνος εἰς Ἀπὸλλωνος"

himself; but his Posterity in *Chios*, and the *Sect. 8.*
Rhapsodists who were for ever reciting them, ~~~~~
 came at last to have them by heart; and this
Cynæthus, their Chief, while he preserved *Ho-*
mer's Verses, and put them together, did inter-
 mix a good many of his own Invention. The
 Hymn to *Apollo*, in particular, is pointed out
 as one of his Compositions; so that we could
 not draw much from it relating to *Homer*, if
 there was sufficient Authority to support the
 Assertion.

BUT THERE is not: All we have for it,
 is the *Word* of a nameless *Scholiast* of *Pin-*
dar's, who speaks faintly of it himself; and
 the Men of that Class, tho' very useful in their
 way, we all know, have but small Pretensions
 to great Credit in Facts: Or if their Testimo-
 ny was of any weight, the same *Scholiast* has
 preserved three Lines of *Hesiod's*, which seem
 to determine the Question &c. They assert, that
 this, or some such Hymn was of *Homer's* Com-
 posure, and that he was wont to make Voy-
 ages to *Delos* on the same Errand. There is,
 however, still better ground to believe it his; I
 mean the Authority of the learned and accu-
 rate *Thucydides*, who quotes this very Hymn as
 an original Composition of our Poet's ^h, and
 whose Judgment is of more weight than a hun-
 dred Annotators.

IT

^h Ἐν Δήλῳ, τότε πρῶτος ἐγὼ καὶ Ὅμηρος Ἀοιδὸν
 Μέλπομεν, ἐν νεαροῖς ὕμνοις ῥάπαντες ἀοιδῆν.

^φ Ἰδὲν Ἀπέλλωνι χρυσάρεον, ἐν τέκεσσι δὲ
^δ Lib. i.

Sect. 8. IT WAS necessary to clear so important a Point, because this is the only Piece of *Homer's*, which fixes the Place, if not of his *Birth*, at least of his *Abode*ⁱ: It shews in what he placed his *Merit*, and how he wished to be talk- ed of among Posterity: It likewise favours the received Opinion of his losing his Sight in the Decline of Life, and leaves no doubt of his Oc- cupation.

THE *Island* CHIOS was no ill-chosen Retreat: It enjoyed the diffusive Benignity of the Cli- mate, in common with the rest of that delici- ous Coast; but peculiar to itself, it produced the *richest Wine* that *Greece* could boast^k; and abounded in the other Ingredient of the Pleasures of the Ancients, *the finest Oil*. What made this so necessary, was the use of the *Hot Bath*; an Article in their living they rated so high, as to set it upon a footing with the Joys of *Wine*, and the Charms of the *Fair*: And the *three* together were thought so sweet by the *ancient Men* of Pleasure, that *Life* in their Opinion was not worth keeping without them^l.

THE

ⁱ *Aristotle* was of opinion, that *Homer* was a *Chian*.

^k *Athenæus* Deipnosophist. Lib. xii.

^l Quo Chium pretio cadum? — *Horat.* Lib. iii. Ode xix.

OINON APIETON φέρουσι τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ (Χίος). Στεγὰ βίβλιδ.

^l BALNEA, VINA, VENVS, CORRUMPVNT CORPORA NOSTRA.

SED VITAM FACIUNT, BALNEA, VINA, VENVS.

Homer himself, when he describes a Man newly come out of the Bath, and anointed with Oil, generally adds, that he appeared *taller* and *larger* than before, and was grown *Εἰκαλός Ἀθανατοῖσι* Something like the Immortals.

THE Inhabitants of *Cbios*, *Homer's* Com-Sect. 8.
panions, bore an excellent Character among the
other Islanders, and particularly proved such
excellent Seamen, that while the Power of
Greece was but yet in its Infancy, they were
able to fit out a powerful Fleet, and even formed
Designs upon the *Sovereignty* of the Seas :
and some time afterwards, when a superior
Force attacked them, they shewed great Spirit
in the Defence of their Liberties ^m. Our
Poet therefore in this Situation was settled as
it were in the *middle*, between *Ionia* and *Greece*.
He had the advantage of going to either when
he pleased ; and cou'd be easily transported to
Delos, which was just in his Neighbourhood,
to attend the Feast of his *favourite Divinity*.

IT IS, I think, generally allowed that *Homer*
took his Characters from *Nature* or *real Life* ;
and if so, the Picture of the ΑΟΙΔΟΣ is his
own. He does indeed omit no opportunity to
do honour to the Profession, nor even to men-
tion it. He has painted every Circumstance of
it, draws Similies from it, tells its effects upon
the Hearers, and of all the Wooers who had
been devouring *Ulysses'* Estate in his absence, he
spares not one, save *Phemius* the *Bard*, and a
ΚΗΡΥΞ, or *Publick Servant* ⁿ.

FEW PEOPLE have conceived a just Opin-
ion of this Profession, or entered into its
Dignity. The Reason of which I take to be,

I

That

^m Strabo Lib. xiv.

ⁿ Ὀδυσ. Παλ. χ.

Sect. 8. That we have no modern Character like it:
 ~~~~~ For I should be unwilling to admit the *Irish* or  
*Highland Rüners* to a share of the Honour; tho' their Business, which is to entertain a Company with the Recital of some Adventure, resembles a part of the other. The *Trovadores* or *Troubadours* of *Provence*, the earliest of the Moderns who discovered any Vein for Poetry, have a better Claim °. They sung their Verses to the Harp, or other Instrument they cou'd use, and attained to a just *Cadence* and *Return* of Verse in their *Stanza's*; but had neither Manners nor Language for great Attempts.

THIS IGNORANCE of an ancient Character has made some ingenious Men, and Admirers of *Homer*, take pains to vindicate him from it, as a mean and contemptible Calling; or at least to dissemble and slur it over. It was indeed no Life of Wealth or Power, but of great *Ease* and much *Honour*. The ΑΟΙΔΟΙ were welcome to Kings and Courts; were necessary at Feasts and Sacrifices; and were highly revered by the People. The *Pheacian Poet* is described

————— ΕΠΗΡΟΝ ΑΟΙΔΟΝ  
 ΔΗΜΟΔΟΚΟΝ, ΔΑΟΙΣΙ ΤΕΤΙΜΗΜΕΝΟΝ.

—————valde amabilem Vatem,  
*Demodocum, Populis honoratum.*

IT

° See *Sperone Speroni*. The Name remains still in *Spain*, as Todos o los mas Cavalleros andantes de la Edad passada, eran grandes *Trobadores* y grandes *Muscos*. Parte I. Lib. iii. de *Don Quixote*.



IT WILL easily be granted, that Men pinch-  
ed in their *Living*, and forced to have their  
Thoughts ever upon the stretch for Subsistence,  
cannot have room for rapturous Views, and po-  
etick Strains <sup>P</sup>. The same Reason excludes all  
Men of *Business*, who are thoroughly so, from  
the Society of the *Muses* <sup>Q</sup>; not only because  
our Capacities are narrow, but because our  
*Minds* as well as Bodies, when once inured  
to a Habit, seldom or never quit their wonted  
*Track*: Or if at any time, by main force, we  
are beaten out of it, yet “a certain Manner  
“of thinking and reasoning always recurs,  
“bearing a *Resemblance* to the Education and  
“Course of Business we have run through.”

I REMEMBER a Saying of *Plato's* upon  
an Occasion of this nature. There was one  
*Anniceris* a Gentleman of *Cyrene* in *Africk*,  
who had acquired a wonderful Dexterity at  
driving a Chariot. He was willing to give the  
Philosopher a proof of his Art; and, in pre-  
sence of abundance of People, drove several  
times round the Academy with so steady a Rein,  
as to leave but *one Print* of his Chariot-Wheels.

I 2

*Plato*

<sup>P</sup> *Sed Vatem egregium, ———*  
*Hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare & sentio tantum,*  
*Anxietate carens Animus facit; omnis acerbi*  
*Impatiens, cupidus Silvarum, aptusque bibendis*  
*Fontibus Aonidum. Neque enim cantare sub Antro*  
*Pierio, Thyrsumve potest contingere mæsta*  
*Paupertas, atque Ævis inops; quo nocte dieque*  
*Corpus eget ———*  
*Pectora nostra duas non admittentia Curas.* Juv. Sat. vii.

<sup>Q</sup> Or the small Genius which my Youth cou'd boast,  
In *Prose* and *Business* lies extinct and lost. PRIOR.

Sect. 8. *Plato* said, “ It was impossible that a Man who  
 “ had bestowed such infinite Pains upon a  
 “ Trifle, shou’d ever be good for any great  
 “ Matter.” In short, whoever confines his  
 Thinking to any *one* Subject, who bestows all  
 his Care and Study upon *one* Employment or  
 Calling, may excel in that; But cannot be  
 qualified for a Province that requires the *freest*  
 and *widest*, as well as the most simple and dis-  
 interested Views of Nature.

Now if we were to sit down and contrive,  
*what kind of Life is the least obnoxious to these*  
 Inconveniences, we shall find none so free from  
*Care, Business, or Want*, as that of a BARD.  
 It is exactly the easy, independent State, that  
 is unawed by *Laws*, and the *Regards* that mo-  
 lest us in Communities; that knows no Duties  
 or Obligations but those of Hospitality and Hu-  
 manity: that subjects the Mind to no Tincture  
 of Discipline †, but lays it open to all the *na-*  
*tural Sensations*, with which the various Parts  
 of the Universe affect a *sagacious, perceptive,*  
*mimicking Creature.*

As THIS Condition is in itself of the ut-  
 most Importance to a *Poet*, the Consequences  
 of it are almost equally happy: The ΑΟΙΔΟΙ,  
 or *Bards*, were under a necessity of frequent  
 Travelling, and every now and then exercising  
 their *Vein* upon the greatest Subjects. In this  
 Situation did *Homer* begin to wander over  
 Greece,

† *Plato* calls a Mind fit for Poetry, ψυχὴν αἰσθητικήν.

Greece, carrying with him those *Qualities* that Sect. 8. procured him a *Welcome* wherever he came <sup>f</sup>. I have already shewn what a noble Scene for Travelling the *Grecian Cities* and young Commonwealths then afforded. *Homer* staid so long in each of them, as was necessary to see, but not to be moulded into their Manners. The Order of a Town, and the *Forms* brought into the common City-life, elude the Passions <sup>t</sup>, and abate their Force by turning them upon little Objects. But he neither led a Town nor Country-Life; and in this respect was truly a *Citizen of the Universe*.

THE GREAT Philosopher I lately mentioned, has dropt an Expression in the third Book of his Laws, which characterizes very nicely both the *Life* which *Homer* led, and the *Manners* that are described in his Poems. He introduces a *Lacedemonian* saying, That his Countrymen, the *Spartans*, used to read this Poet's Verses, ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡ ΙΩΝΙΚΟΝ ἔ ΛΑΚΩΝΙΚΟΝ ἐ-  
χάσθη δέλδων βίον, tho' he every where painted the *Ionic*, and not the *Lacedemonian* Way of Living. The Opposition is, between the

I 3

Strict-

<sup>f</sup> The Poet himself, when speaking of the People we gladly admit into our Houses, enumerates Μάντιν (*a Diviner*) ἢ Ἰντῆζ χα-  
κῶν (*or a Physician*) ἢ Τέκτονα δέκων (*a House-Carpenter*.)

\* Ἡ καὶ δέσσιν ΑΟΙΔΟΝ, ὅς κεν τέρπῃσι δέσσιν. Ὅδ' αὖτ' ἐλθέσθ' ὅρ.  
*A divine Bard, to charm us with his Song.*

<sup>t</sup> A great Man, who had reason to know it, says that he never saw the Populace in such a Fury, but the Hour of Dinner or Supper would cool them. They don't like what they call *Se disheurer*.

Memoir. de Retz.

Sect. 8. Strictness of the *Spartan* Rules, in their Diet, Hours, Exercises, and Diversions; and the *Ionian* Liberty in all these Points. The severe Discipline of *Thebes* and *Lacedemon* was indeed no Friend to Poetry: It made many a noble Patriot and gallant Soldier; But there was never a Poet a Native of *Sparta*<sup>u</sup>; and *Pindar* the only one produced in *Thebes*, kept but little at home, and seems not much to have affected the Character of his Countrymen<sup>w</sup>.

THE NEXT Advantage of *Homer's* Profession, was the *Access* it gave him into the Houses and Company of the *Greatest Men*. The Effects of it appear in every Line of his Works; not only in his Characters of them, and Accounts of their Actions; but the more *familiar* Part of Life; their manner of Conversing and method of Entertaining, are accurately and minutely painted. He knows their Rarities and *Plate*, and can hold forth the Neatness and Elegance of their *Bijouterie*. He has nicely inspected the Trinkets their Ladies wore; their *Bracelets*, *Buckles*, and *Necklaces*, whose Pretinences he sometimes talks of with great Taste and Exactness. He has a delicious Pair of *three-stoned Ear-rings*.

—<sup>c</sup>Ep.

<sup>u</sup> Quæ Urbes (Thebæ & Lacedæmon) talium Studiorum steriles fuere; nisi Thebas unum Os Pindari inluminaret: Nam Alcmana Lacones falsò sibi vindicant.

Velleii Paterc. Hist. Lib. ii. § ult.

<sup>w</sup> See his Life and Writings; Διπαρὴν ἀπὸ ΘΗΒΑΝ, Φέρων μελὸς ἔρχομαι. Πυθ. β.

————— Ἑρματα δ' ὤω,  
Τεῖβλῳ ἱμερέντα· χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλή.

Sect. 8.

And a curious *Gold Necklace* set in *Amber* in the form of a *Sun*.

————— πολυδαίδαλῳ ὈΡΜΟΣ  
Χρυσῷ, ἡλέκτροισι ἐέρμῳ, ἡέλιῳ ὥς.

He has them too of several *Sizes* ; for *Lucina* was to receive at *Latona's* Lying-in, from the *Goddeſſes* that were *Goffips*,

————— ΜΕΤΑΝ ὈΡΜΟΝ  
Χρυσείοισι λίνοισι ἐέρμῳ, ἐννεάπηχυν.

————— *A Necklace huge,*  
*Strung upon golden Threads, three Yards in*  
*length.*

In a word, there is scarce a *Circumstance* in *Oeconomy* but what he has somewhere described, or made it evident that he knew.

NOR cou'D it be otherwise, if we consider the daily *Life* of the ΑΟΙΔΟΙ. The *Manner* was, when a *Bard* came to a *House*, he was first welcomed by the *Master*, and after he had been entertained according to the ancient *Mode* ; that is, after he had bathed, eaten, and drunk some ΜΕΛΙΗΔΕΑ ΟΙΝΟΝ, *heart-cheering Wine*, he was called upon to entertain the *Family* in his turn : He then tuned his *Lyre*, and raised



Sect. 8. his *Voice*, and sung to the listening Crowd some  
 ~~~~~ Adventure of the *Gods*, or some Performance  
 of *Men*.

MANY Advantages accrue from hence to the *Poet*: He is under a happy Necessity of making no *fanciful Conceits*, or profound Verses in an uncommon Language: But if he would succeed, he must entertain his wondering Audience in a simple, intelligible Stile. He might indeed tell wonderful Stories of strange Performances, and Places strange: but they must be *plainly* told, and with a constant eye to *natural Manners* and *human Passions*: He needed not keep strictly to them; *that* wou'd raise no Admiration; but with an Analogy or Likeness, such as the Tenour and Circumstance of the *tender* or *woeful* Tale wou'd bear.

HERE TOO was abundance of Opportunities not only of *judging* what was amiss, what was true or false in his *Song*; but of *helping it*. While he was personating a *Hero*; while his Fancy was warming, and his Words flowing; when he had fully entered into the *Measure*, was struck with the *Rhythmus*, and seized with the *Sound*; like a Torrent, he wou'd fill up the Hollows of the Work; the boldest Metaphors and glowing Figures wou'd come rushing upon him, and cast a *Fire* and *Grace* into the Composition, which no Criticism can ever supply ^x.

As

^x ΠΛΑΤΩΝΙΩΝ ἢ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΟΝ.

As to the *Audience*, I might shew the Good-Sect. 8. fortune of our Poet in that particular, by reminding your Lordship of the Monitor of the younger *Gracchus* y, or the *Slave* who directed and check'd the most fluent Orator of *Augustus*' Court z; but *Moliere's old Woman* comes nearest our Purpose. It was by her Ear and Taste that that celebrated Comedian tried the success of his Comic Scenes, and as they affected her more or less, so he judged of their Force and Failures a. Thus the most approved Writer among the Moderns makes choice of a Circumstance for his Rule that *Homer* was obliged to regard in every Performance.

THE MORE we consider its Influence upon Poetry, the stronger and wider it appears: To this Necessity of pleasing his Audience, I wou'd ascribe that *just Measure of Probability and Wonder* which runs thro' the greatest part of his Works. The People must be entertained: that is, they must be kept at a gaze, and at the same time must comprehend the Dangers, and feel the Passions of the Description. The Adventure must be such as they can understand; and the Method in which it is brought about, must surprize their Imagination, draw forth their Attention, and win their Heart b. This
at

y See *Plutarch* in his Life.

z Excerpta è Lib. iv. Controvers. Senecæ: in Proœm.

a Her Name was *la Forêt*.

b Καὶ τὸ μὲν ὅλον παρ' αὐτῷ διήγησις τ' ἐπεγμῶτον, ΠΑΡΑ-
ΔΟΣ, καὶ ΜΥΘΩΔΗΣ καλεστέαται, ὡς τὰ πλησιῶν ἀγωνίας
καὶ παύματι τὰς ἐντυγχάνοντας, καὶ ΕΚΠΑΗΚΤΙΚΗΝ τὴν
ἀρετὴν καλεστέαται. Πλάταρχ. βίος Ὀμήρου.

Sect. 8. at once accounts for the Stories which *Homer* tells, improbable indeed in themselves, and yet bearing such a *Resemblance* to Nature and Truth.

HIS CARE to please his Audience appears from a Maxim he has advanced concerning the Subjects that are listened to with most Pleasure.

Τὼ γὰρ Ἀοιδῇν μᾶλλον ἐπικλείουσι Ἀνθρώποι
ἢ τι; ἀκούοντες νεωτὰ τὰ ἀμειπόμενα.

For his Poems were made to be *recited*, or sung to a *Company*; and not read in private, or perused in a Book, which few were then capable of doing: and I will venture to affirm, that whoever reads not *Homer* in *this View* loses a great Part of the Delight he might receive from the Poet.

HIS STYLE, properly so called, cannot be understood in any other light; nor can the *Strain*, and *Manner* of his Work be felt and relished unless we put ourselves in the place of his Audience, and imagine it coming from the Mouth of a *Rhapsodist*: Neither, to say the truth, is there any thing but *this* situation, that will fully account for all his Heroes telling miraculous Tales as well as himself, and sometimes in the *Heat of a Battle*. But when we remember his *Profession*, and his common *Audience*, we see the
Necessity

* Ὅπως. * Πάσι. Α.

Necessity of *Stories*, and of such as he usually Sect. 8.
tells. It was not the Inhabitants of a great *luxurious City* he had to entertain with unnatural Flights, and lewd Fancies; but the martial Race of a wide and free Country, who willingly listen to the Prowess of their Ancestors, and Atchievements of their Kings.

IT wou'd be tedious to insist upon every particular in the Life of a *Rhapsodist*; but there are two Advantages more which deserve our notice. The first is the *Habit* which the Poet must acquire by singing *extemporary Strains*. We have daily proofs of the power of *Practice* in every Art and Employment. An Inclination indulged turns to a *Habit*, and that, when cultivated, rises to an *Ease* and *Mastery* in the Profession. It immediately affects our Speech and Conversation; as we daily see in *Lawyers*^d, *Seamen*, and most Sets of Men who converse with ease and fluency in their *own* Stile, tho' they are often puzzled when forced to affect another. To what height such a *Genius* as *Homer's* might rise by constant Culture, is hard to tell; *Eustathius* says, "That he breathed nothing
"but *Verse*; and was so possess'd with the
"Heroic *Muse*, as to speak in *Numbers* with
"more ease than others in *Prose*."

THE SECOND Peculiarity which attends a *Strolling Life* is, great Returns of *Mirth* and *Humour*.

^d See Pelisson. Histoire de l'Acad. Françoise.

^e "Ὁπ' ἐπεί ΕΠΗ ΟΜΗΡΟΣ, ὃς ἔπος εἶχε τ' περὶ ἔργου καὶ
ΕΜΜΕΛΟΥΣ ΜΟΥΣΗΣ, ὡς ἔδδ' ὅτι ἐν ἀπλότῃ πεζολογίᾳ
ἔπαιε.
ΕΥΣΑΘ. Περίου.

Se^{ct}. 8. *Humour*. After suffering Cold and Fatigue, a flood of Joy comes impetuous upon a Man when he is refreshed, and begins to grow warm^f. His Heart dilates, his Spirits flow, and if there is any *Vein of Humour* or Thought within him, it will certainly break loose, and be set a running g. The *poetick*, and most kinds of Strollers, are commonly Men of great Health; of the quickest and truest Feelings: They are obliged to no exhausting Labour, to stiffen their Bodies and depress their Minds. Their Life is the likest to the plentiful State of the *Golden Age*; without Care or Ambition, full of Variety and Change, and constantly giving or receiving the most natural and elegant Pleasures.

IT IS an ingenious but cruel Story which the Poets have contrived, to express the Train of Cares brought into Life by *Prometheus* or FORESIGHT: The Chains which fasten him to the Rock, and the insatiable Vultur that rends his Vitals every Morning. The wandering Songsters were almost the only People who escaped the Doom: With a free unanxious Mind they passed their Days;

———*Versus amat, hoc studet unum:*
Detrimenta, Fugas Servorum, Incendia ridet.

THEIR VERY *strolling* from one little State to another wou'd enrich their Fancies. Solitude

^f The Poet has describ'd it himself, we may suppose from Experience, ——— *Μετὰ γάρ τε καὶ ἀλγεσι τέρεται ἀνὴρ,*

"Ὅστις δὴ μάλα πολλὰ πάθη, καὶ πόλλ' ἐπαλυσθῇ. Οδυσσ.

^g *Satur est cum clamat Horatius, EVOE! Juvenal. Sat. vii.*

is a Friend to Thought ; as a perpetual Circle Sect. 8.
 of Pleasure and Diversions, is its greatest Enemy. When alone, we are obliged to furnish out our own Entertainment ; We must recollect ourselves, and *look within*, if there be any thing *there* that merits our Attention. When in Company the regard we owe to every Person in it, *dissipates* the Mind, and hinders Reflection. The way to *think little*, is to hurry from one Amusement to another, that we may fly from *ourselves*. But the Man who lives plain, and at times steps aside from the *Din of Life*, enjoys a more genuine Pleasure : He obtains ravishing Views of *silent Nature*, and undisturbed contemplates her solitary Scenes. He often turns his Attention upon *himself*, canvasses his own Passions, and ascertains his Sentiments of *Humanity*.

IT IS true, there are many Hermits who are not much given to Meditation, and some Persons whose business it is *to travel* are remarkable for Stupidity. But it is not the Life of a *Recluse* that is here meant ; nor the busy Journeys of such as traverse Countries for a Livelihood. It is the short Retreat of a chearful Mind, whose Business it is *to please* ; who must entertain the first Company he meets in the most lively and affecting manner. This is quite a different Situation : a Situation that must oblige the Poet, not only to study the *Passions* of his Hearers while he recited ; to observe their *Features*, watch every Motion of their *Eye* and

Turn

Sect. 8. Turn of Thought ; but to look around him when *alone*, and lay up store of such Images, as Experience told him wou'd have the strongest Effect.

BEFORE I leave the subject, I woud observe once for all, that the Ancients believed both *Homer's Poverty*, and his subsisting by his *Muse*. A Man of great Learning and Eloquence, says^h,
 “ That many thought his *Life* more wonder-
 “ ful than his *Poetry* : that to live *poor* and *wan-*
 “ *dering*, and earn just so much by his Poems
 “ as barely to support him, is a noble Proof
 “ of his Fortitude and Magnanimityⁱ.” This, *My Lord*, is spoken a little in the Spirit of an ancient *Cynick* or modern *Capuchin* ; where Poverty is a Merit, and a contempt of Wealth, a title to deserve it. But *Dion* is not singular as to the Matter of fact. *Plato* is of the same Opinion : He seems to have dealt a little hardly with *Homer*, because his *Theology* and the ΙΩΝΙΚΟΣ ΒΙΟΣ, the *free Ionian Life* which he described, were not compatible with the Manners of his high-modelled *perfect City* ; but it is plain he has studied him with all the Attachment and Pleasure of a professed Admirer.

IN THE tenth Book of his *Republick* he gives several strokes of his Life. He there makes it a Question, “ Whether *Homer*, who had imitated
 “ or

^h Dion. Chrysostome.

ⁱ Τὸ γὰρ ἐν πενίᾳ διαγνέειν, καὶ ἀλώμενον, καὶ τρεῖς ἀπὸ τῶν Ποιμάτων πείζοντα, ὅπως ἀποζῇν, θαῦμα τῆς ἀνδρείας καὶ μετὰ λογισμῶν.

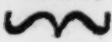
Διὸν ὁ Χρυσός. λογ. γ.

“ or represented Actions of all sorts, had ever Sect. 8.
 “ done any great thing *himself* ?” He seems to think *that he had not* ; and draws his Conjecture from the Poet’s Friends : He mentions one *Creophilus* a *Samian*, as the chief of them ; “ Whose Name, says he, however ridiculous ^k, will be less so than the Figure he himself makes in Learning ^l : and if what is told of the Poet’s Life be true, his Friends seem to have been very careless about him. In this respect *Homer* has not been able, like *Prodicus* the *Cean*, or *Protagoras* of *Abdera*, to gain Admirers, or instruct his Followers from a *real Skill* or Knowledge of the things he describes ; but has only been good at *mimicking* and describing others. For do you imagine *Glaucō* ! (this is *Socrates*’ Companion in the Dialogue) that *Homer*’s Contemporaries wou’d ever have permitted *him* and *Hesiod* to wander up and down the Country, singing and playing the *Rhapsodists*, had they been able to improve their Manners, or promote their Affairs military or civil ? Wou’d they not have thought they had fallen upon a *Treasure* when such Men came to their Town, done them all possible Honours, and pensioned them to stay ? Or if they cou’d not fix them,

“ wou’d

^k We wou’d translate it *Lovemeat*, or Mr. *Fleahly*.

^l He is said to have entertained *Homer* in his House upon condition he wou’d give him some Work, to be published under his (*Creophilus*’) Name ; and accordingly got a Poem upon the taking and sacking of *Oechalia*. Καὶ ὑποδείξαντον Ὀμήρου λαβεῖν παρ’ αὐτοῦ τὸ Ποίημα πῇ τ’ Ὀρχαλίας ἀλῶσιν. Σειδ. ἐν Κρηώφιλω.

Sect. 8.  "wou'd they not have followed these Poets
 "wherever they went, until they had fully
 "learned the Science of so great Masters? *Pro-*
tagoras and *Prodicus* can demonstrate, that
 "no Family nor City ever thrives without their
 "Instructions, and are so revered by their
 "Disciples, that they wou'd almost bear them
 "upon their Heads!"

THIS PART then of *Homer's* Life, I mean his exercising the Profession of an *ΑΟΙΔΟΣ*, may be considered at the same time as the chief Part of his Education. To it he owed many of the *Speciosa Miracula*^m, which are admired by *Horace*. For as he travelled over the several Provinces of *Greece*, he might pick up the *Country Miracles*: They commonly take their Rise either from the natural History of the Place, or they are *Traditional Stories* of their mighty Progenitors. They are always happy in some *Air of Probability*, and have some foundation in *Nature*; something in the Mountain, Cavern, or River which at first struck the gazing Mortals that approached it, and made them conceive strange notions concerning the *Causes* of the apparent Wonder. These, passing from hand to hand, are enlarged, their Circumstances varied and refined, until they grow by degrees into an *Allegory* or *mystick Tale*ⁿ.

I MAKE little doubt but this was one great Fund of *Homer's* Learning; as the Necessity he lay

^m Beautiful striking Miracles.

ⁿ It is an Observation of *Strabo's* concerning our Poet, *ἐκ πανδαινίου δ' ἀληθὲς, καὶ νῦν ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τετρατολογία, ὅχι Ὀμηρικόν.* Βιβ. α.

lay under of a daily *Practice* was his best In-
 structor in the *Art of Poetry*: If your Lordship Sect. 8.
 will be pleased to make the Reflection, it will be
 found, that in all that wide *Plan* of Mankind,
 contained in his two Poems, there is not any sin-
 gle Character marked out or distinguished by
acquired Knowledge, as we understand the word.
 The Knowledge and Virtues of his Persons are all
natural; such as spring up without other culture
 than the native *Bent* of their Genius, and their
 Converse among Mankind. Thus *Ulysses* grew
 up a sagacious, subtle, bold, persuasive Man,
 without the aid of Masters of *Rhetorick* or Lec-
 tures of *Politicks*: *Agamemnon* was lofty, royal
 and ambitious; a vigilant and brave General,
 dreading Disgrace, and careful of his People;
 and all this without studying *King-craft* or the
 Art of *War*. It continued so until *Homer's* own
 days; there was but little *Erudition* in the World:
 and what they had was *allegorical*; and descend-
 ed, as appears from the former Account, to the
Bards from the first LAWGIVERS, who profes-
 sed both Characters.

IN THIS respect, the TALENT of their Poets
 was truly *natural*, and had a much better title
 to Inspiration than their learned Successors; I
 mean learned by Books; tho' I do not say that
Homer or *Hesiod* had no Learning of this sort:
 But perhaps (*ut vineta egomet cædam mea*) the
 less of it the better. Certainly, *My Lord*, the
Scholastick Turn, *Technical Terms*, imaginary
 K Re-

Sect. 8. Relations, and wire-drawn Sciences, spoil the natural Faculties, and marr the Expression. But the Ancients of early Times, as *Nature* gave Powers and a Genius, so they fought, or plow-ed, or merchandized, or sung; Wars, or Loves, or Morals, *ὡς ἡ Μῆσα ἐδίδε, just as their Muse or Genius gave Permission.*

HOMER's blind Bard^o sings by meer Inspiration, and celebrates things he had no access to know but in *that way*: which, as it is the greatest Recommendation to the *Bard's Trade*, if, at the same time, it *has a foundation*, and is *such a Lye* as he uses to make, (that is, *like to Truth*) it must shew "How much these ancient *Songsters* trusted to their *Vein*; and were accordingly believed to know something more than *Men*."

IT IS WORTH while to observe another Picture of them given by the Poet in the Character of *Phemius*. He had been forced by *Penelope's Wooers* to sing at their Feasts; and was shut up with them in the great Hall, where *Ulysses* had begun to take a dreadful Revenge. When the Slaughter was well over, he came out from the Hollow of a Door where he had lurked, threw down his Lute, and springing to the Hero besmear'd with Blood, fell down before him with these Words:

ΓΟΥΝΟΙΜΑΙ Σ' ΟΔΥΣΣΕΥ. — P

Ulysses! at thy Knees I beg for Pity!
'Twill gaul thy Soul hereafter, if thou killest

^o DEMODOCUS the Pheacian.

P O'svar. X.

A Bard, who sings both to the Gods and Men: Sect. 8.
 Untaught by others, in my Mind I bear,
 By GOD himself implanted, all the Strains
 Of Melody and Verse.—

INDEED, the Epithets he bestows, and the Insinuations he makes concerning the Characteristick of his Brethren, wou'd make one suspect that they were frequently under the power of an *Impulse*. A Bard with him, is ΘΕΙΟΣ, *Divine*, ΘΕΣΠΙΣ, *Prophetick*, ΕΠΙΗΡΟΣ, *most venerable*: He is the *Darling* of the *Muses*^a; he sings from *the Gods*^r; and if he touches upon an improper Subject, 'tis not the ΑΟΙΔΟΣ, or *BARD*, that is to be blamed, but *Jupiter*; who manages Mortals just as he pleases^f. In a word, he never begins to sing, until he feel the *Stirrings*^t of his Mind, and hath the Permission of his Muse^u.

THE OTHER Parent of our Poetry, the peaceful *Hesiod*, tells us, " That it is by Inspi-
 " ration of the *Muses*, and of the *far-shooting*
 " *Apollo*, that there are singing Men upon
 K 2 " the

^a Τὸν οὖν Μῆν' ἐφίλησε.

^r Ὀδυσ. δ.

^r Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ΑΟΙΔΟΝ ἀνὴρ ποπιδέρεται, ὅς τε ΘΕΩΝ ΕΞ

Ἀείσει, διδασὼς ἐπεὶ ἱμερόεντα βροτῶσι.

Τὸ δ' αὖ ποιν μεμιάσιν ἀκκέειν, ὅτ' ὅτ' αὖ αἰδῇ.

^f Ὀδυσ. β.

^f He sings, Ὅππῃ οἱ ΝΟΟΣ ὄρνυται; Ὅν νυ τ' ΑΟΙΔΟΙ

Ἀίποι· ἀλλὰ ποῖν ΖΕΥΣ Αἰπῶ, ὅς τε δίδωσιν

Ἀνδρασι ἀλφειῇσι, ὅπως ἐθλήσιν ἐκείνῳ.

^u Ὀδυσ. α.

^t — Καλίσουσθε δ' ΘΕΙΟΝ ΑΟΙΔΟΝ

Δημόδιμον· τὰ γὰρ ῥα ΘΕΟΣ ἀειδῶκεν Ἀοιδὴν

Τέρπειν· ὅππῃ ΘΥΜΟΣ ΕΠΟΤΡΥΝΗΣΙΝ ἀείδειν.

^u Ὀδυσ. θ.

ἜΜΟΤ' ἀρ' Αοιδὸν ΑΝΗΚΕΝ, ἀειδέμεναι κλῆα ἀνδρῶν.

^u Ὀδυσ. θ.

Sect. 8. " the Earth, and Players upon the Harp ^w." Nor is it only the *Poetick Tribe* who make these Pretensions, or the credulous Multitude that believe them; but we find the Men of greatest Knowledge and severest Thought, both admitting and supporting their Claim.

IT IS a strange Saying to come from the Mouth of a wise Philosopher, " That God, depriving the Poets of their Understanding, " uses them as his *Ministers, Sooth-sayers*, and " *holy Prophets*, to make us, the Hearers " know, that it is not of themselves they say " such wonderful and high things, not being " in their Wits: but that it is *God* himself who " speaks to us, and pronounces by them ^x." For instance, he names *Tynnichus* the *Chalcidean*, who never in his Life made a Poem worth mentioning, except the celebrated *Pæan*, or Hymn to *Apollo*, which was in every body's mouth, and was perhaps the finest Poem that ever appeared. This he says he composed, ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΙ ΜΟΥΣΑΝ, " by the Invention of the *Muses*."

THESE

^w ΕΚ ΤΩ ΜΟΥΣΑΩΝ, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ

^x Ἄνδρες Αἰοιοὶ ἔασιν ἐπὶ χθονά, καὶ Κισαρίσται· Θεοὶ

* Διὰ ταῦτα ὃ ὁ ΘΕΟΣ ἐξαίρεται τῶν νῦν. Τάτοις χρηταὶ ὑπηρεταῖς, καὶ τοῖς χρησμωδοῖς, καὶ τοῖς μαντέσι πῖς θείοις, ἵνα ἡμεῖς οἱ ἀκούοντες εἰδῶμεν ὅτι οὐκ οὗτοι εἰσὶ οἱ ταῦτα λέγοντες, ἔγω πολλὰ ἀγνοῶ οἷς νῦν μὴ πέριεν, ἀλλ' ὁ ΘΕΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ὁ λέγων, διὰ τῶν δὲ φέρεται πρὸς ἡμᾶς.

Πλάτωνος ἸΩΝ, ἡ σελ. 116^ο

To the same Purpose Guarini,

*Questa Parte di Noi, che intende e vede,
Non è nostra virtù; mà vien dal Cielo:
Esso la dà, come a lui piace, e toglie.*

THESE ARE high Pretensions, and shou'd Sect. 8.
be strongly supported before they are admitted: ~~~~~
But if one uninfected with the Poetical Spirit
was to search for their meaning *in Prose*, it
shou'd seem to say, "That as there is no Poetry
" without Genius, so that Genius itself has its
" Fits and Seasons, which are provoked and in-
" dulged no where so happily as in the strolling
" unanxious Life of an ΑΟΙΔΟΣ, or BARD."



Gravelot inv.

J. J. Gucht scul.



gravé par

J. Tardieu graveur

S E C T. IX.

Sect. 9. **H**OW noble and natural soever the Aspects of Mankind might be, which *Homer* had from the young *Common-Wealths* that were beginning to form themselves all over *Greece*, yet his Views were not confined to them. The Manners of his Poems are generally of the *Grecian Stamp*; but he quits them at times, and by some artful Touches inserted here and there, he lets us know, that he

he is not ignorant of other Nations, nor un-
acquainted with the State of Foreign Coun-
tries. He appears, upon occasion, a great *Genealogist*, a knowing *Historian*, and, which is
most to our purpose, an admirable *Geographer*.
This, no Inspiration will account for: We
must therefore accompany him in the second
Part of his Travels, his visiting *Egypt* and the
East.

Sect. 9.

AMONG the many Stories contrived by his
Admirers, there is one told by *Hephæstion* ²,
which conceals a Meaning very different from
its first Appearance. He says, " That a Lady
" of *Memphis*, the Daughter of *Nicarchus*, by
" Name PHANCY, *excelling in Wisdom*, com-
" posed two Poems; the *War of Troy*, and the
" *Wanderings of Ulysses*; and laid them up in
" the holy Place of the Temple of *Vulcan* at
" *Memphis*; that *Homer* coming there, found
" means to get Copies of them from the Sa-
" cred Scribe PHANITES, out of which he
" composed his *Ilias* and *Odyssæy*." The Sense
put upon this by the Learned, is, That *Homer*
was either an *Egyptian* born, (for so many
have suspected;) or, that his great Genius hav-
ing been cultivated by an *Egyptian Education*,
he was thereby enabled to compose his admi-
red Poems.

BESIDES the constant Belief among the An-
cients, of his having been in that Country;

K 4

and

² Apud Photium, in Biblioth. § 190.

Sect. 9. and besides the *Authority* of the *Egyptian* Priests themselves, who affirmed it upon the *faith* of their *Records* ^b, there are other Presumptions in his Works, which will probably have considerable Weight with such as can take them from the *Original*.

I AM obliged to say so; because, tho' it be very pleasant to trace the Likeness between the Customs of one Country, and those of another derived from them; to search into the Origin of the borrowed Rites, and the *natural* Foundation of the new *Mythology*; yet their Connexion is delicate, and the Perception of it generally *too fine*, to be turned into a direct Proof: It cannot be felt at all, without a nice Knowledge of the Mother-Country and of its Manners, as well as of their *moral Progeny*. But such a Draught of the parallel Customs of two Countries, would, I am afraid, prove tedious. It has afforded Materials for some ingenious Books, and is of late the Subject of the most entertaining Conversations. I will not therefore undertake to describe the Procession at the Funerals of *Apis*, or its Progress through *Heliopolis*, up the *Nile*; upon which *Orpheus* and *Homer* founded their Description of the *Passage* of Souls to *Hell* ^c.
Nor

^b Diodorus Sicul. Lib. i. Biblioth. in fine.

^c Παρ' δ' ἴσαν Ὠκεανὸν τε ῥοαῖς, καὶ Λευκάδα Πέτρην,
ἥ δ' ἐκ παρ' Ἡελίοιο πύλας, καὶ Διῆμον Ὀνείρων

ἦσαν Ἄϊα δ' ἴκοντο κατ' Ἀσπερὸν Λεμῶνα·

ἔθα τε ναῖσι ψυχαί, Εἰδωλὰ καμόντων.

Ὀδυσ. ε.

Nor will I meddle with the Lake near *Mem-* Sect. 9.
phis, which was the Pattern of *Acheron*; nor
the Manner of burying in the delightful *Mea-*
dows around it, that gave rise to the peopling
the *Elysian* Fields.

LET me only observe, That these Places
were extant, and these Customs still kept up,
so late as the Time of *Diodorus* the *Sicilian*;
and that the *Egyptian* Priests affirmed to him,
That from these Places and Customs *Homer*
had taken his religious Doctrines. They gave
further Instances, in the Temple of *Darkness*
or *Gloom*; the Brazen Gates of *Cocytus* and
Lethe; the Archetype of *Charon's* Boat, and
the Etymology of his Name ^d; with many
other Parts of the *Grecian* Creed, (too many
to mention here) which were *Realities* in
Egypt: There was a real Temple, real Gates,
a wooden Boat, and an honest Ferry-man,
all fairly existing in *this* World; though
transferred by *Orpheus* and *Homer*, and ap-
plied, perhaps typically, to *that which is to*
come ^e.

BUT there is *one* Proof given by the Sa-
cred Order, of *Homer's* having been in their
Country, by much too curious to be omitted.
It is taken from that Part of his Writings,
where he relates, how the beauteous *Helen*,
when she entertained *Telemachus* in her House,
had

^d CHARONI in the old *Egyptian*, signified simply a Ferry-
man.

^e Diodorus Siculus, Lib. i.

Sect. 9. had put into the Wine a *Drug* of such Virtue, as to inspire Mirth and Joy, occasion a perfect Oblivion of past Ills, and an Insensibility of present Misery. *This*, says the Poet, she received as a Present from *Polydamna* the Wife of *Thon* the *Egyptian*^f: And *this*, say the Priests, with all its Circumstances, (the surprising Qualities of the Drug, and Names of the Persons) he could learn no where so exactly as in *Egypt*.

To give this Argument fair play, we must remember, that in those rude Ages of the World, *whoever* discovered any Knowledge of the Customs or Inhabitants of a *distant* Country, was of course supposed to have been in that Country. There was no Correspondence of Letters, little Trade, and the Writing of History was a thing unknown. Knowledge therefore implied Travelling; and if that Knowledge extended to *Persons*, and the Peculiarities of their Manners, it fixed the Travelling to the Country where those Persons lived: The Character of the Man who understood the *Tempers*, and knew the *Mind* of many People, was He, "Ὁς μάλα πολλὰ — πλάγχθη, *who far had stray'd — o'er many Lands*.

I MUST own, *My Lord*, this looks plausible: But there are some other Considerations which give it still a greater Air of Veracity. From the most authentick Accounts we have of *He-*
len's

^f 'Ολυτ. Α.

^g 'Ολυτ. Α.

len's Adventures ^h, it appears, that she was for Sect. 9.
some time in the power of this *Thon*, (whether
a Prince of the Country, or the Governour of
a Province) when she and *Paris* were driven
upon the *Egyptian* Coast, in their Voyage from
Greece to *Troy*; and consequently that she must
have been in company with his Lady: For we
can never suppose, that so beautiful a Creature,
so discreet, and of such high Birth, should be
treated as an ordinary Prisoner ⁱ.

It appears also, that the *Egyptian Ladies*
were much addicted to the use of this Medi-
cine; and if we believe a later Historian, *They*
were the first People in the World who found
out an Antidote against *Grief* and *Sorrow* ^k.
The *Egyptian* Complexion, which was thought-
ful and melancholy, made them fonder of an
enlivening *Potion*, than an airy People would
have been; and the same excellent Writer, *Dio-*
dorus, when he was himself in the Country,
found the *Recipe* still known, and as much in
vogue as ever.

THO' I could take this upon the *Sicilian's*
Word; yet, I confess, what makes it, and
the whole Story, appear the more probable
to me, is, That I find the same Medicine *still*
in use in the same Country, and the Effects of
it

^h ἩΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ Ἑντέρον. Βιβλ. β.

ⁱ Hor che non può di bella Donna il pianto?
Et in lingua amorosa i dolci Detti?
Esce da vaghe Labbra aurea Catena,
Che l' alma, à suo voler, prende et affrena.

Tasso.

^k Diodorus Siculus. Biblioth. Lib. i.

Sect. 9. it now, exactly such as *Homer* ascribes to his
 ~~~~~ Heroine's *Anodyne* :

Νηπενθίς, φυχολόγῳ π, Κακῶν τ' ἐπιληθὺς ἀπαλῶν,

*Pow'rful to banish Grief, to calm our Ire,  
 And sweet Oblivion bring of every Ill.*

IT is not much above a Century and a half, since a young Physician, who proved afterwards very eminent in his Profession, went down to *Egypt* with the *Venetian* Consul, whose usual Residence was then at *Gran-Cairo*. He staid there some Years, and after his Return to *Italy*, published the Observations he had made, in a Treatise *De Medicinâ Ægyptiorum*. He has a Chapter in it, of the Medicines which that People swallow for pleasure; to elevate their Fancies, and make them imagine themselves in Groves and Gardens, and other Places of Delight. The first mentioned is the *Affion*, (our common *Opium*) *Quo devorato*, says the Physician, *referunt, Homines hilares admodum evadere, multaque ac varia loqui, fortioresque ad quæcunque obeunda munera sibi videri: Præterea, subdormientes hortos etiam & viridaria multa, arboribus, herbis, ac floribus variis perbellè ornata spectare.*

THE first of these are the very Virtues of *Homer's* Opiate: And to shew that he knew the Place where it grew, as well as the Person

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who used it, *Diodorus*, after he has told that Sect. 9. *Thon* and *Polydamna* were *Thebans*, immediately subjoins, that the Ladies of *Diospolis* (the ancient *Thebes*) had the Honour of the Invention: And the Physician, as if he had travelled with him, adds to his former Account, "Hunc succum, quo omnes utuntur, ex locis Saieth, ubi olim THEBARUM erat Urbs præclarissima deferunt." It is true, they use Opiates for pleasure all over the *Levant*; but by the best Accounts of them, they had them originally from *Egypt*<sup>1</sup>; and this one appears plainly to be a Production of that Country; and a Custom, which your Lordship sees can be traced from *Homer* to *Augustus's* Reign, (under whom *Diodorus* lived) and from thence to the Age preceding our own.

IT IS indeed natural to suppose even now, when we hear any one talking of another Country, describing the Places and Persons, and telling an exact Story of any Occurrence in it, with a number of minute Circumstances; it is natural, I say, to suppose, that the Man who talks in this manner *must have been* in that Country. The Account of *Polydamna's* Present is very particular; and yet she is not the only *Egyptian* Acquaintance of the *Grecian* Beauty

<sup>1</sup> All over the East, they call the finest sort of their Opium. *Misti*, and *Meseri*, which is to say, *Egyptian*: For *Egypt* is called *Misti*, as far as the *Indies*. It is a Corruption of *Meseri*, which is plainly from *Misraim*, the old Name of *Egypt*. See *Jac. Bontius de Medicinâ Indorum, Lib. iii. Cap. 4.*

Sect. 9. Beauty recorded by *Homer*. She had another,  
 “ALCANDRA, the Wife of *Polybus*, who  
 “dwelt likewise in the *Egyptian Thebes*, the  
 “richest City then in the World. Her Hus-  
 “band, *Polybus*, made a Present to *Menelaus*  
 “of two Silver-Baths, two Tripods, and ten  
 “Talents of Gold : and the Lady made a  
 “separate Present to *Helen* of a golden Spindle,  
 “and a Work-Basket of Silver, of an oval  
 “Form, gilt round the Edges <sup>m</sup>.”

THE happy Concurrence of Circumstances  
 in this Observation has tempted me to put  
 them together : But any Person who reads *Ho-*  
*mer* with a tolerable Taste of ancient Manners,  
 will find other Marks of his having been in  
*Egypt* no less convincing.

No Traveller who does not describe a Coun-  
 try of design, has given more Hints of his  
 knowing its Nature and Situation <sup>n</sup>. He sel-  
 dom mentions *Sailing*, but he names *Egypt* as  
 the Place of the greatest *Resort*. When *Ulysses*  
 appears to the Wooers in the figure of a poor  
 old Man, the most probable Lye he can tell  
 of the way he was reduced to Poverty, is,

That,

<sup>m</sup> ——— ἀργύριον τάλανον ——— τὸν οἱ ἔδωκε  
 ΑΛΚΑΝΔΡΗ πολυβοιο δάμαρ, ὅς ἐατ' ἐνὶ ΘΗΒΗΣ  
 ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΗΣ, ὅθι πλεῖστα θύοις ἐνὶ κλισίαις καίαι  
 “Ος Μενέλαον δῶκε δὴ ἀργυρέας Ἀσπιδόδας,  
 Δοιούς δὲ Τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσίον τάλαντα.  
 Χωρεῖς δ' αὖ ἙΛΕΝΗ ἄλοχ' ὅρι χέλιμα δῶκε  
 Χρυσῶ τ' ἠλαχέλην, τάλανον θ' ὑπόκυκλον ὅσασιν  
 Ἀργύριον ; χρυσῶ δ' ὅττι χέλιμα κικεῖσσαν. Ὅδω. Δ.

<sup>n</sup> See *Strabo*, Book I.

That, as was the Custom of the ancient Greeks, *Sect. 9.*  
 he had gone a *privateering* into *Egypt*; where  
 he was taken, and sold for a *Slave* <sup>o</sup>. He had  
 told the *same* Tale more particularly to his Ser-  
 vant *Eumeus* before, and even specified the *pre-*  
*cise* Time it takes to sail, with a favourable  
 Gale, from *Crete* to the only *Egyptian* Port;  
 (πεμπταίοι ἡρόμεθα) in five Days.

WHEN *Antinoüs*, one of the Wooers, is  
 displeased with *Ulysses's* Behaviour, the first  
 Threat that offers to him, is, to send him as  
 a *Slave* to *Egypt* or *Cyprus* <sup>p</sup>. And in his  
 Hymn to *Bacchus*, the Poet repeats the *same*  
*two Places* as the Common Market for *Slaves*.  
 He takes occasion to give a nice Description  
 of the Pirates Method of scouring the Coast,  
 from the Story of their having once seized  
 upon *Bacchus*, as some noble Youth, for whom  
 they expected an immense Ransom: After  
 they had dragged the God aboard, he makes  
 the Captain of the Crew say to the Steersman,  
 (who was beginning to suspect that their Cap-  
 tive would prove troublesome, and was advising  
 to let him go)

Mind you the Wind, and hoist aloft the Sail;  
 Haul in your Tackle: We'll see to the Pris'ner;  
 He'll

<sup>o</sup> Ὅς (Ζεύς) μ' ἄμα Ληϊστῆρες πολυπλάγκτοισι ἀνῆκιν  
 Αἴγυπτον δ' ἵεναι, δολιχὴν ὁδόν. — Ὀδυσ. P.

<sup>p</sup> Be gone, says he,

Μὴ τέχα περὶν Αἴγυπτον καὶ Κύπρον ἵδναι.  
 Ὀδυσ. P.

Sect. 9. He'll visit, as I judge, Egypt or Cyprus,  
 Or sail the Northern Seas : — Unless he tell  
 His Name and Quality, and Friend's Estate <sup>9</sup>.

As to the Country itself, the Poet has made his *Hero*, *Achilles*, (instructed perhaps by his Father, or by the wise *Chiron*<sup>t</sup>) give a noble Description of the *Metropolis*, *THEBES*; and in the compass of a few Lines, has shewn its *Form*, its *Wealth*, and *Policy*<sup>t</sup>. Nor is he less acquainted with the Nature of the *Egyptian Soil*, and the various Productions of that Land of Wonders<sup>t</sup>. He could scarcely hear of the *Ethiopians* in any other place but *Egypt*; much less could he learn their *Situation*, and the *Division* of their Tribes<sup>u</sup>; and less still, that they were among the ancientest of Nations, and the oldest and purest *Votaries* of the Gods<sup>w</sup>.

THESE

<sup>9</sup> Copied by *Ovid*, in his *Metamorph.* Lib. iii.

<sup>t</sup> *Pellusium*, oppidum nobile, quod *PELEUS*, Achillis Pater dicitur condidisse. *Ammian. Marcellin. Lib. xxiii.*

<sup>t</sup> *Iliad. I.*

<sup>t</sup> *Odyss. Δ.*

Ἀισυπλίν, τῇ πλεῖστα θίρει ζείδωρος ἄρουρα  
 φάρμακα, πλλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ μεμισμένα, πλλὰ δὲ λυγρὰ.

Some of those I take to have been, the *μύρον λεύκον* Ἀισυπλίν, so often mentioned by *Hippocrates*; the *Σάσιον μυρ*, in the same Author: It was an Extract of Lilies used by the Ladies, and retains the *Egyptian* or *Asiatic* Name, from *Susanna* Lily. *Hippocrates* likewise mentions the Ἀχάθῃ Ἀισυπλίν, the Βάλκιον Ἀισυπλίν, the Βάλανθον Ἀισυπλίν, the Ἀισυπλίν εὐπύκνη, and even the Αἰγυπτίος ὀπός itself. This last is thrown out by a various Reading, or rather a Conjecture; the more improbable, that in another Place, he prescribes the ὀπός μηκῶνος, and the μηκῶνιον τινος τικόν.

<sup>u</sup> *Iliad. I.*

<sup>w</sup> *Ibid.*



THESE, My Lord, are some of the Presump- Sect. 9.  
 tions of *Homer's* having been in *Egypt*, which  
 are to be met with in his Works. They a-  
 mount not perhaps to a strict Proof; but if sur-  
 vey'd, as they stand in the *Author*, they carry  
 a high Probability, and will possibly leave but  
 little room for doubting, when we consider,  
 that he sailed with *MENTES*, a *Merchant* and  
*Ship-master*; and that no considerable Trade  
 was carried on in *those days*, but with *Egypt*,  
*Phenicia*, or *Cyprus*: They furnished the chief  
*Commodities* then known; *Greece* at that time  
 labouring under a great *Ἀχρηματία* \*, as *Thu-*  
*cydides* calls it, and having no Superfluities to  
 barter; but fetching the little Wealth they had,  
 and the Beginnings of their Arts, from these  
 Fountains of Science and Government γ.

Now

\* Want of Goods or Merchandize.

† The *Greek* Historians have been all condemned by *Bochart*,  
 a Man of very great Learning, for asserting, that the lower  
*Egypt* was a Plain made out by the continual Congestion of the  
 Nile, which their wonderful River swept along, in its Course  
 thro' *Ethiopia* and the high Country. He has likewise chastised  
*Homer*, who favours that Opinion in his Account of the Di-  
 stance of the *Pharos* from the Land. He founds his own Opi-  
 nion upon the small Alteration which the River has made upon  
 the *Egyptian* Coast, for Two thousand Years and upwards:  
 for it is so long since *Alexandria* was built, which still con-  
 tinues a Sea-port Town: And he sees no Reason, why it  
 should not be making constant Additions to the Land, if it had  
 ever made any. But there is a Reason why that Effect of the  
 River should cease. Where-ever the wide Communication of  
 the Sea, and the Agitation that is frequent on the Main Ocean,  
 is broken by the Intervention of *Promontories*, there Slime and  
 Mud, and all the Dregs of a mighty River, fall to the ground,  
 and settle; being neither driven by the Stream, now dissipated,  
 nor tossed by the Waves: and the Slime thus settled, will receive  
 L Additions,

Sect. 9. Now if to so many Marks of *Homer's* being a Traveller, we join the Character given of him in *two* Words by a Man of the same Cast, in what he calls ΤΟ ΦΙΛΕΙΔΗΜΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΦΙΛΕΚΔΗΜΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ <sup>z</sup>, *his Love of Knowledge and of Travelling*, we both increase the Probability of his having been in *Egypt*, and find a *Spectator* worthy of so august a Scene: Here he might see, "What the  
 "utmost Stretch of *Human Policy* is able to  
 "perform:" He might see *Riches, Pleasures, and Magnificence*, reconciled (as far as the Nature of things will allow) with *Safety* and good *Order*. Here was the noblest *Contrast*, and most instructive Opposition, that any Conjunction can offer to our View: He came from a Country where *Nature* governed; and went to another, where from the highest Atchievement to the smallest Action in Life, every thing was directed by *settled Rules*, and a *disgested Policy* <sup>a</sup>.

HERB

Additions, as long as it is protected by such powerful Bulwarks, and no longer. The same River, if it find any Rocks at a small distance from its Mouth, will heap Earth upon them, form an Island, and continue to increase it, until it leave only Space sufficient for a free Egress to itself, and the natural Play of the Waves on either hand, as they are directed by the adjacent Shore. The Mouths of the *Ganges*, the *Euphrates*, the *Danube*, and nearer home, the *Mæander* and the *Po*, are all Proofs of what is asserted above.

<sup>z</sup> Strabo, Geograph. Lib. i.

<sup>a</sup> Οὐ γὰρ μόνον τὸ χρηματίζειν ἢ κτείνειν ἦν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ περιπαθεῖν, καὶ τὸ λουεσθαι, καὶ τὸ κοιμηθῆναι μετὰ τῆς γυναικός, καὶ τὸ θάλατταν καὶ τὸ βίον περὶποιεῖν ἀπάντων.

Διοδ. Σικελ. Βιβλ. 2.

HERE was a *People* so thoroughly moulded Sect. 9.  
to their Government, that *Education* seemed  
to have taken place of *Nature*; and by a Depth  
of Thought in the Legislature, was laid so *true*,  
and made to take such *bold* of the Passions,  
that it seem'd rather to *create* than *direct* them.  
This appeared long after *Homer's* days, in their  
Tenaciousness of their own Customs, under a  
frequent Change of Masters <sup>b</sup>, and their in-  
fecting all the Nations that learned their Re-  
ligion or Politicks from them, with the same  
*Stubbornness* and *Bigotry*.

BUT when our Poet went down to *Egypt*,  
they had received no Shocks from the *Per-  
sian* or *Macedonian* Power: They were living  
in Peace and Splendour; flourishing in all the  
*Arts* they chose to encourage; revered for  
their Wisdom, and renowned in Arms. *Here*  
he might fill a capacious Mind, and satiate  
that Thirst of Knowledge, which is the Cha-  
racteristick of the greatest Souls. In *Greece* he  
must have learned many *Allegories*, while he  
exercised his Profession; but here he would see  
their Source and Design: He would be instruct-  
ed in the *Rise* and *Use* of the Doctrines he had  
imbibed: He would gain an Ease and Exact-

L 2

ness

Their very *Musick* and *Sculpture* was circumscribed by Law,  
and continued invariable, says *Plato*, for many Thousands of  
Years. *Legum*, Lib. ii.

<sup>b</sup> *Egypti plerique subfuscum sunt et atrati, magisque mœstio-  
res. — Controversi, et repolices acerrimi. — Nulla tor-  
mentorum vis inveniri adhuc potuit, quæ — invitum elicere  
possent, ut nomen proprium dicat, Ammian. Marcellin. Lib. xxii.*

Sect. 9. nefs in applying them, and be able to raise his *Moral* to that stupendous Height we so justly admire. For what might we not expect from the Affluence and Fire of his Imagery, when ranged and governed by a *Mind* now *Master* of the Subject?

I AM very sensible, that *Homer's Mythology* is but little understood; or, to express it better, is *little felt*: and for this reason, the Effects of his *Egyptian Education* are lost upon the greater part of his Readers. There are but few who consider his *Divine Persons* in any other Light, than as so many *groundless Fictions*, which he made at pleasure, and might employ indifferently; giving to *Neptune*, for instance, the Work done by *Apollo*, and introducing *Venus* to perform what he now ascribes to *Minerva*. But it is mere want of Perception. His Gods are all *natural Feelings of the several Powers of the Universe*: or, as the Bishop of *Thessalonica* calls them, “ ENNOION EYE-

“ ΝΩΝ ΣΚΙΑΙ ΕΙΣΙΝ Η ΠΑΡΑΠΕΤΑΣΜΑΤΑ,

“ *Shadowings, or Wrappers of noble Sentiments.*”

They are not a Bundle of extravagant Stories; but the most delicate, and, at the same time, the most *majestick Method* of expressing the Effects of those natural Powers, which have the greatest Influence upon our *Bodies* and *Minds*.

THERE

Πᾶς δ' ὁ περὶ τῶν θεῶν λόγος ἀρχαίαις ὑπετάσσεται δόξαις καὶ μύθοις, αἰνιττομένων τῶν παλαιῶν ὡς εἶχον ΕΝΝΟΙΑΣ ΦΥΣΙ-  
ΚΑΕ

THERE is scarcely a Page in *Homer's Poems*, Sect. 9. where we meet not with Proofs of this Assertion; and if we consider the Stroke it must have in Poetry, we shall find, that *here* is an Advantage for Description lost beyond retrieving: When to these *natural Sensations*, the Belief of *Sanctity* was joined, and the Apprehensions of a *Divine Presence* was filling the Mind, the Image would be *irresistible*, and raise such *Affections*, as best account for this Poet's being *deify'd* by the Ancients <sup>d</sup>, and *doated* on by the Moderns.

IT MAY look odd to say, that even the Ignorance of these Ages contributed not a little to the Excellency of his Poems: But it was certainly so. The Gods were not called in doubt in those days; *Philosophers*, and speculative incredulous People had not sprung up, and decry'd Miracles and supernatural Stories; they rather made it their business to invent and propagate them, for the Good of Society, and the keeping Mankind in order:

L 3

Ex-

ΚΑΕ πρὶ τῷ περὶ γυμνάσιον, καὶ περὶ θέντων ἀπὸ τῆς λόγους ἔ  
ΜΥΘΟΝ. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒ. Ι.

And the excellent *Vincenzo Gravina*: Per loche gli antichi Poeti in un medesimo Colore, esprimevano sentimenti teologici, fisici e morali: Colle quali scienze, comprese in un solo corpo, vestito di maniere popolari, allargavano il campo ad alti e profondi Misteri.

Della Ragion Poetica, Lib. i. § 8.

ΕΙ ΘΕΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΟΜΗΡΟΣ, ΕΝ ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΙΣΙ ΣΕΒΕΣΘΩ,  
ΕΙ Δ' ΑΥ ΜΗ ΘΕΟΣ ΕΣΤΙ, ΝΟΜΙΖΕΣΘΩ ΘΕΟΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ.  
ΕΠΥΡΑΥΜ. Β. Γ. Δ.



Sect. 9. *Expedit esse Deos, & ut expedit, esse putemus:*  
 ~~~~~ *Dentur in antiquos Thura Merumque focos.*

By *this* means, here too, the Poet described from *Realities*; I mean, such things as had a double Weight, by being firmly believed, and generally received for *sacred Truths*: And he must have had a good *Faith*, or at least a *strong Feeling* of them himself, to be able to tell them with such Spirit and Complacency.

ONE of the wildest Stories in the whole *Iliad*, if taken literally, is in the very beginning of the fifteenth Book; where *Jupiter* reminds his Spouse, how, upon occasion of a former Quarrel, “He had fastened two Anvils to her
 “Feet, and twisted a golden permanent Chain
 “about her Arms; and so mounting her aloft,
 “had hung her up between the Clouds and
 “the Sky.” And yet this Legend was so well believed, “That in the Neighbourhood
 “of *Troy* they *shewed* the two *Lumps of Iron*
 “which had been hung about the Goddess,
 “and which *Jupiter* informs us he let fall
 “there, in order to give future Ages a certain
 “Proof of that memorable Transaction f.”

WOULD not *this* tempt one to conclude, that the *Commonalty* in all Ages is the *same* always

* Ovid. de Arte Amandi, Lib. i.

f ————— Μύδρεος δ' ἐνὶ Τροίῃ

Κάββαλον, ὅθεν πλοῖστο καὶ ἑσσυμένοισι πηδῆσαι.

Καὶ δέκνυνται, φασὶν, ὑπὸ τῷ περὶ Τροίαν, οἱ τοῖσιν Μύδρεος
 ἑς ἀντιπρὸς ἈΚΜΟΝΑΣ εἶπεν.

Εὐσταθ. εἰς τὴν Ο' Παράφρ. Ἰλιάδ.

always ready to swallow a wondrous Tale, be Sect. 9.
 it ever so gross or senseless, and to believe a 
 Metaphor in its literal Meaning. Our modern *Sages* are indeed widely different from the
 ancient: *They*, as I observed, employed their
 Wit in *composing* sacred Allegories, and their
 Authority & among the People in supporting
 them. They look'd upon them as the great
Bridle of the Multitude, to whose Passions they
 knew it was necessary to speak, without pre-
 tending to govern them by *Reason* and *Philos-*
ophy. But many of the *Moderns*, who would
 fain be thought wise, employ their Talents and
 Learning, such as they are, to very different
 Purposes.

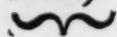
BUT what Use soever may be made of it,
 it is certain that *Fiction* and *Lying* are insepa-
 rable from Poetry. This was the first Profes-
 sion of the *Muses*; as they told *Hesiod* one
 day they appeared to him, while he fed his
 Lambs in a Vale of *Helicon*: “*Shepherd*, said
 “they,

L 4

Ἰδμεν

* *Plato* having first mentioned what he calls his TO ON
 αἰεὶ γέρον δ' ἐκ ἔχον and Ο ΓΕΓΟΝΩΣ ΤΕ, καὶ ὄΝ, καὶ
 ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΣ μύθῳ, with great Modesty adds, Περὶ δὲ τῶν
 ἄλλων δαιμόνων εἰπεῖν, καὶ γινῶσθαι τὸ γένεσθαι ΜΕΙΖΟΝ ἢ
 καὶ ἡμᾶς. Περὶ δὲ τοῖς εἰρηκόσιν ἐμπροσθεν ΕΚΓΟΝΟΙΣ
 μὴ ΘΕΩΝ ἔσθαι, ὡς ἔφατον· σαφῶς δὲ περὶ τὰς αὐτῶν
 περὶ τὸν εἶδος. Ἀδύνατον ἔν τοις Θεῶν παῖσιν ἀπείναι, καί-
 περ ΑΝΕΥ ΤΕ εἰκότων καὶ ἀσχαίων ἀποδείξεων λέγῃσι, ἀλλ' ὡς
 εἰκότα φάσκουσιν ἀπαγγέλλειν, ΕΠΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΤΩ ΝΟΜῳ,
 ΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΕΟΝ. Τιμαίῳ.

Sect. 9.



"Ἰδμεν ψεύδεα πολλὰ λέγειν ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοῖα :

"Ἰδμεν, εὖτ' ἐδέλομεν, ἀληθεῖα μυθήσασθαι.

*'Tis ours false Tales to frame, resembling true ;
And ours, t' unfold the Truth itself to Men.*

" Then they gave him a fair Rod, a Shoot
" of verdant Laurel, breathed into him a di-
" vine Song, and taught him to celebrate
" things *past*, and things *to come*."

ANOTHER Ancient, of a lofty Strain and unbounded Flight, has made a sort of *Apo-logy* for this part of his Profession : He has founded it upon the Nature of Mankind, of which he seems to have had the strongest and most forcible Perceptions of any Poet. It is in the Story of *Pelops* ; ——— ' the Love
' that *Neptune* bore him after he was taken
' out of the Kettle, where he had been boil-
' ed, and all the Pieces of his Body put to-
' gether, without losing a bit, save the Top
' of one Shoulder, which they made up with
' another of Ivory.' Then most *naturally* he adds ^h, "*Wonders are every where : and still,*
" — *some way, — an artful Tale, — dress'd*
" *up with various Lyes, beguiles the Thoughts*
" *of mortal Men, and pleases more than Truth.*"

THE

^h Ἡ θαῦμα τὰ πολλὰ
καὶ που π' ἔβροτ' ὄφρα,
ἔπερ' ἄλ' ἀληθὴ λόγον,
δεδοικότες ψεύδεσι ποικίλοις
ἑξαπατῶντι ΜΥΘΟΙ.

Πινδαρος Ὀλυμπ. Α.

THE eloquent Attic Moralift is of the fame Sect. 9. Opinion: "Those, says the Orator ⁱ, who would
" write or paint any thing agreeable to the
" *Vulgar*, should not chuse the most profit-
" able, but the most fabulous Subjects. For
" this reason, *Homer*, in his *Epic*, and the
" Inventers of *Tragedy*, deserve our Admi-
" ration. They observed this original Bias
" in Mankind, and have adapted their *Poe-*
" *try* to it. *Homer* has wrapt up the Wars
" and Conflicts of the *Heroes* in Fable; and
" the Tragedians, in the publick Games,
" entertain us with the same Fables, by Ge-
" sture and Action."

IT was indeed a very extraordinary Pro-
ject of our ingenious Countryman, To write
an *Epic Poem*, without mixing Allegory, or
allowing the smallest Fiction throughout the
Composure. It was like lopping off a Man's
Limb, and then putting him upon running
Races; tho' it must be owned, that the Per-
formance ^k shews with what Ability he could
have acquitted himself, had he been sound and
entire.

BUT WE have at present so little Fiction,
and so much Poetry, that it will not be amiss
to hear, among the rest, *Socrates's* Sense of the
matter. He had been often commanded in
his Sleep, to apply himself to *Musick*: At first,
he

ⁱ Ἰσοκράτης πρὸς Νικοκλέα.

^k Sir W. Davenant's GONDIBERT.

Sect. 9. he understood the Admonition as if it related to *Philosophy*; That being, in his Opinion, the truest Harmony, which consisted in the *Numbers and Measures of Life*. But at last, being in Prison, he bethought himself, that it was safest for him to apply to the common Poetry. Wherefore he first set about composing an Hymn to *Apollo*, whose Feast was then celebrating: But upon a little farther Reflection, "That a Poet, if he would be really such, must make, and feign, and not just write *Discourses in Metre*¹;" and having no Talent at *Allegory* himself, he took the first Fable he remembred of *Esop's*, and put it in Verse.

THERE is not a Circumstance of this little Story, which affords not a Maxim to a Poet. But it seems strange, that a Man so capable and quick-sighted in Characters, and so great a Master of Irony as *Socrates*, should have no Genius for Musick^m, and be barren in *Mythology*. I believe he *reasoned* too much; was apt to canvass his Fancies, and not be indulgent enough to his *Imagination*, which is the prime Faculty of a Mythologist. It is this, that distinguishes the *real Poet*; and one Stroke of its *plastick Power* discovers him more, than the greatest Magnificence of Words, and Pomp of Description.

WE

¹ Ἐννοήσας ὅτι ἡ Ποιητὴν δόξα, ἔτι περὶ μέλλου ΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ ἔχει, ποιεῖν ΜΥΘΟΥΣ, ἀλλ' οὐ ΔΟΓΟΥΣ.

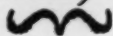
Πλάτωνος Φαίδων.

^m Plato, Πολιτεία; Γ.

WE are told by the Author of the beautiful Essay upon the Pleasures of the Imaginationⁿ, “That Mankind receive more Delight from the *Fancy* than from the *Understanding*.” Few are capable of Pleasures purely intellectual; and every Creature is capable of being pleased or disquieted in some degree by the *Fancy*. Hence, plain naked Truth is either not perceived, or soon disrelished. But the Man who can give his Ideas *Life* and *Colouring*, and render the subtil Relations and mutual Influences of natural Causes sensible and striking; who can bestow upon them a *human Appearance*, and then weave them into a strange and passionate Story; to *him* we listen with Wonder, and greedily learn his soothing Tale. We find a pleasure in comparing it with the *Truth* which it covers, and in considering the Resemblance it bears to the several Parts of the *Allegory*.

ORPHEUS had never been said to have charmed the wildest Beasts of the Woods, and to have made the rigid Oaks keep time to his Numbers, had he simply told the Import of his Song: Had he acquainted his savage Audience, “that *Time* and *Space* were the “ancientest of things; that they had brought “forth many wild and strange Productions, “arising from the jarring Natures and uncouth Combinations of the various *Seeds of* “*Being*;

Sect. 9.



“ *Being*; but at length, in *Time*, the Heavens appeared, with the Air, the Earth, and Seas; which were the last of Things, *TIME* having neither been able to destroy them (as it had done its former Productions) nor to make additions to them, and bring forth the like.” Such Doctrine as this had found no admission into the Minds, nor welcome from the Fancy of the uncultivated Crowd: They could receive little Pleasure from the Narration, and be impressed with no Reverence for the Subject.

BUT WHEN, after striking his *Lyre*, and softening every ruder Thought, he took up another Strain, and began to unfold the ancient Reign of hoary *Saturn*, the Marvels of the *Golden Age*, and the strange Relation of his *Progeny*;
 “ How the old Monarch was married to *Ops*
 “ or *Rhea*, and had by her many Children;
 “ These the cruel Father himself devoured soon
 “ after they were born; until at length she
 “ brought forth *Jupiter* and *Juno*, *Ceres* and
 “ *Neptune*, who rebelled against their voracious
 “ Parent, made the beneficent *Jupiter* King,
 “ and deprived *Saturn* for ever, both of the
 “ Power to destroy his new Offspring, or yet
 “ to beget any more :” *It was then* that the stubborn Multitude opened their Hearts to the wondrous Tale; and with a pleasing Amazement received his Sayings: They conceived a high Reverence for their Teacher, and were struck

struck with an Awe and Dread of the Deities Sect. 9.
which he sung.

I AM under a necessity of having recourse to Examples, because the Subject is of a nature so ticklish and delicate, as not to admit of a direct Definition: For if ever the *Je ne sçais quoi* was rightly applied, it is to the Powers of Mythology, and the Faculty that produces it. To go about to describe it, would be like attempting to define *Inspiration*, or that *Glow of Fancy* and *Effusion of Soul*, which a Poet feels while in his *Fit*; A Sensation so strong, that they express it only by Exclamations, Adjurings, and Rapture!

*Auditis? An me ludit amabilis
Insania? Audire & videor pios
Errare per Lucos, amænæ
Quas & Aquæ subeunt & Auræ!*

WHEN a Favourite of the Muses is in this condition, *Nature* appears in her gayest Dress; The noblest Objects come in view; They turn out their beauteous Sides; He sees their various Positions, and stays for nothing but *Resemblance* to join them together. The Torrent of the Poetick Passion is too rapid to suffer *Consideration*, and drawing of Consequences: If the Images are but strong, and have a happy Collusion, the Mind joins them together with inconceivable Avidity, and feels the Joy of the Discharge,

Sect. 9. charge, like throwing off a Burthen, or Deliverance from a Pressure^o.

BUT at the same time, this *Force* and *Collusion* of Imagery is susceptible of very different Meanings, and may be viewed in various, and even *opposite* Lights: It often takes its rise from a Likeness which hardly occurs to a cool Imagination; and which we are apt to take for downright Nonsense, when we are able to find no Connexion between the strange Comparison and its intended Object. It is, in reality, the next thing to *Madness*; obscure and ambiguous, with intermixed Flashes of Truth, and Intervals of Sense and Design^r. There is *Lycophron's CASSANDRA*, for instance; an admirable Imitation of a *Prophetic Fury*, which is not so obscure for being a *Prediction* (having, like other Heathen Prophecies^q, foretold things that had fallen out before it was wrote): But it is clouded by the dark Manner of hinting at *Men* and *Things*, in such Resemblances and Allusions, as render

^o At Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in Antro
Bacchatur Vates; magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse Deum. Tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera Corda domans, fingitque premendo.

Virgil. Æneid. Lib. vi.

^p Ἐστὶ δὲ φύσει ἡ ποιητικὴ ἢ σύμπτωσις ἀνιψίμου πόθου, καὶ τὸ περισπρόντως ἀνδρὲς συναίρειν. Ἐπὶ δὲ πρὸς τὸ φύσει πικρὸν εἶναι, ὅταν λάβεται ἀνδρὲς εὐνοεῖν τε, καὶ μὴ βελομένην ἡμῶν ἐνδεικνύσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀποκρύπτειν ὅτι μάλιστα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σφίον, ὑπερβύως δὲ τὸ χρεῖμα ὡς δυσγνωστον φαίνεται, ὅτι ποτὲ νοῦσι ἐνγύσθαι αὐτῶν.

Πλάτων. Ἀλκυβιάδ. β.

^q See Aristotle's *Rhetor.* Lib. iii. § 17. of Epimenides.

render it one continued Train of wild and da-
ring Metaphor. Sect. 9.

BUT it is time, *My Lord*, to look back, and remember that we are treading upon *enchanted Ground*; for so is every Inch that belongs to the Poets: And as we have lately been informed of certain Countries where every thing in Nature is *reversed*, it is exactly the Case here, where a little Folly is preferable to the deepest Wisdom, and Persons of cool Sense are incapable of the highest Honours: Nor have the *Possessed* any cause to complain, while they may comfort themselves that they are not without Company; and those of the most eminent of Mankind. “*That there is* “a Grain of Folly incident to *Great Minds*,” is an Observation not entirely confined to *Poetry*; but extending itself to Persons that excel in every Art and Character of Life: The same Flow of Spirits, and Energy of Thought, which enable them to excel in Science, and reach the *Heights* of their Profession, hurrying them often beyond the *common Measures* of ordinary Life; by which alone the Vulgar judge of Wisdom and Folly. In *natural Knowledge* it makes a *Democritus* or an *Archimedes*, who were sometimes thought a little crazy by their Countrymen. But when it was applied to what *They* thought *divine Matters*, it assumed a more venerable Habit and severer Mien: It then required *Submission* and

Obe-

Sect. 9. *Obedience* ^r: Yet still, it preserved something of the Air and Look of the original Passion; something of the *ecstatick Manner* of an agitated Mind. This is so true, that those who were inclined to falsify the Character, and wanted to pass themselves upon Mankind for the truly inspired, were obliged to adopt likewise the *Appearance*, and affect a maddish Behaviour, to give a Sanction to the *Cheat*^f.

WHAT may be the *Appearances*, or Aspects of Things natural or divine, which have the virtue thus to shake our Frame, and raise such a Commotion in the Soul, I will not so much as enquire: The Search, I should suspect, would be fruitless, if not *irreverent* ^t: It would be like prying into the Author of *Fairy-Favours*, which deprives the curious Enquirer of his present Enjoyment, while the *courted Phantom* mocks his eager Grasp, or presents him with a Turf,

^r Sic fieri jubet ipse *Deus*; sic magna Sacerdos
Est mihi *divino* vaticinata *Sono*:

Hæc ubi Bellonæ motu est agitata, nec acrem
Flammam, non *amens* verbera torta timet.

Ipsa bipenne suos cædit violenta lacertos,
Sanguineque effuso spargit inulta Deam:

Statque latus præfixa verû, stat faucia pectus,
Et canit eventus quos Dea magna monet.

Alb. Tibul. Eleg. 1, 6.

^f ——— Bona pars non Ungues ponere curat,
Non Barbam; secreta petit loca, Balnea vitat;
Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque *Poetæ*, &c.

Horat. de Arte Poet.

^t Καθόλου μὴ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ἱστορούμεναις ΜΥΘΟΛΟΓΙΑΙΣ ἐκ
ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου πικρῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐξετάσειον.

Διοδ. Σικελ. Βιβλ. δ.

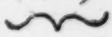
Turf, or Stone, instead of a Goddess. The Sect. 9.
 Objects, they say, of this Passion, discover
 themselves, like a *coy Beauty* ^u, but by halves;
 it is well if you obtain a Side-Glance, or a
 passing Smile: They cannot bear to be stared
 at, and far less to be criticized, and taken to
 pieces: It is unlawful to doubt of their Charms,
 and the ready way to elude their Force, and
 rob ourselves of the delightful Astonishment.
 But thus far perhaps we may presume to carry
 our Enquiry without offence, and venture to
 say, *That* the original Cause of this Passion
 must be some *wondrous sublime thing*, since it
 produces such admired Effects; Its Dictates, in
 many places, are received with profound Sub-
 mission, and the Persons touched with it are
 held in high veneration.

MODERN *History* informs us of certain
 Countries, where they pay a devout Regard
 to *mad People*. They look upon them as fa-
 voured with some *nearer Aspects* of heavenly
 things than are allowed to other Men, and
 as having somewhat about them *sacred* and
divine. As I do not pretend to account for
 this strange Opinion, I can only as it were
 guess, by parallel Cases, what may be the Rea-
 son of it: And without looking so far back as
 the *prophetic Sibyls*, or the truth-telling, but
 disregarded *Cassandra*, we find abundance of
 Examples

^u *Non copri sue Bellezze, e non l' espose.* Tasso.

~ Sect. 9. Examples in later Antiquity, of the Deference paid to the Ecstatick Race. The ancient *Greeks* have expressed the Sense they had of their Condition, by the very Name they gave them ^w: From its Origin we know how inseparable they thought the Symptoms of *Mythology* and *Madness*. They saw the Persons under either Passion, neither looking nor speaking like *other Mortals*: They were amazed at their Change of *Voice* and *Feature*; and could not persuade themselves, but that they must be actuated by some higher *Genius* than was competent to Mankind.

BUT it was not only the *Appearance* that struck them; They were led into the same way of thinking, by the imagined *Effects* of this Passion. Some of the Proficients in it, they thought capable to inform them of the *Will of Heaven*, and describe the Deeds of Heaven-born Heroes; Others of them, to foretell what would happen *on Earth*; and easily inferred the Sacredness of the Cause from its wonderful and beneficent Influence. They were not able to imagine that mere Humanity could penetrate into the Depths of Futurity, or unravel that Combination of Causes, which they called *Chance*: Their acuteſt Observers could discover no Path to guide them thro' the *Abyſs of Ages*, to the Fates of Families and Nations latent in the Womb

Womb of Time*: Of course therefore, they Sect. 9.
 admired the darkest Hint given by an Oracle, 
 and received the most distant Notice of an ap-
 proaching Event, as a Message from Heaven.

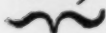
" We reap, says the Philosopher, notable Ad-
 " vantages from *Madness*, which comes to us
 " as a Gift of the Gods. There is, for in-
 " stance, the Prophetess of *Delphi*, and the
 " Priestesses of *Dodona*, who in their Mad-
 " ness have done great and signal Services to
 " *Greece*, both of a publick and private na-
 " ture, but little or nothing *when in their*
 " *Wits*. It would be tedious to enter upon
 " the Story of the *Sibyls*, or tell of many
 " others, who, under the Power of a furious
 " divining Spirit, have forewarned numbers
 " of People of things that were to come. At
 " times there fall upon certain Families some
 " cruel Distempers, or other severe Affliction,
 " to punish them for the Crimes of their
 " Progenitors; but if any one of them is
 " seized with this *ecstatick Spirit*, and begin
 " to *prophecy*, a Cure is found: They fly to
 " Prayers and Holy Ceremonies, and light
 " upon certain expiatory and mystick Rites
 " which free the Person thus inspired, and
 " is a standing Remedy in all such Cases to
 " Posterity.

M 2

" BUT

* Πρῶματ' ἀπὸ κῆρ χαλεπώτατον ὅτι τελευτῶν
 Γινῶναι, ὅπως μέλλει τὸ τοιοῦτον θεὸς τελέσαι.
 "Οὐδὲν γὰρ τίσεται πρὸς δὲ τὰ μέλλοντα ἔστι δὲ
 "Οὐ ξυνεπὶ δυνάμει πείσσει ἀμυνχάμιν.

sect 9.



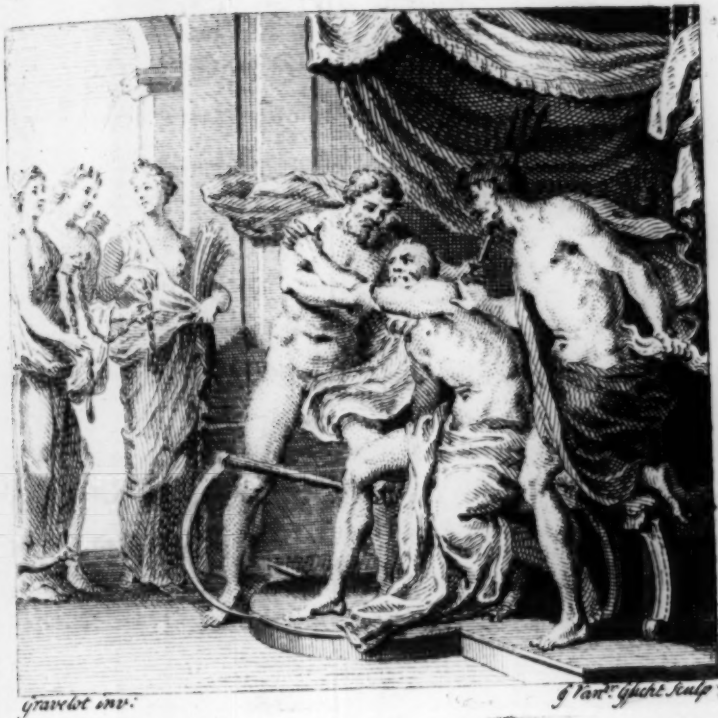
“BUT the most *beautiful Madness*, and
 “*amiable Possession*, is, when the *Love* of the
 “*Muses* seizes upon a soft and susceptible
 “*Mind*: It is then that it exalts the *Soul*,
 “and throwing it into *Ecstasies*, makes it
 “break forth in *Hymns* and *Songs*, or other
 “*Strains of Poesy*, and at once celebrate the
 “*high Atchievements* of ancient *Times*, and
 “*instruct* the *Generations* to come. This is
 “so certain, that whoever he be that pretends
 “to the *Favours* of the *Muse*, without parta-
 “king of this *Madness*, from an *Opinion* per-
 “haps, *That Art alone is sufficient to make a*
 “*Poet*, he may assure himself that he will *fail*
 “in his *Character*; his *Work* will be lame;
 “and while the *Productions* of the *inspired*
 “*ecstatick Train* are read and admired, his
 “*sober Performance* will sink in *Oblivion*.”

LET us acquiesce in this Sentence, *My Lord*,
 in so far as it regards Poetry; and after a fruit-
 less Attempt or two, get loose at last from an
infectious Subject.

¶ *Plato in Phædro.*



SECT.



S E C T. X.

I HAVE somewhere read of a famous Painter, Sect. 10. who, to give proof of his Art, had painted a *sleeping Satyr* ; that after the first Design was finished, he began to think it might be proper to diversify and enliven it, with the addition of a Country Boy standing aside and gazing at the Creature, as if afraid to awake him. He tried it; and expressed so happily the Curiosity and Wonder in the innocent Face

Sect. 10. of the young Peasant, that when the Picture was expos'd to view, and the People came flocking to see it, their whole Attention turn'd upon the Adjunct of the Piece : They admir'd the wondering Boy, were delighted with the native Simplicity and Surprize in his Look ; and all the Master's Art, in expressing the Character and uncouth Proportions of the *principal Figure*, was over-look'd and thrown away.

I MAKE little doubt but this may be frequently the Case of those who attempt to design after *moral Originals*, as well as *natural ones*. They enter so deeply into *one* Passion or Bias of *Humanity*, that, to use the Painters Phrase, they quite *over-charge it*. Thus I have seen a whole System of Morals founded upon a single Pillar of the inward Frame ; and the entire Conduct of Life, and all Characters in it, accounted for, sometimes from *Superstition*, sometimes from *Pride*, and most commonly from *Interest*. They forget how *various* a Creature it is they are painting ; how many Springs and Weights, nicely adjusted and balanced, enter into the Movement, and require a *just* Allowance to be made to their several *Clogs* and *Impulses*, e'er you can define its Operation and Effects. But few of them are willing to acknowledge so much ; and, like the honest Painter, go and dash out the *superfluous* Boy, how beautiful soever in him-

himself, because he eclipses the principal Representation. Sect. 10.

WHETHER any such Enormity has happened in some Step or other of this Enquiry, or whether it would be worth while to lop off the Excrescence, if it prove troublesome, I submit to your Lordship's Determination. All I wish for, is a short *Demur* in the Sentence, until we regain a cooler Temper to conduct us to the end of our Search, and to teach us, What *Use* is to be made of the mad mythological Vein? A chief Part of *Homer's* Works cannot be understood without some Knowledge of its Nature and Origin, nor tasted without a Consciousness of his Dexterity in the Application. Even the lively Author of the *Dialogues of the Dead*, with all his Penetration, has put it as a Maxim in the Mouth of the Poet, "That as it is
 " the best way to *prophecy* of distant things,
 " and wait for *Events* to fulfil it; So in *Poetry*, there is nothing like sending forth
 " a *Fable* into the World, in hopes that some
 " time or other it may stumble upon an
 " *Allegory*."

MYTHOLOGY, taken in the largest Sense, must be distinguished into two sorts: The one *abstracted* and *cool*; the Result of great Search and Science: " Being a Comparison of the Harmony and Discord, the Resemblance and Dissimilitude of the Powers

Sect. 10. "and Parts of the *Universe*." It often consists of their finest *Proportions* and hidden *Appetitudes* set together, and personated by a *Being* acting like a *Mortal*. "The other, sudden and flashy ; rapid Feelings, and Starts of a Passion not in our power." The first of these may be called *artificial*, and the second *natural* Mythology ; the one is a Science, and may be learned ; the other is the Faculty that for the most part, if not always, invents and expresses it. This last cannot be learned ; but like other natural Powers, admits of *Culture* and *Improvement*. "The Use I would make of such a Division is to observe, That *Homer* had the happiest Opportunities the World could give, to *acquire* the one, and *improve* the other."

IT IS but calling to mind his Climate and Parentage, his Education and Business, to be persuaded of the fair Chance he had for a *noble Capacity* and a proportioned *Culture*. They conspired to bless him with so powerful an Influence, that the sagacious *Democritus*, struck with admiration of his *Genius*, and its Effects, said in a happily invented word, *That it approached to Divinity* ^a. And as for *acquired* Knowledge in the *mythological* way, had he been to range over the Globe, He could have pitched upon no Country, in any Age before

or

^a Οὐκ ἐστὶν φησὶν ἀλλ' ὁ θεὸς αὐτῷ ἐλάττωσεν.

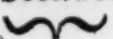
Διὰ τὴν ἀέρος ἐξέ-

or since, so proper for his Instruction as the Sect. 10.
then Kingdom of Egypt.

IN EGYPT he might learn their Doctrine concerning the *Origin* of Things; He wou'd be informed of the *Antiquity* of PAN and the *Inventions* of THOTH: He wou'd hear their Statute-Songs and legal Hymns, handed down for thousands of Years, and containing the Principles of their primitive *Theology*: The Nature of the *Elements*, the Influences of the *Planets*, the Course of the *Year*, and Instincts of *Animals*. How attentively would he listen to the *Songs* of their *Goddeſs*? —the Compositions of the beneficent ISIS^b; who, while on Earth, condescended thus to employ the *Muses*, and prescribe the *Form* in which she would be worshipped after she was gone? These he would imbibe; and like some young *Druid* come over from *Gaul* to study under the *British* *Priests*, the senior Doctors of their oral Mysteries, He wou'd return to his Country fully instructed, and a Master in their emblematical Mythology.

NEVER was there a People so addicted to *Metaphor* and *Allusion*: Their very *Method* of *Writing* or *Sacred Sculpture*, was a complete and standing System of *natural Simile's*. “It
“was an immense Collection of all the *Re-*
“*lations*, and analogous Circumstances, they
“could

^b Εκαὶ φασι, τὸ τὸν πολὺν τῶν σπουδαίων χεῖρον μέλη, τῆς
ἱστορίας ποιήματα γίνονται. Πλάτωνος Νόμων. β.

Sect. 10.  "could find in a long course of Observation, between *human Affairs*, and the Nature and Make of *Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects*, or whatever animated or inanimated thing they imagined most consonant in its *Manners* and *Oeconomy* to what they wanted to represent."

THUS when they would signify a *dutiful Child*, they painted a *Stork*; because that Bird, as they fancied, being fed by its Dam, and taught to fly, never afterwards leaves her, but accompanies and tends her until she die of old Age. When they had a mind to represent a Woman that had been *once* with Child, they painted a *Lioness*; because they believed that Animal to conceive but once. When they designed to paint a Man universally *bated* and *skunned*, they drew an *Eel*, which is found in company with no other Fish.

THEY HAD likewise a singular way of expressing *abstracted Ideas*; such as *Pleasure* and *Pain, Impossibility, Antiquity, Happiness*, and the like. Thus, to express *Pleasure*, they painted the Number *Sixteen*, which they looked upon as the Year of Life when Mankind is capable of *mutual Enjoyment*. For an *Impossibility*, they delineated *two Feet* walking upon Water; and to denote any thing very ancient, they painted a Bundle of their *Papyrus*, a Plant which they thought the *first Food* of Mortals, before the Invention of Corn, or
eating

eating of Flesh. Sometimes their Characters Sect. 10. did not only contain a simple Expression of a Fact, or the Manner of it, but likewise exhibited the *Reasons* and *Cause*; especially if it was a *natural Appearance* that happened in their Country, or any thing relating to the Division of *Time*, or the Revolutions of the *Heavenly Bodies*.

THUS, in order to explain the *Overflowing* of the *Nile*, they first painted a *Lion*; because the Inundation of *Egypt* happens constantly in *June*, when the Sun is in that *Sign* of the *Zodiack*. Under him stood three *Water-Vessels*; and the Figure of a *Heart* with a *Tongue*, in the midst of them. The three *Urns*, neither more nor less in number, denoted the *three Causes*, as they conceived, concurring in the Production of the *Phenomenon*. One they ascribed to the *Soil* of *Egypt*; of such a nature, they said, as to generate Moisture in itself: The second stood for the Influence of the *Ocean*, whose Waves, according to *Thales*, were then impelled into the River's Mouth by the *Etesian* Winds: though that Part assigned to the Ocean may rather favour the *Opinion* of *Euthymenes*, " That the *Nile* takes its rise from
 " the *Atlantic*, and yearly overflows *its Banks*,
 " at the Season when these Winds beat upon
 " the Coast, and drive a greater quantity of
 " Water into the mouth of the Cavern that
 " feeds

Sect. 10. "feeds it^c." The third *Urn* expressed the true Cause of the annual Deluge; the prodigious *Rains* that fall about that time in the Southern Parts of *Ethiopia*, and are gathered by a large Circuit of Mountains into the *Bafon* or *Lake*, where the *Nile* has its Origin. These make it swell above its Banks, and lay the *Lower Egypt* under water for three Months in the Year^d.

THE *Heart* was an Emblem of the *Nile* itself, as it gave Life and Motion to *Egypt*, in the same manner as the other does to the *Human Body*: And the annexed Tongue represented *Humidity*, the great Cause of their Happiness; and according to them and their Scholars^e, the *first* constituent Principle of *Being*.

THESE, *My Lord*, are a few Examples of the *enigmatical* Humour of the *Egyptians*. I could with pleasure add to them, both for the Curiosity of what they contain, and because they abound with *Imagery*, and fill the Mind with more Sensations than any other kind of Writing. I could run over the surprising Resemblance they found between the

Sun

^c Navigavi Atlanticum mare: Inde Nilus fluit, major quamdiu Etesiae tempus observant: tunc enim ejicitur mare instantibus ventis. Cum resederint, & pelagus conquiescit; minorque discedenti inde vis Nilo est. Cæterum dulcis maris sapor, & similes niloticis Belluz.

Euthym. Massiliens. apud Senecam. Nat. Quæst. Lib. iv. § 2.

^d ὨΡΑΗΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΝΕΙΛΩΟΥ ἹΕΡΟΤΑΥΦΙΚΑ

Βιβλ. α. κεφ. 13.

^e *Thales*, and the *Ionick School*.

Sun and a puny *Insect*, the common BEETLE, Sect. 10. in its Generation, Instinct, and Parts. I could relate the Sympathy they observed between the Moon at her Change, and their *Cynocephalus* or APE; an Animal, as they said, designed by Nature for a *sacred Symbol*, in so far as it comes into the World *circumcised like an Egyptian Priest*: And from these and such like, we might explain a part of the Reason of their monstrous Statues, and *Baboon-Worship* ^f. But an Apprehension stops me, lest it be said, That all this while I am but indulging a Conjecture, and pleasing myself with an imaginary Scheme; "That *Homer* " never learned the *Egyptian Mythology*, nei- " ther does it appear, that he knew the Grounds " of their Religion."

THE *Argument* of the greatest weight to prove that He did, is taken first from the *Allegories* that are found in his Writings. They contain the same *Doctrine* and *Theogony* as we

^fThe Opinion which the wise and learned *Plutarch* entertained of their Rites and religious Ceremonies, is something singular. 'Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλογον, οὐδὲ μυθώδες, οὐδὲ ὑπὸ δεισιδαιμονίας (ὥσπερ ἔνιοι νομίζουσι) ἐστραπτέοι χεῖρτο ἹΕΡΟΥΡΓΙΑΙΣ· ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἡθικὰς ἔχοντα καὶ χρησιώδεις αἰτίας, τὰ δ' ἐκ αἰμοῖρα κομῶμεθα ἹΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ἢ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ἐστίν: And the very Example he subjoins is, *ῥίον τὸ περὶ ΚΡΟΜΜΥΟΝ*, the Regard they pay to the Onion. "The Egyptians," says he, have inserted nothing into their Worship without a Reason, nothing merely *fabulous*, nothing *superstitious*, (as many suppose); but their Institutions have either a Respect to *Morals*, or to something *useful* in *Life*; and many of them bear a beautiful Resemblance of some *Fact* in *History*, "or of some Appearances in *Nature*."

ΠΛΥΤ. ΠΕΡΙ ἹΣΤΙΔΟΣ καὶ ὈΣΙΡΙΔΟΣ.

Sect. 10. we are well assured was delivered by *Orpheus*,
 ~~~~~ and in the same veiled and mystick manner :  
 So that with the same certainty as we can  
 say, such a Man is a *Stoick*, another an *Epicu-  
 rean*, and another a *Sceptick*, we can affirm  
 that *Homer* is an *Egyptian Mythologist*. We  
 immediately suspect a Man to be a Disciple  
 of a particular *Seet*, and instructed in this or  
 the other *School*, from his way of writing, and  
 using the Terms peculiar to that *Seet*. But  
 if we find him building likewise upon the  
 same *Principles*, and delivering the same  
 Maxims, we no longer doubt of his *Precep-  
 tor*.

THE *Egyptian* Religion and Doctrines,  
 were settled in the southern Parts of *Greece*,  
 by *Danaus* and his Posterity. Afterwards  
*Orpheus*, *Musæus*, *Melampus*, and their Succes-  
 sors, spread them over all the Country. *Ho-  
 mer*, who came after them, made no change  
 upon those Rites and Opinions : And yet we  
 find his Writings appealed to, as the Standard  
 of their private *Belief*, and grand Directory of  
*publick Worship*. Is not this the same as to say,  
 “ That *Homer*’s Poetry contains the same Prin-  
 “ ciples and Precepts with those of the *Egyp-  
 “ tian Theologue*, and was the perfectest Col-  
 “ lection of them the *Grecians* had in *Wri-  
 “ ting* ?” Nor are there wanting other Proofs,  
 not only of our Poet’s following the general  
 Doctrine of the *Egyptians*, and of the *Grecian*  
 Law-



Law-giver their Scholar, but plainly borrow- Sect. 10.  
ing Images and Descriptions from him, and  
inserting them in his Poetry: Especially if  
your Lordship will take it upon the Word of  
the early Fathers of our Church, it will be  
easy to make out nothing less than downright  
Plagiarism.

“HOMER, says one of them, stretch-  
“ing his Privilege as a Poet, and from an  
“Emulation of the Glory which Orpheus had  
“acquired, mystically introduces a Plurality  
“of Gods, that he might not appear to dis-  
“sent from the other’s Poetry. He has copied  
“him so close, that the Resemblance appears  
“in the very first Line of his Works: Or-  
“pheus having begun his Poem with

MHNIN AEIDAE ΘΕΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΓΛΑΟΚΑΡΠΟΥ;

Homer copies

MHNIN AEIDAE ΘΕΑ ΠΗΛΗΙΑΔΕΩ ΑΧΙΛΛΗΣ:

“choosing rather to offend in the Measure of  
“his Verse, than to be the first that made  
“mention of the Name of the Gods.”

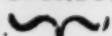
ANOTHER primitive Writer<sup>h</sup> hath re-  
corded several Instances of his borrowing large-  
ly both from Orpheus and Musæus. He in-  
forms us, that Orpheus having said a very harsh  
thing of the fair Sex,

‘Ως

<sup>g</sup> Justin Martyr.

<sup>h</sup> Clemens Alexandrin. Stromat. viii.

Sect. 10. Ὡς ἢ κύντερον ἦν, καὶ ῥίγιον ἄλλο γυναικὺς,



*Nothing so fierce and impudent as Woman:*

*Homer* had just changed a Word, and said,

Ὡς ἢ καὶ αἰνότερον καὶ κύντερον ἄλλο γυναικὺς.

*Nothing so dire and impudent as Woman.*

And that as *Muscæus* first employed the beautiful and just Comparison of the growth and decay of the Leaves of Trees, to express the *transitory State* of Mortals, *Homer* had but transcribed it in the sixth *Iliad*, "That as  
"the Wind strewed the Leaves upon the  
"ground, and the sprouting Wood sent  
"forth others at the approach of Spring; so  
"one Generation of Men fails, and another  
"comes in its room." The Father gives some other Examples of the same kind; particularly the noble Description of the *Cyclops falling asleep*; which he says *Homer* took from *Orpheus's Representation of Saturn* in the *Theogony*:

Κεῖτ' ἀποδοχμώσας παχὺν αὐχένα, καδδὲ μιν  
ὑπνῶν,

Ἦρ' εἰ πανδαμάτωρ —

— Out-stretch'd he lay,  
*His brawny Neck reclin'd; then sunk in Sleep,*  
*The all-subduing God.*

WITH

WITH what views these ancient Authors Sect. 10. have made such Observations, or how far they have succeeded in them, is a Question remote from our present Subject: Only so far we may presume to use their Authority in secular matters, as they first intended to prove, "That *Homer* was not himself the Author of the *Polytheism* which he sung, nor the *Inventer* of his religious and philosophical Allegories; but had received them, at first or second hand, from the *Egyptians*."

IN this respect, it would not be difficult for any body who is acquainted with *Homer's* Writings, and who looks over the few Fragments of *Orpheus*, to make other Remarks to the same purpose. As for instance, that beautiful Description of *Heaven*, so justly admired, and transcribed by *Aristotle*:

ΟΥΛΥΜΠΟΝΔ' ΟΘΙ ΦΑΣΙ ΘΕΩΝ ΕΔΟΣ.

*Radiant from Heaven he came;—the blest Abodes,  
And Seat unshaken of th' immortal Gods:  
The happy Land, where Tempests never blow,  
Nor chilling Showers descend, nor fleecy Snow;  
Th' unclouded Sky smiles with perpetual Day,  
And Light eternal darts a gladdening Ray.*

This Description bears a great Resemblance to those Lines of the *Theologue*, (so the Ancients called *Orpheus*):

N

—Διὸς—

Sect. 10.

Διώρισε δ' ἀνθρώπους  
 Χωρὶς ἀπ' ἀθανάτων, ναίειν ἔδω.

——— *Th' Abodes of Men*

*He sever'd from th' Immortals, to possess  
 A blissful Seat, exempt from all Excess;  
 Where from above no chilling Cold is sent,  
 Nor scorching Ardour fires the Element;  
 Where Phebus' Axle rolls the middle Road,  
 And temperate Mildness dwells beneath the God.*

Here the *Thought* is the same, and several of the *Names*.

IN THE Fragments that pass under the name of the same Author, we have Examples of those hidden pieces of *Art* employed by our Poet, to give his Work an air of Divinity and Inspiration. Such is the Invocation of his *Muse* at the beginning of his Poem, and his mentioning the *celestial Appellations* of Men and Things, as if he had understood the Language of the *Gods*. As to the first, besides what is told above, there is another Address to his *Genius* recorded by *Tzetzes*:

Νῦν δ' ἄγε μοι κόρυη Λαίηνδρις ἔννεπε Μοῦσα,

where the Epithet comes from a Mountain in *Thrace*, in the *Odrysian* Country. For the second, *Briareus's* two Names are later than the *Moon's*:

Μῆνορες

Μήσατο δ' ἄλλην Γαῖαν ἀπείρατον, ὡς Π ΣΕΛΗΝΗΝ Sect. 10.  
 Ἀθάνατοι κλήζουσιν Ἐπιχθόνιοι δέ τι ΜΗΝΗΝ,  
 Ἥ πύλλ' ὕπὶ ἔχα, πόλλ' ἄρα, πολλὰ μέλιδεα.

*Another Earth of boundless Size he form'd,  
 SELENE call'd in Heaven; but the Tribes  
 Of Men term it the MOON: She, like this  
 Globe,  
 Has many Hills, and Towns, and lofty Roofs.*

BUT however these things may be, whether Coincidences from Chance, or Imitations arising from a *Parity of Principles and Manners*, we may safely conclude, that *Homer* drew his *Mythology* from these *three Sources*: First, from the *Form of Worship* already established in his Country: Secondly, from the *traditional Doctrines* of *Orpheus* and *Melampus*, who first formed the *Grecian Ceremonies*, and gave that People a Notion of *Immortality*: And lastly, which was the Parent of the other two, from the *Egyptian Learning*.

I WOULD not be understood in this, as if I affirmed that *Homer* had gone through a Course of *Hieroglyphicks* in *Egypt*: Perhaps that Science was not then brought to such Perfection, as it afterwards attained; tho' their high Pretensions to *Antiquity* and *legal Institutions* in Religion seem to assure us that it was. But the Design of the Examples in that way, was to shew their *Manner of Thinking*



**Sect. 10.** *and Writing* upon natural and religious Subjects: From which of consequence we must suppose, That if *Homer* was among them, as it appears he was, a *Man* so capable and inquisitive, could not return without learning something of their *Rites*, and the reasons of them; that is, of their *Mythology*.

WITH respect to the *traditional* Part of his Instruction, it may be asked, How it was preserved in times of such Ignorance and Disorder? And thro' what *Channels* it could be conveyed to *Homer*? Tho' this Question be upon the matter answered already, and that the Age in which he lived is too remote, to allow us to speak with certainty of his *Instructor*; yet we can give an account of some *great Men* who had the honour to pass for his *Teachers*, and were named as such by the Learned and Wise among the Ancients.

AND first, *PRONAPIDES* of *Athens* is given for his *Master* <sup>i</sup>. *Diodorus* the *Sicilian*, whose Authority is doubly valuable, as an Historian and a Critick, honours him with the Appellation of ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΣ ΕΥΦΥΗΣ <sup>k</sup>; and adds, that He had written in the *Pelagic Character*, in imitation of *Linus* and his Scholars: That his Subject was likewise the same; *The primeval State of Nature*; which he accordingly inscribed ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΣΜΟΣ, *The first World*.

AFTER

<sup>i</sup> Biblioth. Lib. iii.

<sup>k</sup> A Poet of a fine Genius.

AFTER him, *Aristeüs* the famous Northern Sect. 10. Traveller has the fairest Pretensions. He was a Native of *Proconnesus*, a little Island in the *Propontis* near the ancient *Cyzicus*; a delicious Place, and partaking in the Blessings of that happy Climate. Invited by his Situation, which lay just opposite to *Thrace*, He visited that Country, wandred a great way up among the *Scythians*, and was the first who gave the *Greeks* any knowledge of the northern Nations. He composed, at his Return, the ΑΡΙΜΑΣΠΕΙΑ ΕΠΗ, *Arimaspiæ Poetry*; containing an Account of the several Tribes of the *Barbarians* he had gone through, and particularly of the *One-eyed Arimaspians*, as he calls them, the fiercest of Men <sup>1</sup>.

AFTER this, *Aristeüs* made a Voyage westward, and viewed *Italy*, at that time almost as barbarous as the *Scythians* themselves; and both at home and in his Travels, he seems to have performed some *Feats* of an extraordinary nature <sup>m</sup>, which raised the Wonder of his Contemporaries, and made him be looked upon as a *God*, or at least as a *divine Man*. This Opinion would not be weakened by his writing a *Theogony*, like the rest of the ancient Sages; and exercising himself in a Field, where anciently Philosophy and Religion

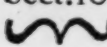
N 3

strove

<sup>1</sup> Herodot. Melpomene. Lib. iv.

<sup>m</sup> Αἰεὶ αὖθ' ὁ πάντης Ἴ' Ἀριμασπίων χαλκόμενον ἔπειν,  
ΑΝΗΡ ΓΟΗΣ Εἰς πύδ' ἄλλ'.

ΣΤΡΑΒ. ΒΙΒ. 17.

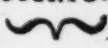
Sect. 10. strove which should most assist the other, and  made an Effort in common for the Good of Mankind.

BETWEEN those two, *Pronapides* and *Aristeüs*, lies the Claim of instructing *Homer*. *Creophilus* too is named as a Competitor; but his Pretensions had better been smothered, as we saw formerly. How to determine between the remaining Pretenders, surpasses my Abilities; and I must in this Particular join with an Author, who, though an Admirer of our Poet, has exercised his Eloquence, in proving him unjust to the *Trojans*, and injurious to the beauteous *Helen*. It is *Dion Chrysostome* I mean, who gives it as his opinion, “ That  
“ as the precise *Time* and *Place* of his Birth  
“ was not certainly known among the *Greeks*,  
“ so it was likewise a question, *Who had*  
“ *been his Master in Wisdom and Poetry* ” ?

BUT there is another Channel still, thro’ which this kind of Science might flow down to *Homer*; not indeed directly from *Egypt*, but from a *Phenician* or *Egyptian Colony*. Your Lordship knows the invidious Story that goes of *Hippocrates* the Father of Medicine: It was a Custom among the Ancients, when any one recovered of a Disease, to write or engrave an account of their Cure upon a *Tablet*, and hang it up in the Temple of *Esculapius*, in sign  
of

<sup>n</sup> Ομήρου μὲν γὰρ ὥσπερ τὰ ἄλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν, καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον  
ἀνὰ τὰς ἑλληνιστ.

Διωρ. Χρύστου.

of Gratitude to the God, who they thought had Sect. 10.  
directed them to the Remedy. These Tablets,   
they say, containing the *History* of all sorts of  
Distempers, and their *Method of Cure*, *Hippocrates*  
perused; and having made himself Master of  
the Knowledge they afforded, afterwards set fire  
to the Temple, that he might enjoy such a  
Treasure without a Rival.

MUCH of the same kind is the account we  
have of *Homer's* Instruction; only he spared the  
*Records* from which he drew it. It was in the  
first or second Generation after *Oedipus*, says  
*Diodorus*, that *Thebes* was sack'd a second time  
by *Alcmaeon*. "Among the Captives he carried  
" off, was the old blind Prophet *Tiresias*, who  
" died by the way: But his Daughter, the ce-  
" lebrated *Manto*, was sent to *Delpbi* as a part  
" of the Spoil. She was no less skilled in *Di-*  
" vination than her Father; and while she  
" stayed in *Apollo's* Temple, made great Im-  
" provements in the *Art*. She was favoured  
" by the *God*; and having a wonderful Ge-  
" nius, composed *Oracles* of all kinds, and  
" in different Forms, *allegorical*, *prophetical*,  
" and *moral*. These were preserved in the  
" Temple; and from them, says the Histo-  
" rian, *Homer* borrowed many Verses, and  
" inserted them as Ornaments into his own  
" Poetry."

How imaginary soever this Insinuation may  
appear, it would be rash to condemn it as en-  
tirely

Sect. 10. tirely groundless. It carries indeed in its Face, a certain *air of Fable*; but if narrowly viewed, and the Circumstances weighed, I believe it will be allowed to bear an application of the Proverb, “That if not true, it is at least well contrived.” The *Foundation* of the Story, that is, *Alcmæon’s Expedition*; the sacking of *Thebes*; its Desolation long after, even during the *Trojan War*, are certain and undoubted *Facts*: The *Neighbourhood* of the *Delphic Oracle*; the supposed *Sanctity* of the Place; and the constant *Custom* of the Country to send a part of the Booty to *Apollo*, make the subsequent Parts of it look *probable*.

BUT when we take in the other Presumptions, arising from the *Oracle* itself, and from *Homer’s own Works*, it becomes difficult for us to refuse our Assent: As first, That the Places where *Hymns, Songs, Pæans, and Poetry* in general was used and known, were anciently no other than the *Temples and Altars* of the Gods: The Temple of *Apollo* in particular, which *Homer* in his Hymn to *Diana* calls the plentiful *Habitation of the Delphi*, was the Place where, He says, “the Sister of *Phebus* used to come, “and celebrate the Meeting of the *Muses* and “the *Graces* P.” Next, That the ΘΕΣΦΑΤΑ

OF

Ἄνδρες ἐπὶν περὶ τῆς Σπέρσης Ἰοχέαιρα  
 Εὐφρήνη δὲ Νέον, χαλὰς τὸ εὐκαμπέα τόξα,  
 ἔρχεται ἐς μέγα δῶμα κασιγνήτοιο φίλοιο,  
 Φοίβε· Ἀπόλλωνος, Δελφῶν ἐς πόνα δῆμον;  
 Μοῦσων καὶ Χαρίτων χαλὸν χορὸν ἀρπυνέου.  
 Ὀμῆρ. Ὑμν. εἰς Ἀρτεμιν.



or Sayings of the God were preserved with a Sect. 10. peculiar Care : They were inscribed sometimes in Wood, and sometimes in Plates of Metal, and hung up on the Pillars that enclosed the *ΑΑΥΤΟΝ* or Sanctuary. Nay *Plutarch* assures us, That there was commonly about the Temple at *Delphi*, a Set of Men of a poetical Turn, whose business it was to sit round the Oracle on solemn Days, and receive the Voice from *Pythia's* Mouth, which they were afterwards to wrap up in a *Vehicle of Words*, in what Phrase and Measure they thought convenient <sup>9</sup>.

“ FOR such were the Manners, continues  
 “ the humane Philosopher, of these early Times,  
 “ and so general was the Propensity to Har-  
 “ mony and Numbers, that every Science was  
 “ delivered in Verse : Nothing in History, no-  
 “ thing in Philosophy, and in a word, no  
 “ Accident or Transaction that wanted Voice  
 “ and Description, but what wore the Garb  
 “ of the *Muses*, and in it was admired. Nor  
 “ for certain, did the *Delphian* God refuse the  
 “ loved Ornament to his own Art, or drive  
 “ the divine Muse from the sacred Tripod : He  
 “ invited her to it, and fanned the poetick  
 “ Fire : He cherished the pregnant Breast, in-  
 “ spired it with Images, and exalted the my-  
 “ sterious,

<sup>9</sup> This is confirmed by *Strabo* : Πυθίαν δεχομένην τὸ πνεῦμα ἀποδεδίκεν ἡμετέρα τε καὶ ἀλλοτρία. Ἐνταῦθεν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα εἰς μέτρα ποιήσας πρὸς ὑπεργούνας τῶν ἱερῶν.

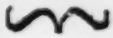
Sect. 10. "sterious Sublime of the Soul, until it burst  
 ~~~~~ "forth in Strains befitting his *Shrine*."

BUT this is not all: We know from *Homer's* own mouth, that *this very Temple* was in high Reputation long before *his* days: That it was honoured by the adjacent Nations, consulted by Princes, and had arrived at an immense pitch of *Wealth* and *Fame*. We find in the *Odyssey*, that *Agamemnon* had consulted it in person, before he undertook the Expedition to *Troy*: and in the *Iliad*, *Achilles* tells the Ambassadors, from that *Prince (Agamemnon)* "That
 "He would not marry his Daughter, tho'
 "she had the Beauty of *Venus*, and the Skill of
 "Minerva; That he would have no Peace
 "with him, nor part in the War; That he
 "was resolved to go home to *Phthia*, and
 "shun his impending *Fate*; since his Life was
 "of more worth to him than all the Wealth
 "within the Walls of *Troy*; and (to inance
 "the Comparison) more than all the Treasures
 "that are preserved within the stone-built Gate
 "of the rocky *PYTHOS*, the Abode of the
 "soothsaying *Apollo* ^f."

THIS is *Homer's* Description of the Situation of the Oracle: When we compare it with the accounts left us by *Historians* and *Travelers*,

^r ὅς γάρ οἱ χρεῖαν μυθήσατο φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
 Πυθοῖ ἐν ἡσθέρῃ, ὅθ' ὑπέρβη λαΐνον Ὀυδὸν
 χρυσόμενον· τότε γὰρ κελίνδετο πέματος ἀρχή, Ὀντ. &
 Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναΐσι.

^f *Iliad*. IX.

lers ^t, it appears so natural and just, that we Sect. 10.
easily believe the Poet must have had the rough 
Aspect of the Mountain in his Eye, and repre-
sented the Building from a View of the *stately*
Original. Or if this Belief shou'd be thought
fond or illusive, it is not impossible to heighten
the Evidence: But upon condition, that we re-
member the Want of Records already mention-
ed; and that they had in those days no other
Method of knowing the Transactions of former
Ages, than by *Tradition* and Converse with the
Guardians of Knowledge.

WITH such Assistance it is easy to make
out *Homer's* Acquaintance with *Delphi*. To
him we owe our Information of the *Anti-*
quity and *first* Settlement of that *sacred Seat*:
From *him* we learn, "*What wise Nation* or
"*artful People* were then able to project
"*such an Establishment*; or endowed with
"*the Address* necessary for executing the
"*great Design* of explaining the *Purposes*
"*of Heaven*, and foretelling the *Fortunes* of
"*Men*." A little Reflection will tell us, they
could hardly be *Greeks*: The *Grecian Tribes*
had not as yet attained the ordinary Arts of
Life; much less had they reached this Height
of *human Policy*^u. Or if it was a *Grecian* Settle-
ment, the *Planters* must have been some *Ex-*
ception from the Rule; some privileged Nation,
and the *first* instructed in *Religion* and *Govern-*
ment. IT

^t Δελφοί, πρῶτος χρόνος, θεολογούμενοι, καὶ κορυφὴν ἔχον τὸ
MANTEION. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙ. Θ. See also *Pausanias*, Phocis.

^u See Page 23. and Section II. throughout.

Sect. 10. IT WAS so;——and to make amends
 W for the Silence or Trifling of succeeding Histo-
 rians, *Homer* hath assured us, That the *Founders* of this prophetic Colony were *CRETANS*.

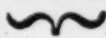
“There were many of them, he says, and
 “goodly Men, who came in a Ship from *Cnossus*
 “the City of *Minos*, and were chosen by
 “*Apollo* to offer Sacrifices, and pronounce the
 “Oracles of the God of the Golden Tripod;
 “whatever *Phebus* should utter, when he
 “prophefied from the *Laurel*, under the Hol-
 “lows of *Parnassus*.” And that we may
 not doubt of the Manner in which this was
 done, He tells, That they sung such *Pæans* or
Hymns of Praise,

*Οἰοί τε κρητῶν παιήονες, οἷσί τε Μῆσα
 Ἐν στήθεσιν ἔθηκε Θεὰ μελιγέρυν ἀοιδῶν.

*As Cretans wont to sing; whose Breast the Muse
 Hath fill'd, divine, with ever-flowing Verse.*

SUCH WAS the first Establishment of the
Delphic Oracle. It came to be quickly in re-
 pute with its nearest Neighbours; and in not
 a great many Years, *Greece* was full of the
 Fame of its Sanctity and Truth. Presents of
 immense Value came pouring in, from *Italy*
 on one hand, and from *Asia* on the other.
 And

*Ομήρου ὕμνος εἰς Ἀπόλλ. It is exactly *Strabo's* Description
 of the Oracle, Φασὶ δ' εἶναι τὸ μαντεῖον, ἄντρον κοῖλον
 καὶ βάθος, ὃ μάλα εὐρύσομον ἀναφέρεισθαι δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ πνεῦμα
 ἐνθυσιαστικόν.

And when these Treasures were touch'd, or Sect. 10.
 any Indignity was offered the Temple, the 
Publick was sure to espouse the *Quarrel*, and
 make a *Holy War* in its Defence. But the
 greatest honour it had, was to be the Place of
 Assembly of the AMPHICTYONS, or great
 Council of *Greece*. They were Deputies sent
 from the *Sovereign States*, to consult in com-
 mon the general Welfare of their Country,
 and determine Differences between the jarring
 Cities.

WHILE they were assembled, the *Pythian*
 Games were celebrated in honour of *Apollo*.
 The reason why I mention them, is to observe
 that it was long before *Horse-Races* and *Wrest-*
ling came to be a part of the Entertainment.
 The *first* and *sole* Actors for many Years, were
 the ΚΙΘΑΡΩΔΟΙ or *Rhapsodists*; and their
 Trial of Skill was, who should sing the finest
Pæan in presence of that august Assembly.
 This Custom was established before the *Am-*
phictyons met at *Delphi*: And tho' there
 were no other Evidence of *Homer's* having
 been there, yet I cou'd never bring myself to
 believe, that the sweetest Singer in *Greece*
 would foolishly shun the Place where the *great-*
est Honours were paid to his *Art*.

IT is plain he was *fond* of the Character;
 was sensible to Glory and publick Esteem;
 and as for his Affection to the *Subject*, the
 Praise of *Apollo*, besides the first and longest
 of

Sect. 10. of his *Hymns* dedicated to that *Theme*, there goes a *Second* under his Name, where he tells the God, "That a sweet-spoken *Bard*, who
 "holds in his *Hand* an *harmonious Lyre*,
 "makes him always the *first*, and chuses him
 "as the *last* Subject of his Song x."

AND HERE, a new unbounded Prospect opens full upon us: *Homer* at DELPHI, conversing with the *Priests*, singing *Pæans* to *Apollo*, and celebrating the Meeting of the *Muses* and the *Graces*! What Advances might he not make in this great School of *Religion* and *Poetry*? The Oracle was the *standing Fountain* of their Knowledge: The *sacred Spring* that stood open for their Instruction in (what they thought) *Piety* and *Learning*. Thither they came from every neighbouring Coast, to learn the Fates of Kingdoms and Common-wealths, and consult the Success of their Projects in private Life. Let us think a little, *How it was possible* to draw such Dependence? How to maintain it, in the midst, not only of a *barbarous People*, such as the *Greeks* generally were at its Settlement; But when things were much changed, when they had acquired that Acuteness and Penetration, for which they were famous some hundreds of Years before the Oracle ceased. *Religious Reputation*, we know, is of a ticklish nature, hard

* ——— Σέ δ' ΑΟΙΔΟΣ ἔχων φόρμιγγα λίγαν
 Ἡδυσπής, πρῶτον τε καὶ ὕστατον αἰὲν αἰδεῖται.
 Οὔμῃς ὕμν. εἰς Ἀπολλων. Β.

hard to be supported in a learned inquisitive Sect. 10.
Nation; and when once blasted, is irretrievable for ever. The *Difficulty* increases, when we consider how nicely the *Answers* would be sifted, and their Sense canvassed, with more curious Eyes and anxious Attention, than any thing in the world besides: And after all, it seems, "*They flocked to Delphi, and believed the Oracle.*"

As a sort of Apology for a thing incapable of Defence, we must suppose, that they firmly believed what many of them have left in Writing, "*That most of the Predictions were really accomplished.*" Others, they persuaded themselves, would still come to pass: For they reasoned, If *some* had, *Why not all?* In the next place, it usually appeared from the Answer, *That the God* was perfectly acquainted with the Country, Parentage, and Fortunes of his Suppliant. He commonly addressed him with an Appellation taken from the *Founder* of his Family, or from some illustrious *Place* or *Person* to whom he bore a relation. And indeed through all the Oracles that have reached us, *We* discover a wide Knowledge of the *Geography* and *Antiquities* of *Greece*; of their *Colonies*, ancient *Settlements*, and the various *Turns* in their Affairs. Nor is that Knowledge confined to *Greece*; but *Asia*, *Africk*, and the *Western Parts*, fall often under the Cognizance of *Apollo*.

To

Sect. 10. To account for this, without supposing a *Succession of knowing Men* in the Service of the Temple, and a Stock of Learning unknown to the rest of *Greece*, would prove a difficult Task: And the rather, that there could be no Fallacy devised to supply the want of it. For the Votaries, however prone to *believe*, and unwilling to *reason*, yet could never be deceived as to their *own Country* and *Parentage*. And in this respect the Oracle acted in *as fair* a manner as could be wished. It did not, like the *Sibyls*, utter Prophecies at random, upon strange hidden Subjects, without Rule or Choice: But allowed you plainly *to state your Question*, and then, in some connexion with it, emitted a Prophecy, or gave the Solution. There seems then to be a Necessity, either to admit the Knowledge of the Priests, or turn *Converts* to the Ancients, and believe in the Omniscience of *Apollo*, which, in this Age, I know no body in hazard of.

THE *truth* is, such a Settlement could neither have been projected nor executed at that time, by any other than a *wise People*, skilled in the Arts of Government both religious and civil, and not without some Experience in *naval Affairs*. Without this last, it was impossible to know the *State* of *Greece*; the different Nations that inhabited the several Coasts; their Cities, and Product of the Soil;

Soil ; the Revolutions in their *Republicks*, and Sect.10.
Origins of their Families. But a People skil-
led in Navigation had good Opportunities to
know such things ; because, as was already
observed, the greater part of *Greece* lay upon
the Sea γ . These Qualifications are hard to be
found *together* ; and when found, they agree
to no *Greek* Nation then in being, but to the
CRETANS ; the very Men whom our Poet
names as the *Founders* of the *Oracle*. Let us
take a View of this ancient Island ; and, if
possible, trace this *Oracular Science* to its Foun-
tain.

IT APPEARS from History, That before the
Days of *Minos*, *Crete* lay under the common
Calamities of *Greece* : It was afflicted with In-
cursions, Devastations, and frequent Removes
of its old Inhabitants : But from his time, it
became a regular flourishing State ; and by
virtue of his Laws, with the assistance of its
Situation, had the Happiness to *preserve its*
Liberty long after the Continent was enslaved.
From such a thorough and sudden Change in
their Affairs, it is natural to infer, " That the
" *Cretan Laws* were not invented by degrees,
" like the *Athenian* and *Roman*, or enacted
" piece-meal according to the Urgencies of
" the State ; but laid down *all at once* ; and
" resembling, in this respect, the *Spartan* or
" *Venetian* Constitution." And when we con-

O

sider

See Page 44. Note ^m.

Sect. 10. sider it in this Light, we must allow such a Plan of Government to be the Effect of *abstracted Knowledge*, and of a just View of *human Nature*, in its Passions and Relations to outward Objects. But this could hardly come from a *Barbarian*: It must be the Child of a Man who had either himself seen, or was soundly instructed in the *Arts of Policy*; who had known a legal civilized Life, and could provide against the Turns of Manners arising in populous Cities and rich Communities, either from inward Luxury or foreign Violence.

THAT this was done by *Minos* with a Depth of Wisdom peculiar to that great Law-giver, is unanimously testified by the Ancients: But one Witness may serve for all on this Subject; for we may safely take *Plato's* Word in what belongs to a *Legislature*. He says *two* things of the *Cretan Laws*: First, "*That it was with great Reason they were celebrated as the most excellent in Greece:*" And secondly, "*That they were the most ancient in that same Country.*" Let us keep them in view, while we consider at the same time some Particularities in the Life of the *Law-giver*.

HE is famous not only in this Capacity, but as a Founder of Cities, *Cnossus*, *Cydonia*, and *Phæstus* ^z; which are two Qualities that rarely

^z Diodor. Sicul. Lib. v.

rarely meet in one Man. He appears to have Sect. 10.
 been equally just in executing his Laws, as he was wise in contriving them. His two Brothers he made supreme Judges in the Kingdom. *Talus*, the younger, went a Circuit thrice a Year thro' the Island, to hear Causes and give Justice: The Laws by which he judged were engraved on Plates of Brass; and from the constant use he made of them, he got the Name of *ΧΑΛΚΟΥΣ*, or the *Brazen Talus*. *Rhadamanthus*, the elder, had the cognizance of Capital Crimes, and held his Tribunal in the *Metropolis* ^a. The *Prince* himself led his Armies, and commanded likewise his Fleets in Person; and he is said to be absolutely the *first* who was *Lord* of the *Ocean* ^b. From this Circumstance in his Life, and the Power of Life and Death committed to his Brother, they both seem to have had their Names ^c.

BUT the greatest Honour which this Prince attained to, and what makes most for our present purpose, is, that of all the ancient Heroes, *Minos* alone is celebrated as the *Companion of Jove*, with whom he used to converse

O 2

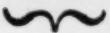
verse

^a Plato in *Minos* & *Epinomide*.

^b Hanc urbem, ante alios, qui tum florebat in *Armis*,
 Fecerat infestam Populator REMIGE *Minos*.

P. Virgil. CEIRIS.

^c RHADAMANTHUS from *Rhadá* dominari, and *Murōth* Imagines, Umbræ, Phantasmata: Or *Maveth* or *Moth*, Mors, Mortes: As if it were the *Lord* of the *Shades*, or *Prince* of *Death*. *MINOS* from *Mi* or *Me*, *Aquæ*, and *Nōn*, Filius, Princeps. From the old Root *Mi* or *Mai*, by a common Transposition, comes *Iām* the Sea.

Sect. 10. verse as with a Friend ^d. From him, it is said,  he had his Laws; and to account for this Familiarity, he was afterwards called his *Son*. Now if to these Accounts of this Founder of States, we add another Reflection; "That all
 "the *Gods* were said to be born in *Crete*,
 "that there *Jupiter* was nursed in a Cave,
 "and the *Curetes*, or *Idæi Dactyli*, danced
 "about him, lest old *TIME* should devour
 "him, as he had done all the *Gods* that
 "had been worshipped before:" This, I say, will carry us a Step further in the Enquiry, and enable us to understand what *Ephorus* means, when he tells us, "That *Minos* was
 "no *Cretan*, but came from *beyond Sea* to
 "*Crete*, with these *Tutors* of *Jove* just now
 "mentioned e."

HERE a Light strikes upon us, that seems to make some amends for the Length of the Deduction. The Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphi* was a Settlement of *Cretans*: In *Crete* *Jupiter*, and the other *Gods*, were born; that is, "the
 "*Cretans* were the first *Europeans* who received a Form of Worship, and learned
 "the Names and Natures of the *Gods*; and
 "from them that Knowledge was propagated among the *Western Nations*." In this Sense, *Jupiter* and *Juno*, *Ceres* and *Neptune*,
 with

^d *Homer* calls him ΔΙΟΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΑΡΙΕΤΤΕ, which *Horace* translates——*Jovis Arcanis Minos admissus*, Lib. i. Ode 28.

^e *Apud Diodor. Lib. v.*

with all their Train, were of CRETAN *Ex-Sect. 10.* tract as to the *Greeks*. The Inhabitants of *Crete*, formerly *barbarous*, were instructed by *Minos*, who came with People already civilized and instructed in civil and manual *Arts*, the *Curetes*, *Idæi Daëtyli*, and the *Telchines* from *Rhodes*: Which is to say in Substance, “ That
 “ the Knowledge of the *Gods*, their Tem-
 “ ples, Priests, and Oracles, with the ne-
 “ cessary subservient Arts, were first brought
 “ to *Crete*, by *Phrygians*, *Phenicians*, and
 “ *Egyptians*.”

I CANNOT resolve to lead your Lordship thro' the Labyrinth of Mythology and History, in which a farther Investigation would intangle us: Tho' should we pursue it, and trace backward the *Delphic* Antiquities, first from *Crete*, then from *Phenicia* and *Rhodes*, and thence to *Egypt*, we have every where Vestiges that would direct us in the Track. Many of them have been pointed out already by a great Man^f, tho' with another Design: But a Hand so masterly as his, seldom touches a Subject without spreading a Lustre over every thing that belongs to it.

CADMUS's Relation to *Egypt*, his Flight from *Phenicia*, and founding the *Beotian* THEBES, are things too notorious to be insisted on: Neither is it worth while, to mention many other

O 3

Facts

^f Sir Isaac Newton, Chronol. Chap. I.

Sect. 10. Facts of the same nature, which are to be found in every Writer. But I incline to think, that the People last named, the TELCHINES, came immediately to Greece from that Motherland of Priests and Superstition,

THE Account *Diodorus* gives of them, is first, That they were *Children of the Sea*;—or, in plainer Terms, that they came from beyond Sea to Greece and the Islands; whose rude Inhabitants being able to give no other account of their Origin, imagined them (as the *Indians* did the *Spaniards*) to be the Offspring of the Element where they first appeared, and therefore called them the *Sons of the Ocean*: For the same reason, they had given that same Name to *Inachus* and his Wife before: They were, for any thing we know, the first *Egyptians* who came to *Peloponnesus*, and founded the ancient Kingdom of *Argos*. Some said, that *Inachus* was the God of the River, at whose Mouth he had entered the Country.

IT is easy to imagine how prone an ignorant gazing Race of Mortals would be to entertain such Fancies: And how great the Barbarity was that prevailed among them, is evident from the Story of *Phoroneus* the Son of *Inachus*, and his Successor in the new-formed Kingdom. He is said to have first taught the wild Inhabitants to quit the

Cave

Caves g and Hollows of the Mountains in Sect. 10. which they lived h, to build themselves Houses, and make a sort of Town i. In his Days came the *Telchines*, the second *Egyptian* Colony, and attempted to make a Descent, and settle in the same Place; but being repulsed by *Phoroneus*, they failed to *Rhodes*, and some of them passed over from thence to *Crete* k. In both Places they are called the *Inventers* of *Arts* of every kind; as well they might appear to a People so void of Contrivance, and destitute even of the Necessaries of Life l. They were the first of Mankind who reared *Temples*, and made *Images* and *Statues* of Gods. Some of the ancientest Statues in *Greece* bore the *Telchine* Name,

O 4

g οὐτε πλινθιστοῖς
 Δόμιους περσέϊλος ἴσαν, ἢ ξυλουρσίαν
 ΚΑΤΩΡΥΧΕΣ δ' ἑταίον, ὥς' αἰσούροι
 Μύρμηκες, *ΑΝΤΡΩΝ ἐν μυρμικῶν ἀνθρώποις.
 Ἦν δ' οὐδὲν ἀνθρώποις οὐτε χίμαιρᾶς τέλειμαρ,
 *Οὐδ' ἀνθεμώδους ἥερος, οὐτε καρπώμα
 Θέερος Κίχαιον· ἀλλ' *ΑΤΕΡ ΓΝΩΜΗΣ τὸ πᾶν
 *Επεραον. *ΑΙΧΥΛ. ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣ.

h Genus et indocile, et dispersum montibus altis.

Virgil. Æneid. Lib. viii.

i Pausanias Corinth. Lib. ii. ΦΟΡΩΝΕΑ ἐν τῇ τῇ πάντῃ γε-
 νέσθαι πρώτων· *ΙΝΑΧΟΝ δὲ ἐκ ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ τὸν ΠΟΤΑ-
 ΜΟΝ πατέρα τῷ ΦΟΡΩΝΕΙ.—Φορωνεὺς δὲ ὁ Ἰάχης τὰς
 ἀνθρώπων συνήγαγε πρώτους ἐς κοινὸν, σπαραξάντων τῶν καὶ ἐν ἑαυ-
 τῶν ἐκείσθαι οἰκονόμους καὶ τὸ χαιεῖον ἐς τὸ πρώτον ἠθροίσθησαν
 *ΑΣΤΥ φησὶν ἀνομάσθαι ΦΟΡΩΝΙΚΟΝ.

k Eusebius. Numb. 229.

l Hanc variae Gentes, antiquo more Sacrorum
 IDEAM vocitant MATREM, Phrygiaeque Catervas
 Dant comites, quia primum ex illis finibus edunt
 Per Terrarum Orbem, FRUGES coepisse creari.

LUCRET.

Sect. 10. Name, and preserved the Memory of their
 Authors: Thus the *Lindians* called theirs, the
Telchinian Apollo: The old *Camirus* had a
Telchinian Juno: and in *Iälyssus*, both *Juno*
 and the *Nymphs* were distinguished by the same
Epithet ^m.

Now it is generally agreed among the best
 Judges, that these are all *Egyptian Inventions*;
 and the very things for which that thoughtful
 People valued themselves above other Nations.
 The great *Disciple* of their Priests tells us ⁿ,
 “ That the Names of the twelve Gods were
 “ first settled by the *Egyptians*, and from them
 “ the *Greeks* had received them: That They
 “ were the People who had raised *Altars*, carved
 “ *Statues*, and bestowed *Temples* upon the
 “ Gods, and had first cut the Figure of a living
 “ Creature in Stone.” After this, it is almost
 needless to add, That the *Telchines* passed for
 great *Conjurers* and *Magicians*; able to do Won-
 ders with Charms and Drugs, whose Powers
 they knew, but were extremely reserved and
 scrupulous in communicating their Discoveries.
 Yet these are Characteristicks not only of
 their being *Egyptians*, but of the Race or
Tribe of the Priests, the old Inventers of the
 ἹΕΡΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ (*the Holy Characters*) and
 other

^m Diodor. Sicul. Lib. v.

ⁿ Διὸς τε Θεῶν Ἑπωνυμίας ἔλεγον πρῶτους Ἀἰγυπῆτις νο-
 μίσαι, καὶ Ἑλλήνας παρὰ σέων παραλαβάν. ΒΩΜΟΥΣ τε καὶ
 ΑΓΑΛΜΑΤΑ καὶ ΝΕΟΥΣ Θεοῖσι ἀπονέμει σέας ΠΡΟ-
 ΤΟΥΣ, καὶ ζῶα ἐν λίθουσι ἐγλύφει.

ἩΕΘΕΤ. Ἐυτέρη. ΒΙ. 8.

other Methods of hiding their Knowledge from Sect. 10.
the Vulgar °.

SO FAR we are led by the laborious and learned *Diodorus*. From others we learn,
 “ That the *Curetes*, the *Corybantes*, the *Tel-*
 “ *chines*, and the *Idæi Daëtyli*, were all of
 “ one and the same Tribe, or with a very
 “ little Variation : That they were all *en-*
 “ *thusiastick*, much addicted to *sacred Shows*,
 “ *Bacchic Processions*, and *ecstatic Performan-*
 “ *ces* : That in consequence of this general
 “ Character, they chose to appear as *Servants*
 “ and *Ministers* of the Gods ; and amazed
 “ Mankind with the noise of *Cymbals*, *Sif-*
 “ *trums*, *Pipes*, and the Appearance of the
 “ *armed Dance* P.” In a word, they were a
 People come from a *Land of Priests*, and fond
 of propagating their *native Arts* ; those Arts
 by which they could raise the greatest Admira-
 tion

° Τὸς ὁ ἱερέας τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, καὶ Χαλδαίων καὶ Μάγας
 σφίς πρὶ διαφέρειντας τῶν ἄλλων, ἡγεμονίας καὶ πρὸς τυ-
 χάνων πρὸς τῆς πρὸς ἡμῶν. ΣΤΡΑΒ. ΒΙΒ. α.

Strabo, Lib. x. It is admirably told by the Author :
 τὸς αὐτοὺς δὲ τῆς ΚΟΤΡΕΣΙ τῆς ΚΟΡΥΒΑΝΤΑΣ καὶ
 ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟΤΕ καὶ ἸΔΑΙΟΥΣ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΥΣ καὶ ΤΕΛ-
 ΧΙΝΑΣ ἀποφάνισιν. Ὅτι δὲ συγγενεὶς ἀλλήλων, καὶ μικρὰς
 ἡμῶν αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαφορὰς διατέλλουσιν. Ὡς δὲ πῶ
 εἰπὼν, καὶ καὶ τὸ πλέον, ἀπ᾽ ἡμῶν ἘΝΘΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΟΥΣ
 πῶς, καὶ ΒΑΚΧΙΚΟΥΣ, καὶ ἐνοπλίῳ κινήσει καὶ θορύβῳ καὶ
 ψῆφῳ, καὶ κυμβάλων καὶ τυμπάνων καὶ ὀπλῶν ἔτι δὲ αὐτῶν
 καὶ βούης ἐκπλήθοντες καὶ τὰς ἱερουργίας, ἐν χήματι διακονούντων.
 καὶ τὰ ἱερά τεύχον πᾶσι κοινωποιεῖσθαι, ταῦτα τε καὶ τὴν Σαμο-
 θεαίων, καὶ τὰ ἐν Δήμῳ καὶ ἄλλα πλέον, διὰ τὸ τῆς Περσ-
 πικῆς λέγεσθαι τὸς αὐτοὺς. Ἐστὶ μὲν ὅτι ΘΕΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΣ
 πῶς ὁ ἰσχυρὸς ἱερέας τῆς Ἐποικί᾽ ἡμῶν, καὶ ἐκ ἀλλότῃ τῆς
 τοῦ φιλοσόφου θεωρίας.

Sect. 10. tion in Mankind, and gain the most Reverence
 to themselves ⁹.

THAT they came from an *Eastern* Country is apparent from the *Order* of their Arrival, and the *Progress* of their Inventions thro' the western Parts of *Europe*. *Arts*, and *Wealth*, and political *Institutions* in Religion, for the greater part, go hand in hand, and can hardly be disunited by any human Precautions. They were inseparable Companions in the *Progression* of the *Grecian* Manners formerly mentioned; and their real Motions westward are accordingly to be gathered from those Passages of *Homer's* Writings, where he speaks of the Countries then famous for Wealth and Grandeur. The first is *Egypt*; whose chief City, *THEBES*, bears the Character of that Place in the World

— Ὅδῃ ΠΛΕΙΣΤΑ Δόμοις ἐνὶ ΚΤΗΜΑΤΑ κεῖται¹,

“ where the Houses contained the GREATEST
 “ Wealth:” Next, the Coast of *Asia*, “ whose
 “ Inhabitants, says the Poet, the ΕΛΚΕΧΙΤΟ-
 “ ΝΕΣ ΙΑΟΝΕΣ, *Ionians in their flowing Robes*,
 “ are a delightful Sight to a Man who be-
 “ holds their fine Appearance, when they
 “ come to *Delos*, with their Wives and Chil-
 “ dren,

¹ Tympana tenta tonant Palmis, & Cymbala circum
 Concava; raucifonoque minantur Cornua cantû;
 Et Phrygio stimulat numero cava Tibia menteis;
 Telaque præportant, violenti Signa furoris,
 Ingratos Animos, atque impia pectora Volgi
 Conterrere Metu quæ possint, Numine Divæ.

LUCRET.

² Ὅδῃ. Δ.

“dren, ἡδ’ αὐτῶν ΚΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΛΛΑ^f and Sect. 10.
 “the GREAT Wealth they possess :” And ~~~~~
 lastly, the richest Man in Greece, not in Lands
 or Cattle, but in Household Furniture, Plate,
 and Apparel, is *Menelaus*, who

ΚΥΠΡΟΝ, ΦΟΙΝΙΚΗΝ ΤΕ, ΚΑΙ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥΣ ΕΠΑΛΗΘΕΙΣ,
Had-wander’d o’er PHENICIA, CYPRUS, EGYPT^t,

and from these Countries had brought home so
 much Wealth, and so many Works of Art,
 as to make his Palace shine with Gold, Am-
 ber, Silver, and Ivory; and left him without
 a Rival in Wealth among the *Greeks*.

EXACTLY agreeable to this, the *Islands*
 said to be first civilized, and brought to live in
 a regular manner, were *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, and
Crete. Your Lordship, who knows their Si-
 tuation, will easily perceive, that their Neigh-
 bourhood to the *Continent* must have procured
 them that Precedency; and for the same Rea-
 son, that *Imbrus* and *Lemnos*, lying so near the
Chersonesus, became the grand Receptacles of
 the *Samothracian* and *Bendidian* Mysteries.
 Nine of the *Telchines* are said to have lived in
Rhodes; and some of them went from thence
 with *Rhea*, to assist her to nurse *Jove* in *Crete*;
 that is, “*In a Course or Flux of Years, they*
went from Rhodes, and instructed the Cre-
tans in the Worship of Jupiter.”

ONE

^f Ὅμηρος ἔμν. εἰς ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΑ. Α.

^t See Page 268.

Sect. 10. ONE of the chief Parts of the Worship of the Ancients, was their *Oracles* ^u; and their believing in them was a good proof of their being truly convinced of their *divine Original*: It is not therefore to be supposed that the *Egyptian Strangers* would neglect a principal Branch of their Religion, or overlook so *gainful* an Institution in their new Plantation: But that there may be no use for Supposition, nor any doubt left of the *Oracular Talents* of this very Tribe, one of the *Telchines*, *LYCUS* by name, leaving their first Settlement, went to *Lycia* ^w, and founded the Oracle of the *Lycian Apollo*, upon the Banks of *Xanthus*. This Temple, the accurate *Strabo* calls ΤΟ ΛΗΤΩΝ, the Temple of *Latona*, which affords a new proof of its *Egyptian* Origin. The chief Oracle in *Egypt* was *Latona's* at *Butoo*, the Mother of *Apollo*, (for the God was of a *soothsaying* Family;) and the *Telchine* who founded this, has probably called it after the honoured Habitation of the Goddes in his own Country.

DELPHI, I take to have been their next Settlement, after they had succeeded so happily in *Crete*, and established both their Rites and Laws among the Inhabitants: From it, in a lineal kind of Succession, sprung the *Oracles* of

^u Τοῖς ἀρχαίοις μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν πμῇ, καὶ ἡ ΜΑΝΤΙΚΗ καὶ θέλα, καὶ τὰ ΧΡΗΣΕΤΗΡΙΑ νυνὶ δ' ὀλιγοῖα καὶ ἔχει πολλὰ. ΣΤΡΑΒ. ΒΙΒ. ΙΖ.

^w See Page 93 of *OLEN* the *Lycian*.

of greatest fame over Greece. Among the De-Sect. 10.
scendants of *Machereus* (a *Delphic Priest*, famous for killing *Neoptolemus*) was *BRANCHUS*; who quitted his paternal Seat, went to *Didymæ* near *Miletus*, and there set up the Oracle of *Apollo*, known by the Name of *Branchidæ*. The Priests of this Temple affirmed in the usual mythological strain, that *Apollo* was in love with their *Founder*, and so bestowed upon him the Gift of *Prophecy*.

A LITTLE before this, the *Clarian* Oracle near *Colophon* was founded by *MOPSUS* the Son of the inspired *Manto*, and Grandson of *Tiresias* the *Theban Prophet*. It stood in a beautiful Grove, as did most of the Temples that were consecrated to *Apollo* and *Diana*, and was still in vogue in the days of *Germanicus* the Son of *Drusus*, and *Livia's* Grandchild. There were many of them all along the *Ionick Coast*, which seems to have been anciently a *prophetic Soil*: It came afterwards to be productive of *Poetry*, and turned at last to *Rhetoric* and *Philosophy*. *Apollo* had Oracles at *Zeleeia*, *Priapus*, *Larissa*, *Tbymbrus*, *Cilla*, *Grynium*, and many other Places. The multitude of them shews a particular Attachment to his Worship; and the reason of it is worthy of our notice, and belongs to our Subject.

THE little Island *Delos* is commonly assigned, by the *Greek Historians*, as the Birth-place

Sect. 10. place of *Apollo* and *Diana*: But the *Asiatics*
 ~~~~~ have likewise a Claim, and perhaps equally  
 ancient with the other. “ A little up from  
 “ the Sea-shore, not far from *Ephesus*, there  
 “ stands a stately Grove of all sorts of Wood,  
 “ but chiefly *Cypress*: They call it *Ortygia*,  
 “ and thro’ it runs the River *Cenchrus*, in  
 “ which they say the Goddess *Latona* bathed  
 “ herself after Child-bearing. For here it  
 “ was that her Delivery happened under the  
 “ Care of *Ortygia* the Nurse; and here they  
 “ shew the *Recess* or *Sanctuary* in which she  
 “ was brought to bed, and the *Olive Tree*  
 “ on which she first leaned, when her Pangs  
 “ had ceased. Above the Grove stands *Sol-*  
 “ *missus*, the Mount where the *Curetes* took  
 “ their Station, and with the Noise of their  
 “ Armour amazed the jealous *Juno*, until  
 “ *Latona* was brought to bed. Many old  
 “ Temples are to be seen around the Place,  
 “ and some new built: The first are adorned  
 “ with ancient Statues; such as a Statue of  
 “ *Latona* with a Sceptre in her hand, and  
 “ another of *Ortygia* with the *Twin-Gods* in  
 “ her Arms. A grand Assembly is yearly held  
 “ in honour of the *Birth*; the Youth from  
 “ the adjacent parts appear sumptuously ha-  
 “ bited, and keep the Feast with all possible  
 “ Magnificence; and the ancient College of  
 “ the *Curetes* make an Entertainment for  
 “ themselves, and perform some mystick Sa-  
 “ crifices,

“*crifces*, I fuppose after the manner of their Sect. 10.  
“*Founders* x.”

HERE we have the fame *Rites*, and the fame *Teachers* of them, as we found in *Crete*, the Parent of the *Delphic Oracle*: And it could hardly fall out otherwise, fince the fame Historian who pointed out the Country of *Minos* y, hath alfo told us, “That the CRE-  
“TANS under *Sarpedon*, failed to this very  
“Coaft, and founded the *old Miletus*: The  
“*new* was hard by it; which afterwards sent  
“forth Colonies all around it, and on both  
“fides the *Hellefpont*, as far as the *Euxine*  
“Sea.”

WE have the very fame Account from *Virgil*, who is admired and quoted by the later *Roman Writers*, not only as the fineft Poet, but the greateft and exacteft *Antiquarian* of his Country; which, they fay, He has fhew’d wherever the Structure of his Poem did not forbid it. He lets us know, That the ancient Inhabitants of the *Trojan Coaft* came from this *Parent-Island* under *TEUCRUS*, and, as all Colonies do, transferred the Names of their old Towns and Mountains into their new Settlements. *Miletus*, or *Milytus*, was a Town in *Crete*, and *Miletus* one in *Asia* founded by *Sarpedon*: *Ida* was a Mountain in *Crete*, and another of the fame Name overlooked *Troy*: The *Dorians*, *Cæretes*, and *Pelasgi* were *Cretans*,  
(fee

x *Strabo*, Lib. xiv.

y *Ephorus* apud *Strabon*. Lib. xiv.

Sect. 10. (see *Odyss.* XIX.) and the *Dorians*, *Curetes*, and *Pelasgi* were Inhabitants of the *Lesser Asia*; and also brought with them the whole Train of their processional Rites, and oracular Worship<sup>z</sup>.

WITH the *Cretans* came likewise these *Guardians of young Deities*, the *CURETES*<sup>a</sup>, to the maritime Places of *Ionia*, *Caria*, and *Lycia*, and made *Apollo* be born *here*, as they had made *Jove* be produced in *Crete*; or perhaps, as they or some of their Order had made *Apollo* himself owe his Birth to *Delos* before.

THAT the *Grecians* were themselves conscious of this Genealogy of their God, I gather from the Hymns ascribed to *Orpheus*; which, tho' not the Work of the great Law-giver, as they now stand, are yet the noblest and oldest *Remain* of the pure *Grecian Liturgy*. They are properly *Invocations* of the several Deities, and composed of the *Distinctions*, *Powers*, and *Attributes* peculiar to each: The *Tuscan Priests* very justly called these Pieces of Worship *Indigitamenta*.

<sup>a</sup> CRETA Jovis magni medio jacet Insula Ponto,  
Mons *Idæus* ubi, & Gentis Cunabula nostræ.  
Centum Urbes habitant magnas, uberrima Regna  
Maximus unde Pater, (si ritè audita recordor)  
TEUCRUS, *Rhæteas* primum est advectus ad Oras;  
Optavitque locum Regno: Nondum *Ilium* & *Arces*  
*Pergamææ* steterant; habitabant Vallibus imis.  
Hinc Mater Cultrix CYBELE *Corybantiaque* *Æra*  
*Idæumque* Nemus: hinc fida silentia Sacris,  
Et juncti Currum Dominæ subiêre Leones.

*Æneid.* Lib. iii.

<sup>a</sup> Et tandem antiquis CURETUM allabimur Oris.

*Virgil. Æneid.* iii.

*Indigitamenta.* In the *Address* to *Apollo*, a-Sect. 10. among the other Qualities, taken from his Nature, as representing the *Sun*; from his Mythology, as vanquishing *Python*; and from his Effects, as *Health* and *Harmony*, there is one taken from a local Relation: He calls him ΜΕΜΦΙΤΗΣ, or the *Memphian Apollo*; an Appellation taken from *Memphis* the Metropolis of *Egypt*, at the time when these *Hymns* were composed <sup>b</sup>. It is remarkable as it stands among the other Epithets; and appearing among the *first* of them, seems to insinuate an early Affinity between the *Delphic* and *Egyptian* Prophecy. In these same *Hymns*, the *Curetes* are complimented with being

— Tb' immortal Race

Who first prescrib'd a Prayer to weak Mankind <sup>c</sup>.

And in the *Address* to *Latona*, it is plain the Author knew the Pretensions of *Asia* to her Reception; but he has divided the Honour, and made her bear *Apollo* in *Delos*, and *Diana* in *Ortygia* <sup>d</sup>.

THERE

<sup>b</sup> The Hymn begins,

Ἑλθέ μάλ' ΠΑΙΑΝ, πτοκλόνε, Φοῖβε, λυκορῆυ,  
ΜΕΜΦΙΤ', ἀγλαόπμε, ἰήϊε, ὀλβιοδῶτε, &c.

<sup>c</sup> Ἀθάνατι ΚΟΥΡΗΤΕΣ, ἀρήϊα τεύχε' ἔχοντες,  
Ἴμεις καὶ τελετὴν ΠΡΩΤΟΙ μερόπαιιν ἔτεσσε.

<sup>d</sup> Ἰαναμένη Φοῖον τε καὶ Ἄρτεμιν ἰωχέμεσθαι,  
τὴν μὲρ ἐν ὈΡΤΥΓΙῃ, τὸν δὲ Κεφναῶ ἐν ΔΗΛῳ.

P



Sect. 10. THERE is another Connexion still remains:

W To comprehend it in all its Strength and Beauty, requires an Eye like your Lordship's, accustomed to view the various Models of States, and trace the Genius and Result of different Schemes of Government. I can only pretend to point out the Substance of it, which stands thus.

IT is agreed among the Ancients, That the *Plan* of the *Spartan* Constitution was taken from the *Laws* of *Crete*. *Lycurgus*, they say, made some stay in the Island, and conversed with the *Cretan* *THALES*, a Law-giver and Poet, who informed him, "How

" *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus* had framed their

" *Laws*, and published them among the In-

" habitants as coming from *Jove*." From

thence he went to *Delphi*, and consulted the Oracle concerning the *Plan* he had received; and it being approved of, he returned to *Lacedemon*, and settled it likewise as the Dictates, not of *Jupiter*, but of the *Delphian* God.

It was still in vigour when *Herodotus* lived; who having had occasion to observe the *Spartan* and *Egyptian* Customs, with more Attention and Understanding than falls to the share of most Travellers, hath left us a Draught of the *Resemblance* he found in many Particulars, both of their Religion and Government<sup>e</sup>. I will not enter into a *Detail* of

them,

<sup>e</sup> *Herodot. Erato, Lib. vi.*

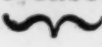
them, but take notice of an obvious Question; Sect. 10.

“How great the Resemblance must have  
“been between the Originals (the *Egyptian*  
“and *Cretan*) since so much of it was pre-  
“served in the *Copy* at second hand, the *La-*  
“*cedemonian* Constitution?”

OF ALL the Institutions of *Crete*, I shall mention but one, to shew the diffusive Influence of the *Egyptian* Customs. *Musick* and *Poetry* in *Egypt* were circumscribed by *Law*, as I observed before; and we learn from the Sketch of the *Cretan* Common-wealth left by *Strabo*, “That their Children were taught  
“*Letters*, and the *Songs appointed by Law*,  
“and a certain Species of *Musick*, exclusive  
“of all others<sup>f</sup>.” In imitation of this, the *Lacedemonian* Youth sung the Hymns of *Terpander*; and to give them the more Authority, the *Helotes* or Slaves were forbid to sing them under severe Penalties. Thus these three States, *Egypt*, *Crete*, and *Lacedemon* agreed in the strange Design of setting Boundaries to the two wildest things in Life, the Sallies of *Musick* and Raptures of *Poetry*. But this, we are told g, was the most ancient *Philosophy* in *Greece*; and their first *Sophists*, taught by the *Egyptians*, run their Science in this *politick*  
P 2 Strain.

<sup>f</sup> *Ἰαίδας δὲ σχήματά τε μανθάνει, καὶ τὰς ἐν τῷ ΝΟΜΩΝ  
ΔΑΔΕ, καὶ παρ' Εἰδῆ τῆς Μουσικῆς.* ΕΙΣ. 1.

<sup>g</sup> *ἸΔΟΣΟΦΙΑ ἐστὶ παλαιότατον τε καὶ πλεῖστον τῷ Ἑλλήνων  
ἐν ἈΡΗΤῃ τε καὶ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙ καὶ σοφισαὶ πλεί-  
στα τῆς ἐκεί ἐστίν.* ΠΛΑΤΩΝ. Πρωτάρχου.

Sect. 10. Strain. They chose, like their Masters, to  begin at the Source; and thought it the greatest Wisdom to fashion and regulate the human Passions, by adjusting the *Springs* that set them a going.

AND now we are got upon an *Ascent*, whence we can see to the end of the Disquisition. It now appears *what these PÆANS were*, which the *Cretans* were wont to sing:—No other than the *publick Hymns* authorized by *Law*, and appointed to be learned by their noble Youth. It appears in what manner the *Oracle* was erected, and what kind of *Learning* was probably there:—It must have been a *Tradition* of the *Cretan* and *Egyptian Mythology*, involved in Metaphor, and heightened by Enthusiasm. Nor was it solely confined to *religious* matters: All sorts of Subjects came through the hands of *Apollo*; and the Philosopher so often quoted, when he forms a Scheme for improving his Countrymen in Wisdom, and assisting them to make advances in real Knowledge, lays a part of the Stress upon their *Instruction* from the *Oracle* <sup>h</sup>.

THITHER our Poet seems to have gone by Sea from *Chios*. For in relating the Voyage of the *Cretan Vessel* that carried the Founders of the Temple of *Delphi*, almost round the

<sup>h</sup> Παιδείας τε καὶ ἐν ΔΕΛΦΟΝ Μαρτίαις χρημένους.  
Πλάτων. Ἐπιστ.

the *Peloponnesus*, he has described the *Coast* Sect. 10. so minutely as to name *eighteen Promontories and Coast-Towns*, which they saw one after another: He mentions the distant *Islands*, and *Tops of Mountains*, they descried at such and such Parts of their Navigation; and has not forgot so much as the *Changes of the Wind* necessary in so indirect a Course. This seems to be too exact and particular to be received by *Relation* from another; but looks like the effect of *personal Observation*, and the exact Memory our Poet retained of a Voyage made by himself. There let us leave him with his *priestly Instructors*, to consider what use he made of this Stock of Knowledge, and *How such Materials are to be managed?*

SO DELICATE is the Nature of *Mythology*, that it requires not a stronger Head, or more elevated Fancy, to produce it at first, than it does a nice Hand to apply it in a Poem, and interweave it with the Persons and Machines concerned in the Action. Of the two sorts already mentioned, the *last* is apt to get the upper-hand in the Narration, and confound its own Offspring, the *artificial Mythology*. This produces Inconsistencies sometimes in Facts, or renders the Meaning of the Allegory impenetrable: But the worst part of its Influence, when misapplied, is upon *Manners*; where it destroys the Distinctions of Charac-

Sect. 10. ters, and often blends Extremes that are incompatible in Nature.

THERE are Circumstances in many of *Homer's* Stories, which have little Connexion with the Transaction where they are employed: "Some of his Fables, says *Eusebius*, were "invented by himself for his present purpose; "others of them are *purely allegorical*: And "he has many besides, that were composed "at first by the *Ancients*, and are inserted "in their proper places in his Poetry, tho' "their Allegory does not always respect the "*Trojan Affairs*, but points at what was intended by its *first Inventors*."

To shew the Truth and Extent of these Observations throughout *Homer's* Writings, would be, upon the matter, to write a regular Treatise of *Mythology*. It has been done in part by the learned *Proclus* in his Notes upon *Hesiod*, and upon *Plato's Timæus*; where the Objections raised against our Poet's Representations of the Gods are answered, sometimes with more *Deference* than Judgment. But there are some other Parts of his Management with respect to his *Divinities*; their ranging themselves on different *Sides*; and his *Chiefs* being protected by *opposite* Powers, which it will be worth while to examine. They are Beauties in Poetry for the most part but little observed, and give great pleasure, when we enter



enter into their Meaning, and perceive the Just-  
ness of their Application. Sect. 10.

HOMER's GODS are finely distributed between the two Armies, the *Greeks* and *Barbarians*: The *Greeks*, naturally wise and brave, and so formed by the *Temperature* of their *Climate*, have *Pallas* and *Juno* of their Party. The *Trojans* have *Mars*, or the impetuous *Sally* of War, *Venus* or *Effeminacy*, and *Apollo*, a mixed kind of Divinity; the God of *Heat*, *ecstatick Musick*, and *poetick Passion*. *Jupiter*, or the *Universal Nature*, and particularly the Influences of the *Celestial Region*, favours sometimes the one and sometimes the other, but generally the *Greeks*. *Neptune* is entirely *Grecian*, as they were Lords of the *Sea*. *Mercury* and *Diana* have little to do in the War, but are mentioned by the *Poet*, the one from the *Egyptian Tradition* as *Latona's Opposite*, and the *Conducker* of departed Souls; and the other, as a *Power*, no Friend to the *Ladies*, whom she kills at pleasure. These are what we may call the *active Gods*, and this is their general Arrangement. As for *Saturn* or *Time*, *Ceres* or the *Earth*, *Pluto* or *Hell*, they are a kind of *stable Deities* that support the *whole* of things, but have but little particular Influence upon any single Action.

IF WE descend to their several Parts, and look nearer still into the *Poet's Conduct*, we shall find every God in his becoming Employ-

Sect. 10. ment, and acting consistently with the Power  
 he represents. *Phæbus* or the Sun, the God of Heat and Health, in his Wrath sends a Plague. *Achilles*, from a Sensation of the Corruption of the *Air* now unwholesome, or in the Poet's Stile, being warned by *Juno*, calls an Assembly : Provoked by *Agamemnon*, *Pallas*, or *Reflexion*, reasons with him, and quiets him. His Armour is made by *Vulcan*, the God of Fire ; and his vast Nimbleness and Humidity makes him properly the Son of a *Sea-Goddeſs*. The wise and patient *Ulyſſes* is favoured by *Minerva* ; as *Ajax*, rash, lumpiſh, and strong, is at constant variance with the Goddeſs of Wiſdom : and it is very remarkable, that *Homer* never changes this tutelar *Numen* to the Prince of *Ithaca*, nor represents his ſubtil *Hero* under any other Tuition than the blue-ey'd Maid's. It might have embellished his Narration, and given play to his Fancy ; but he has preferred the *Truth* of the Character, and ſtuck cloſe to his Allegory. The frequent Shipwrecks, and bad Fortune of the Hero at *Sea*, is, in poetical Language, that *He was hated by NEPTUNE*, in the ſame manner as the Man who committed any Outrage when *drunk*, was under the diſpleaſure of *Bacchus*. The other Chiefs mentioned in the *Iliad* are frequently aſſiſted or protected by ſome *Divine Perſon*, according to the Nature of the Occaſion, the Character of their Nation, or their personal Qualities.

LET us now quit our Bard for a little, Sect. 10. and observe what Figure this Subject makes in other hands:—The celebrated *Roman Poet*, writing for the Honour of his Country, has been forced to *shift Sides*, and make the *Trojans*, if not the *conquering Party*, at least worthy to conquer, and only subdued by Fraud and Stratagem. This, with the received *Tradition* concerning the Birth of his *Hero*, has led him into some *Improprieties* about his Gods, which he has not failed to cover with his usual Judgment. For example, that the chief Divinity who guides the *holy, wise, and brave Eneas*, should be VENUS, is something unlucky. She well might tutor *Paris*, and favour all the *Trojans* who had their Seraglio's even then: But it required great Discretion to make her act in the *Eneid* with any Propriety. And after all, however we may be charmed with the Delicacy of her Appearance, and the Pomp of the Description, I don't know but she is introduced as a *mere Person*, divine indeed, and of great Power; but without any regard to her *Character* and *Inclinations*. It was hard to make her appear in a *virtuous Cause*, or direct the Enterprizes of the pious Hero, in any other Capacity than his *traditional Parent*; except she had condescended to accompany him when he went a hunting, and conducted him into the Cave with *Dido*.

Sect. 10. SUCH is the *impatient* Temper of Mythology; and so powerful a thing is *Truth*, that it will not stoop to any other than a *genuine* Representation, nor bear to be disfigured tho' in *Masque*. Perhaps *Homer's* drawing immediately from the *Fountains*, or having a hand himself in modelling these *divine Phantoms*, was the Cause of his having been so happy and natural in their *Distribution*. Their *Use*, if we may believe the Ancients, was not confined to *Poetry*; nor to raising those high Sensations and magnificent Images of the Universe and of its Parts, for which we admire them: But thro' the channel of *Religion* they reached *Life*, had an influence upon *Morals*, and impressed the Vulgar with that dread of future Punishments, which keeps them in their Duty.

A PERSON of great Wit, and greater Learning, who has laboured exceedingly to prove, "That Mankind for the most part acts not "from *Principle*," hath at the same time essayed to weaken this Influence, and attributes any Good their Religion and its Rites could do, to their filling up that *Time* which must have been otherwise ill employed by a polite and voluptuous People: Yet he allows, that an Apprehension of Punishment from the *Magistrate* restrains from Evil; and why an Apprehension of Vengeance from the *Gods*, if supposed equally certain, should not have the same Effect,

<sup>1</sup> Continuation de Pensées diverses par M. Bayle, tom. ii. § 119.

I cannot understand: The former is insuffi-  
 cient, in many instances, to prevent Fraud or  
 Violence, and so no doubt is the latter. And  
 these Instances, when collected and set to-  
 gether, make a glaring Appearance; but conclude  
 no more against the Efficacy of Religion, than  
 against the Necessity of Laws and of Penalties  
 to enforce them.

THAT the Commonalty of Greece and  
 Rome believed a State of future Rewards and  
 Punishments; and that *this Belief* kept them  
 in their duty, is affirmed, as I said, by the  
 wisest of the Ancients. It is needless to tell  
 your Lordship, that TIMÆUS LOCROS was  
 of the number: The Character he bears of  
*Plato's Master* is sufficient to justify his Claim.  
 The little Treatise of his, which 'tis thought  
 his illustrious Scholar purchased at an immense  
 Price, is no less than a *System of the World*<sup>k</sup>.  
 His Expressions are simple, but his Doctrines  
 are drawn from deep Observation, and explain-  
 ed in the Harmony and Proportions of the Py-  
 thagorick Philosophy. He begins with Crea-  
 tion, which he attributes to a good Principle,  
 whom he calls, "The invisible God, the  
 "Prince and Parent of all things." Then  
 he

<sup>k</sup> Τιμαίω πρὸ Λοκρῶν περὶ ΨΥΧΑΣ ΚΟΣΜΩ καὶ ΦΥ-  
 ΣΕΩΣ.

Upon this Treatise, these Verses of *Timon* the Satyrist are  
 preserved:

Πολλῶν δ' ἀργυρίων ὀλίγον ἠπλάξατο βίβλου  
 ἔνθεν ἀπορμήθευς ΤΙΜΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΕΙΝ ἐπ' αἶρες.



Sect. 10. he goes thro' its *Parts*; the Nature of the  
 Elements, the Course of the *Planets*, and Pe-  
 riods of the *World*, and concludes with *Man*,  
 and the Doctrine of *Morals*, in these remark-  
 able Words: "The Mind, says he, that is  
 "exercised in such Contemplations, and at-  
 "tains to a *Contentedness* with the State of  
 "Humanity, and to a *just use* of the appoint-  
 "ed Measure of Life, is undoubtedly happy:  
 "And whosoever receives this Attainment as  
 "his Lot from Heaven, is led by *Truth* to  
 "*Felicity*. But if any Disposition happens  
 "to be perverse and unruly, then *Chastise-*  
 "*ment* ought to be applied; both that which  
 "is appointed by the *Laws*, and also what  
 "can be drawn from those *Traditions* which  
 "introduce numberless Terrors from *Heaven*,  
 "and Tortures in *Hell*; threatening endless  
 "Punishments that await the wretched Ghost  
 "*below*, with all the Torments which the  
 "IONICK POET has laudably, and from  
 "*ancient Tradition*, represented the Souls of  
 "wicked Men to endure *hereafter*. For as  
 "sometimes, when wholesome Remedies will  
 "not prevail, we procure Health by admini-  
 "string a sickening Potion; so we curb the  
 "Stubborn and Disobedient by *false* Rela-  
 "tions, when the *true* have no Effect. Of ne-  
 "cessity therefore THE FOREIGN TOR-  
 "MENTS must be inculcated<sup>1</sup>. — And it  
 "must

<sup>1</sup> Δέονται ἀρχαίος καὶ ΤΙΜΟΡΙΑΙ ΞΕΝΑΙ.

“ must be told, that *Nemesis*, the distributive Sect. 10.  
 “ and avenging Power, hath appointed all  
 “ these things to happen in the *second Pe-*  
 “ *riod*, and to be executed by fierce infernal  
 “ *Genii*, who witnessed the Conduct and the  
 “ Crimes of Men. To them the all-govern-  
 “ ing God hath committed the Administra-  
 “ tion of the World, which consists of Gods  
 “ and Men, and of the other Animals he  
 “ himself hath formed, after the perfect Mo-  
 “ del of the *eternal and intellectual Idea* <sup>m</sup>.”

IT APPEARS then that Mythology, and  
 Homer's Mythology in particular, was thought  
 to be a Cure for a wrong-turn'd Mind, and  
 a Restraint from Immorality and Vice: And  
 if it was so in Greece, it was much more so  
 in Italy, where *Timæus* was born, and where  
 long after his days, not only *private Super-*  
*stition* prevailed, but the most important Steps  
 of the State were over-ruled by the *Aruspices*  
 and *Augurs*; and their Consuls and Pretors  
 bowed before a Prefage taken from the Entrails  
 of *Beasts*, the Flight of *Birds*, and Signs from  
 Heaven.

BUT *Timæus's* Disciple seems to have car-  
 ried things a little further: He lived in *Athens*  
 at a time when the Laws had given a Sanction  
 to *Mythology*; with which, like a good Citi-  
 zen,

<sup>m</sup> Οἱς ὁ πάντων Ἀγαθῶν Θεὸς ἐπιτρέψας διοίκησιν Κόσμου, συμ-  
 πληρυσμένῳ ἐκ θεῶν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων, ἧ τε ἄλλαν ζῶων ὅσα  
 δεδημιουργηται ποτ' ΕΙΚΟΝΑ τὰν ἀέσαν ἘΙΔΕΟΣ ΑἰΩ-  
 ΝΙΩ καὶ ΝΟΗΤΩ. *Timæi & Arusp. poet. Puy. Κόσμου.*

Sect. 10. zen, he so far complies, as to disapprove of a narrow Scrutiny into its *Sense* and *Origin*. He thinks it best to *accept* of the literal Meaning, and would have curious inquisitive People rather turn their *Searches* another way.

THERE was a beautiful Spot of Ground a little without the Walls of *Athens*, upon the Banks of *Ilissus*, where it was believed that *Boreas* had run off with the Nymph *Orithya*, while she was sporting with one of her Companions upon the Brink of the River. Thither came *Socrates* with a young Gentleman of the Town, in quest of an agreeable Retirement. They were to read a paradoxical Discourse of *Lyfias*, the greatest Orator then in *Athens*, proving, “ That *Favours* in Love should rather “ be granted to those who never felt the Pa- “ sion, than to the real Lover.” And having talked a little of the Beauty of the Place, how proper it was *for Girls to sport in*, and mentioned some other Circumstances of the Story, the Youth very naturally turns to his smiling Companion, and says, “ But be sincere with “ me, *Socrates*; Do you really believe this *Le- “ gend* to be true?”—Why, says the Philo- “ sopher, tho’ I did not, (as they say your “ *learned* People do) I should not be far in “ the wrong; and then I would go *allegorize*, “ and say, that the real Wind had come in

“ a

“ Ἄλλ’ ἐπὶ μὲν πρὸς Διὸς, ὃ ΣΟΚΡΑΤΕΣ, καὶ σὺ ὄντω  
τὸ ΜΥΘΟΛΟΓΗΜΑ πείθῃ ἀληθὲς εἶναι.

ΠΛΑΤ. Φαιδρὺς.

" a Gust, and blown the Nymph off the Sect. 10.  
 " Steep, and so was reported to have carried ~~~~~  
 " her away, while she and *Pharmacia* were  
 " intent upon their play. But for my own  
 " share, my Boy, I look indeed upon these  
 " moral Meanings as very pretty and curious;  
 " but think they belong to a profound la-  
 " borious Genius, and are the Work of not a  
 " very happy Man. My reason is, (and I  
 " have no other for it) That after one has  
 " got thro' this Allegory, he must next under-  
 " take the Race of the *Hippocentaurs*; and  
 " when he hath adjusted them, then the  
 " *Chimæra* comes upon him: Next follows a  
 " Train of *Gorgons* and *Pegasus's*, and other  
 " unweildy Monsters, inexplicable both for  
 " their Number and Absurdity. These, should  
 " one go about to explain without believing  
 " them, and attempt to give, according to  
 " their Texture and Likeness, but a homely  
 " Solution of their Meaning, it would be an  
 " Undertaking of great Pains and Leisure.  
 " But I, my Friend, can find no Leisure for  
 " such Enquiries; and the reason of it is,  
 " That I cannot as yet, in obedience to the  
 " God of *DELPHI*, UNDERSTAND MY-  
 " SELF. Now it appears ridiculous to me,  
 " to be searching into other Matters while I  
 " am ignorant of this. Wherefore bidding  
 " these Subjects adieu; and being persuaded  
 " of the Truth of the Opinion settled con-  
 " cerning

SECT. 10. *cerning them by Law, (as I just now told*  
*you) I fix my Attention upon myself; and*  
*consider, not the Gorgon or the Centaur,*  
*but what kind of a Monster I am; whether*  
*more double and slippery than Proteus, and*  
*more fiery than Typhon: Or perhaps, a tamer,*  
*milder Animal, designed by Nature for a*  
*divine Lot, and a peaceful Destiny."*

*Gravetot inv.**1<sup>st</sup> Gucht. scul.*

S E C T.

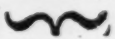




Gravelot inv.

P. Fourdrinier scul.

## S E C T. XI.

**T**HERE are few things in the *ancient* Sect. II.  
*Poetry* more moving than the Story of   
*Orpheus* and *Eurydice*. It hath acquired new  
 Beauties by falling into the hands of the ten-  
 der and passionate *Virgil*; and is told by him in  
 so melting a strain, that some of the Touches  
 he hath given it can hardly be read *without*  
*Tears*. When we are wrought up to such a  
 Temper, it naturally leads us to compassionate  
 the

Sect. II. the hard Fate of the unhappy Lovers; and we begin to feel some Indignation at the cap-  
 tious Condition, upon which he was to pos-  
 sess his Beauty, or lose her for ever: *Not to look at his loved Eurydice.* Arbitrary and ca-  
 pricious! Unbefitting the just Brother of *Jove*,  
 and unlike the Bounties of a *divine, unenvious Nature*<sup>a</sup>: Unless indeed there be something  
 else understood than appears; some *Truth* in  
 Life or Morals that lies latent under this Cir-  
 cumstance of the *Tale*.

THE great and unhappy Lord *Verulam*,  
 who was sensible of the Incongruity, has given  
 an Explication of the Fable<sup>b</sup>; but seems not  
 to have hit upon the real Meaning. What  
 he says is entertaining and beautiful: for he  
 was a Spirit of that high Order that *go ingen-  
 iously wrong*, and who cannot *err* without *in-  
 structing*. But I incline to think that the *Mo-  
 ral* of the Fiction is rather to be learned at an  
 ordinary *Musick-Meeting*, or an unmeaning  
*Opera*, than where his Lordship directs us, in  
 the Recesses of an abstruse Philosophy.

ORPHEUS's Mistress was *Musick*. The  
 Powers of it are enchanting. It lulls the Rea-  
 son, and raises the Fancy in so agreeable a  
 manner, that *we forget ourselves* while it lasts:  
 The

<sup>a</sup> Ἀφθονοὶ Ὀτρυνιδαί, καὶ ἐν ἀλλήλοις τελέθουσιν  
 Ὅν φθορίαι μῆνη πολὺ κρείσσονε ἥλιου αὐγαῖς  
 Ὅν χθὼν Ὀυρανίαις ὑψώμασι κέρδειν ἰούσας  
 Ὅν ποταμοὶ πελάγεσσιν αἶε δ' ὁμόνοισι ἔχουσιν.

<sup>b</sup> F. Bacon, *De Sapientiâ Veterum.* § 11.

The Mind turns dissolute and gay; and hugs Sect. II.  
 itself in all the deluding Prospects and fond  
 Wishes of a *golden Dream*. Whilst every Ac-  
 cent is warbled over by a charming Voice, a  
 silly Song appears sound *Morality*; and the very  
 Words of the *Opera* pass for Sense, in presence  
 of their *Accompagnamento*. But no sooner does  
 the *Musick* cease, than the Charm is undone,  
 and the Fancies disappear. The first *sober Look*  
 we take of it breaks the Spell; and we are hur-  
 ried back, with some Regret, to the common  
 dull Road of Life, when the florid Illusion is  
 vanished.

IN THIS gloomy Temper, *My Lord*, should  
 I be at present, had it been my Happiness to  
 make one of the *inspired Train*: How unwill-  
 ingly would a true Son of the *Muses* part with  
 his Fictions and Enthusiasm? The mysterious  
*Egypt*! The prophetick *Isis*! The oracular *Tel-*  
*chines*; these nursing Fathers of the *Grecian Di-*  
*vinities*! To bid farewell to these with their  
 divine Pupils, and travel back with *Homer*,  
 to Countries of a *cooler Turn*, would be a me-  
 lancholy Prospect to a *Poet*.

BUT as things are at this time, I find it  
 possible to be very chearful under the thoughts  
 of an Exchange: *Variety* they say is sweet; and  
 there is a kind of pleasure in getting rid of the  
*lymphatick enthusiastical Tribe*, and taking Jour-  
 ney with our Poet, to a Land of Freedom and  
 Ingenuity: A Land of *Arts* of a different Stamp;

Sect. II. not so precise and uniform as the *priestly* Prescriptions; but blooming in the native *Grace* and *Vigour* which is the Gift of Liberty and unlimited Commerce. Nor will the Change, I am persuaded, be disagreeable to your *Lordship*, since it leads to a People and Nation whose Memory you are in Gratitude bound to honour.

THE *PHENICIAN* Name is so famous in early Antiquity, that the bare mention of it is sufficient to point out the Source of your Obligations. It presents us with the Authors and Improvers of *Building*, and the nobler kinds of *Architecture*; with the first Workers in *Iron*, *Wood*, and *Stone*: It makes us think of a Country, the Parent of *Mechanicks*, *Navigation*, and *Astronomy*; the Inventers of *Glass*, and Rivals of *Egypt* for the Invention of *Letters* and *Arithmetick*: In short, it reminds us of the Origin of the *noble* and *useful Arts* which employ many of your Lordship's Hours, and enable you to judge for your Country, in a Capacity not very common among the *Great*.

THIS Happiness of *Phenicia* in the inventive Genius of its Inhabitants, and its Situation between *Judea* and the Sea, have made me often wonder at the Observation of an ancient Historian. He is treating of the Rise of Arts, and what every Nation had found out for the common Benefit of Mankind; and concludes his Account with this Remark, *Soli omnium*

omnium Judæi nihil in medium contulere. The Sect. II.  
Jews alone of all the rest have contributed no-  
thing for the publick Good.

I HAVE frequently endeavoured to find a reason for this Dissimilitude between two neighbour Nations: Sometimes I have thought, that the Knowledge of *human Arts* cultivated in *Phenicia*, was perhaps incompatible with that *Sacred Science*, for which the other People are so justly regarded: "Being the only  
" Canton of the Earth whose Inhabitants were  
" surprizingly illuminated, beyond the rest of  
" the human Race." At other times I have imagined, that our Author was *mistaken* in his Remark; and he must have been so in the grossest manner, according to the Doctrine of the *Rabbi's*. One of the wisest of them<sup>d</sup>, makes no scruple to assert, " *That* the sublime and  
" profound Parts of all kinds of Knowledge,  
" were to be found among the *Jews*; and  
" that not only the Principles of *all the Scien-*  
" *ces*, but likewise the Conclusions which the  
" *Greek Philosophers, Pythagoras, Plato, and*  
" such others, had drawn from them, were

Q 3

" transmitted

<sup>c</sup> On est surpris de voir les Habitans d'un petit Canton de la Terre, plus eclaires que le reste du Genre humain.

M. Leibnitz *Preface à la Theodicée.*

<sup>d</sup> En nuestra ley se comprehende todo lo subtil y profundo de las ciencias; lo que no es asy en las otras. And afterwards: Los fundamentos y conclusiones de todas las ciencias, fueron trasladados de Nosotros, à los Chaldeos primero, despues à los Persas y Medos, y despues à los Griegos.

R. Yeuda. Cuzary, *Discurs.* 2<sup>do</sup>.



Sect. II. “transmitted to them from the *Jewish Sages*,  
 “thro’ the hands, first of the *Chaldeans*, and  
 “then of the *Medes and Persians*.” Which  
 of these may have been the Case; or whe-  
 ther the Necessity of *Invention* in *naval Affairs*  
 may not have produced some difference be-  
 tween the bordering Nations, your Lordship’s  
 Acquaintance with the *Nature* of those Arts,  
 and the History of *Men*, will best enable you  
 to decide. But our present Business is only  
 with the *Phenicians*.

THEY were a very ancient Nation; so ac-  
 cient, that tho’ they are among the first Coun-  
 tries who make any Figure in History, and that  
*Letters* were early in use among them, yet  
 their *Origin* is quite uncertain; and in this re-  
 spect they are upon a level with their Neigh-  
 bours the *Egyptians*, or the ancient *Athenians*,  
 who both called themselves ΑΥΤΟΧΘΟΝΑΕ<sup>e</sup>,  
 and the *first of Men*<sup>f</sup>. Some of the old Writers  
 said, that they came from about the *Arabian*  
*Gulph*, and settled upon the *Mediterranean*  
*Coast*: And others affirmed quite the contrary:  
 “That some Merchants of *Sidon* had gone  
 “from thence, and first set on foot a Traffick  
 “in the *Red-Sea* g.” However this may have  
 been,

<sup>e</sup> Sprung from the Earth where they lived.

<sup>f</sup> Φασί πίνυν Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ τὴν ἔξ ἀρχῆς τὸ ὅλον γένειον, ΠΡΩ-  
 ΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥΣ γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον.

Διοδοτ. Σικελ. Βιβλ. α.  
<sup>g</sup> Οἱ μὲν γὰρ καὶ τὰς Φοινίκας καὶ τὰς Σιδωνίας τὰς κατ’ ἡμᾶς  
 ἀποίκους εἶναι τὸν ποτὶ Ὠκεανῷ φασί, περσιθέντες καὶ διὰ τὴν  
 Φοινικὴν ἐκταλόντες, ὅπῃ καὶ ἡ θάλασσα ΕΡΥΘΡΑ. Οἱ δὲ  
 ΕΚΚΕΙΝΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ. ΣΤραβ. Βιβλ. α.

been, we cannot doubt of their retaining much Sect. II. of the Manners of the *Eastern Nations*: Their Language was a Branch of the *Aramean*, and their *Policy* both civil and religious; their *Temples*, *Records*, and Order of *Priests*, exempted from *Taxes*, are very like the Institutions that prevailed over the East <sup>h</sup>.

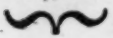
BUT what distinguished them from all the rest, was their early Application to *Maritime* Affairs, and the noble use they made of their Success. They were invited to turn their Thoughts this way by the Commodiousness of their Situation; and pursued it with such skilful indefatigable Patience, that they were the first Inventers, and continued the sole Masters, of the *western Trade*, from the first *Hercules* to the time of *Alexander*, for many hundreds of Years. By this means, their Accessions of Wealth and People were so great, that they grew uneasy at home, and therefore spread themselves abroad in great Colonies, and filled *Spain* and *Africk* with Cities, little inferior in Power and Splendour to their own <sup>i</sup>.

Q 4

THEY

<sup>h</sup> Τὸς τε ἱερεῖς καὶ ἀσκήσαντες περὶ πλοῦτος τοῖς καὶ αἰσχροῖς  
ΑΤΕΛΕΙΣ, καὶ πάσης ΔΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ἀπτελευμένους,  
ὅς βασιλεῖοι καλὰ καὶ ΧΑΛΔΑΙΟΥΣ. Διοδωρ. Βιβλ. α.

<sup>i</sup> Barcinone (*Barcelona*), Malaca (*Malaga*), Carteia, (*Cartagena*), with several others in Spain. In Africk, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, *Leptis*, *Utica*, and the Rival of Rome, *Carthage*: *Thebes* also in *Beotia*. But their great early Settlement was in *GADES* (*Cadix*) the little Island that lies in the Mouth of the Streights, and commanded all the western Trade of the World. This we can gather even from the divine Prophet, who calls the People of *Cadix*, "the Inhabitants of the Isle whom the Merchants of Sidon that pass over the Sea have replenished." ISAIAH Chap. XXIII. § 2.

Sect. II.  THEY WERE busied about these Settlements for some time *after the Trojan War*<sup>k</sup>: That is, “ While the *Phenicians* were in a  
 “ State of high Prosperity, populous and  
 “ powerful, acquainted with foreign Coun-  
 “ tries and useful Arts, *then it was*, by a  
 “ strange Constancy of good Fortune, that  
 “ HOMER had Opportunities to know and  
 “ converse with them,”

I MUST acknowledge that such a Combination of *lucky Incidents* in the Life of any one Man, looks something suspicious; and when I review the Concourse of them; his *Climate* and *Country*, his *Religion* and *Language*, the publick and private *Manners* of his Age, and his own *Profession* and *Travels*, it serves but to increase the Wonder. But we must consider, that a thing's being *rare*, does not presently conclude it to be false or imaginary; else the most beautiful *Theories* in Learning, and the highest *Pitches* of Happiness in Life, must be given up as absurd and impossible. Our Business therefore, is to *tread cautiously*, as we have done hitherto, and to take as little upon *Supposition*, as the distance of Time and Nature of the Subjects will permit.

THAT

<sup>k</sup> Θρουλλῆται καὶ ἡ ΦΟΙΝΙΚΩΝ ναυσιλία· οἱ καὶ τὰ ἔξω  
 τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐν σπηλαῖς ἐπιπλθον, καὶ πόλεις ἐκτίσαν καὶ καὶ  
 περὶ τὰ μέσα τῆς Διούης παρὰ τὰς ΜΙΚΡΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΟΙ-  
 ΚΩΝ ΤΣΕΤΕΡΟΝ. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒΛ. α.

THAT *Homer* had the Opportunities men- Sect. II.  
tioned, and that he did not neglect to im-  
prove them, will best appear by considering  
*what he has really learned from the Phenici-*  
*cians:* This will be a certain Proof of his  
conversing with them, at the same time that  
it will set the Happiness of this Circumstance  
of his Life in a true Light: And if they are  
Lessons of Importance, it will increase at every  
Step, as we shall find this or the other *Allegory*  
or *Tale*, taken from the *Relations* of that inge-  
nious People.

AND FIRST, it may not be amiss to ob-  
serve in general, That many of the *Egyptian*  
Doctrines and Customs passed thro' *Phenicia*  
into *Greece*: The *Refugees* from *Egypt* com-  
monly took this Country in their way, and af-  
terwards proceeded to the *Islands*, or settled  
upon some part of the *Grecian Coast*: Some  
of them made a considerable Stay in *Phenicia*  
before they travelled further West, and there-  
fore carried along with them into their new  
Settlements, both the *Phenician Arts*, and the  
*Egyptian Learning*.

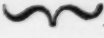
THUS *CADMUS*, when he had staid  
long in *Phenicia*, went to *Lemnos*, *Imbrus*,  
and *Samothrace*, and is said to have carried  
thither the Worship and Rites of the *Pheni-*  
*cian CABEIRI* or *Great Gods*, and taught  
the Inhabitants their Initiation and Mysteries,  
for which they were afterwards so famous:  
tho'

SeCt.II. tho' I rather think the *Telchines*, or the *Idæi*  
 ~~~~~ *Dactyli* were there before him: For why  
 should he not rather have established his fa-
 vourite Worship in *Thebes*, where he finally
 settled?

HIS Son-in-law *Aristeas* reigned in *Cea*;
 his Grandson *Bacchus* in *Naxos*. *Phalanthus*,
 another *Phenician*, took up his Habitation in
Rhodes, and the celebrated *Anceüs* ruled in
Samos. He was one of the *Argonauts*, and
 the only Astronomer among them. His Mo-
 ther gave her Name to the Island *Astypalea*;
 and the greater part of the *CYCLADES* re-
 ceived Names from the *Phenicians*, which
 were derived from those Accidents and Ap-
 pearances that occur to a *sea-faring mercan-*
tile People. Their several Origins have been
 nicely investigated by the laborious *Bochart*;
 and they appear to have been given in the
 same way as the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*,
 when they discovered the *Indies*, called their
 Countries and Rivers, *Tierra de Fuego*, *Tierra*
de Brea, *Terra dos Papos*: *Rio grande*——
De la Plata——*De las Concas*; and such
 others.

BUT besides this early Intercourse between
 the *Greeks* and *Phenicians*, and principally
 the *Islanders*¹, (among whom *Homer* lived,) there

¹ There are several Proofs of this Commerce in *Holy-Writ*,
 where *Tyre* and *Sidon*, the chief Towns in *Phenicia*, are common-
 ly joined with the *ISLES*. Thus "*all the Kings of Tyre and all*"

there was another piece of good Fortune Sect. II.
 attended him. In order to converse with the 
Egyptian Priests, there was a necessity of
 making a Voyage to *Egypt*: But there was
 no need of travelling into *Phenicia*, to meet
 with a *Phenician Captain*, or the Governour
 of a Colony: They themselves went over all,
 carrying their Knowledge and Experience a-
 long with them. Their manner was, to go
 out early in the Spring upon a *Trading Voyage*;
 some to the *Bosphorus* and *Euxine*, some to
 the *Egean* and *Adriatick*; others passed the
Streights, and steered to the *Gum Coast* on
 one hand, and as far as *Britain* on the other;
 and when they had searched thro' all for Mer-
 chandise, they returned loaded home late in
 the Year.

TO THIS intelligent and wide-spread Na-
 tion, I am apt to think our Poet stands in-
 debted for *his foreign Geography*.—This is
 an uncommon way of speaking; but it will
 be

“the Kings of Zidon, are joined with the Kings of the Isles which
 “are beyond the Sea*.” And more particularly by another Pro-
 phet, Tyre is called “the City situate at the Entry of the Sea,
 “which is a Merchant of the People for many ISLES†: The Men
 “of Dedan were her Merchants; MANY ISLES were the Mer-
 “chandise of her Hand‡.” And at her Fall, “the ISLES were
 “to tremble; the Princes of the Sea to come down from their
 “Thrones, and lay away their Robes ||; The ISLES were to shake
 “in the Day of her Fall, and the ISLES that are in the Sea to be
 “troubled at her Departure ||†. These ISLES were no other than
 Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, and the Islands of the Archipelago, where
 HOMER lived.

* JEREMIAH XXV. § 22.

† Ibid. §. 15.

||† Ibid. § 18.

† EZEKIEL XXVII. § 3.

|| XXVI. § 15.

Sect. II. be easily understood when we reflect, That
 ~~~~~ *Homer* was more capable of giving than receiving Instruction in the *Geography* of *Greece*, the *Lesser Asia*, and perhaps the *Egyptian Coast*: But what further Knowledge appears in his Writings of the other Tracts of Land in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, That, I judge, he has received by Information from the *Phenicians*.

MY REASONS for this Opinion are these: By staying in *Greece*, and making short Voyages among the *Islands*, or even down to *Egypt*, he could never learn that the *Earth* was begirt on all sides with the *Ocean*, as he often says it is: But the *Phenicians*, who had made long Voyages upon the *Red* and *Mediterranean Seas*, who had passed thro' the *Streight* of *Gibraltar*, and sailed the Coast on either hand before *Homer's* days, and were actually making such Voyages annually during his Life, They might tell him, that where-ever they came, they found the general Barrier was the *Ocean* <sup>m</sup>.

FROM the same *Sea-faring* People, he must have heard what Countries were the *Boundaries* and *Ends* <sup>n</sup>, as he calls them, of the habitable Globe. Some of these he plainly names by their *proper* Appellations; others he points out by such *Marks* and Peculiarities, as demonstrate that he was not ignorant of their Situation.

To

<sup>m</sup> They named it so from this very Circumstance. See Page 100 in the Notes.

<sup>n</sup> ΗΕΙΡΑΤΑ ΓΑΙΗΣ.

<sup>o</sup> Οὐς. 2.

To the *South*, he directly mentions *Africk*, Sect. II. *Ethiopia*, and what we take for *Arabia*°, as the uttermost Parts of the World: To the *North*, he describes the Life of the *Hyperbo-reans*, just as we know the *Scythians* and *Tar-tars* lived, People that inhabit the *Northern* Continent: To the *East*, and *West*, he names no Country, but says frequently, *That the Sun rises from P, and sets in the Ocean*<sup>a</sup>; which can have no other Meaning, than that the *Asiatick* Continent on the *East*, and the *European* on the *West*, are bounded by the *Watery Element*. This is the only Sense the Expression will bear; and any other put upon it, makes it a plain Absurdity.

IT is the more remarkable, as it comes from a Man who lived between two great undiscovered Lands. *Ionia* had the vast Continent of *ASIA* lying due East from it; a very small part of which was known to *Homer* himself, or to the *Greeks* long after his Time. There is no mention made of *Babylon* or *Ecbatana* in all his Writings, which He, who celebrates the *Wealth* of *Thebes*, and *Arts* of *Sidon*, could never have omitted to do, had he known any thing of the *Assyrian*

OR

° ΕΡΕΜΒΟΥΣ.

p 'Ηλιος μὲν ἔπειτα νέον περὶ σάλλον ἀγέρας,  
'Εξ ἀγλαῆς ῥείτας βαθυῖός τε ΩΚΕΑΝΟΙΟ.

'ΟΛΥΣ. Τ.

q 'Εν δ' ἔπος' ΩΚΕΑΝΩ, λαμπρὸν φάος 'Ηλίοιο,

'Ελκον νύκτα μέλαιναν.

'ΙΛΙΑΔ. Θ.

Sect. II. or Median Empire<sup>r</sup>. Nay so late as the  
 ~~~~~ Reign of *Darius*, the *Lacedemonians* did not  
 know the distance of *Susa* or *Babylon* from
 the *Sea*^f: So that I believe *Homer* was ac-
 quainted with little more of the *Inland Coun-
 try*, than what was under *Priam's* Dominion,
 or inhabited by his *Allies*.

ON THE other hand, to the *West* of *Greece*,
 lay *ITALY*, a greater Country, as they ima-
 gined, than their own^t, and then undiscovered
 by the *Greeks*: Behind it, were the wide and
 unknown Tracts of *Gaul*, *Germany*, and *Spain*,
 which were impervious at that time, and had
 all the Appearance of an *ΗΠΕΙΡΟΣ*, or *endless
 Continent*. Now, for a Person living betwixt
 the two, and knowing little of either (in com-
 parison of the whole) save the nearest Coasts;
 for such a Person to say, "That the Sun
 "rises and sets in the *Ocean*, That the Ends
 "of the Earth are upon the *Ocean*, and
 "That the *Ethiopians*, the last of Men,
 "dwell upon the *Ocean*," plainly shews an
 Acquaintance with a *Trading Nation*, who
 could only discover the Limits of the ha-
 bitable World, and relate them to a cu-
 rious

^r Ὅμοιος γ' ἔν τε τὴν ἸΣΤΥΡΩΝ, ἔτε τὴν ΜΗΔΩΝ
 ἀρχὴν εἶδεν. Οὐδὲ γὰρ αὖ ΘΗΒΑΣ Αἰγυπτίας συνομάζετο
 καὶ τ' ἐκεῖ, καὶ τ' ἐν ΦΟΙΝΙΚῇ πλέτον, τ' ἐν ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΙ
 καὶ ΝΙΝΩ, καὶ ΕΚΒΑΤΑΝΟΙΣ περισώπιοι.

ΣΤΡΑΒ. ΒΙΒΛ. 15.

^f Εἰρετο δὲ Κλεομένης (βασιλεὺς τῆς Λακεδαιμονίας) τὴν Ἀφ-
 ρογόρην, ὅπως ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΣ τ' Ἰωνῶν εἶδεν
 ἐν παρὸν ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ;

ΗΕΡΩΤ. ΤΥΡ. 1.

t MAGNA GRÆCIA.

rious inquisitive Man at his Return. And in-^{Sect. II.} deed thro' all *Homer's Works*, the Mention of *Coasts*, and *Silence* concerning the *Inland Countries* (excepting those of *Egypt* and *Greece*) seems to bespeak that kind of Knowledge which a Man may learn from the Relations of a People addicted to *Navigation*, who visit all *maritime Places*, but never go far into the Country, from their *Ship*.

AS FOR the Inner-Sea (the *Mediterranean*) he describes the *Coast quite around it*; but with this difference, that he speaks of the *North-East End* of it ^u, so particularly and minutely, as to convince his Reader, that he had visited it *in Person*. He names all the *Towns* and *Rivers*; he describes their *Situations* and their *Soils*: One Country is *rocky* and *mountainous*; another *fertile* and *plain*: One is *dry* and *sandy*; another *moist* and full of *Verdure*: This is productive of *Sheep*; that abounds with *Horses*; a third swarms with *Pidgeons*; and a fourth is blessed with *beautiful Women*. And these Accounts of the several Places, and their *Qualities*, are all confirmed by the succeeding *Geographers*.

BUT when the Poet comes to mention the Countries and Nations lying round the *West End* of the *Mediterranean*, he talks of them as a Man who had heard of these
Places

^u Omnis Græciæ fabulositas, sicut et literarum claritas, ex hoc primum Sinu effulsit: Quapropter in eo paululum commorabimur.
Plin. Lib. iv. § 1.

Sect. II. Places from *Travellers*; I mean, such People as are willing to tell *Wonders* of the distant Regions they have seen, and take pleasure in amazing People with Stories of *Giants* and *Monsters*, *Witches* and *Wilds*, or of any thing beyond the common Run of Life, either for *Good* or *Ill*. And yet, these very Stories, *strange* as they are, and disguised with all the Ornaments of Fiction, bear still about them some *Marks of Truth*: The Ground-work of the Wonder is commonly something *real*; and shews the Justness of our Philologist's Observation, "That to frame a *new* Wonder, without
 "any previous Foundation from Truth, is
 "not in the manner of *Homer* w."

THUS when we consider his Accounts of the *northern* Nations, "Who live, says he, upon *Mares-milk*, indigent, haughty, and "the justest of Men x," the Description appears at first somewhat foolish: But upon a nearer view, we discover the *Truth* of it, and see the Beauty that results from such *Variety of Character* in a Poem.——We find there were really such People; *Such* the
Romans

w See the Notes, Page 124 P.

x

—— Πάλιν τρέπεν ὅσπερ θαίνῳ
 Νόσφεν ἐφ' ἵπποπόλων ΘΡΗΚΩΝ, καθορώμεν δ' αἶαν
 ΜΥΣΩΝ τ' ἀγχεμάχων, καὶ ἀγρυῶν ἵππομολγῶν,
 Γλακτοφάγων, ἀλίσων τε, δικαιοτάτων ἀνθρώπων.

Ἰλιάδ. β.

Romans found them, when they extended their Conquests to the North; and we ourselves find the same Customs and Manner of Life prevailing among some of the *Tartar-Tribes* at this day. Sect. II.

THE POLISH Historians tell, That after the Death of *Stephen*, one of the bravest of their Kings, there came Ambassadors to *Poland*, from the *CHAM* of *Tartary*, who was a Candidate for the Crown y. They had Instructions to represent to the *Dyet*, "That the *Cham* was a Prince of great Power, and could raise three hundred thousand Horse, which, if they chose him King, he would either imploy in the Defence of *Poland*, or to conquer the neighbouring Nations, and enlarge its Dominion. That as to his personal Qualities, he was temperate and sober, caring for no Delicacy in his eating, and satisfying his Hunger with *Horse-flesh* only. That being informed there were Differences among them about Religion, he gave them Assurances that their Pope should be his Pope, and their Luther should be his Luther, just as they pleased to determine." We can trace this same kind of *Scythian* or *Tartar Life*, always among their *Horses*, unsettled in their Lands, and free from Avarice, thro' the various Periods

y Anno 1586.

R

Sect. II. Periods of History ^z, from *Homer* and *Hesiod*,
 down to our times.

BUT it is worth while to rank the several Countries round the *Mediterranean*, and consider how *Homer* has mentioned them separately. The last part of our Enquiry gave us a View of his *mythological Science*, and of his Capacity to instruct in another channel; *abstracted Relations* and general *Resemblances* were to be applied to Life and Manners: But here, a part of his *Veracity* must appear, and *that Knowledge of Persons and Places*, which was said to be necessary to an *Epic Poet*. It must indeed be allowed to appear in its own Dress, and to put on some Ornaments for our Entertainment; but will never be admitted without a *natural Foundation*.

IT

^z ΓΑΛΑΚΤΟΦΑΓΩΝ ἐῖς αἶαν, ἈΠΗΝΑΙΣ οἰκί' ἐχόντων.
 Hesiod.

Πρὸτον μὲν ἐρθένδ' ἡλίη πρὸς ἀνατολὰς
 στρέψασα σ' αὐτῶν, εἴηχ' ἀμειβόμενους σύας·
 ΣΚΥΘΑΣ δ' ἀείξῃ ΝΟΜΑΔΑΣ, οἱ πλεεῖας σέρας
 Πεδάξουσιν ναιῶσ', ἐπ' ἐνυκίοις ὄχοις,
 Ἐκιδίοις ἴξουσιν ὀξυσημῆροι.

Ἀιχὺλ. ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣ.

Ἐν τοῖς ΣΚΥΘΑΙΣ οὐδεμία χρεία οἰκίας ἐστίν· οὐδ' αὖν περιμύσσει Σκύθης ἀνὴρ οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ τὴν χαλλίστην ἔχον, μάλλον ἢ περ ΣΙΣΤΡΑΝ ΔΕΡΜΑΤΙΝΗΝ.

Ἀιχὺλ. Διαλογ. β. ΕΡΤΕΙΑΣ.

Campestres melius Scythæ
 (Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos)
 Vivunt, et rigidi Getae;
 Immetata quibus jugera, liberas
 Fruges et Cerecem ferunt;
 Nec cultura placet longior annuâ.

Horat. Carm. Lib. iii. Ode xxiv.

IT has been observed already, that Greece Sect II. and Egypt, (including the Asiatic Coast) are his proper Province; and a very wide one they were. He speaks of them with the Familiarity and Exactness of a Man, who had lived in the one, and visited the other. But he bestows an *Epithet* upon the latter, which surprized me at first reading: He calls it ΠΙΚΡΗΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ, *the bitter Egypt*.

IT is hard to conceive in what Sense this Term was applicable to a Country he had formerly described as wealthy and powerful, and the fruitfulest Soil in the known World. It was nothing strange to hear him call it ΕΥΡΡΕΙΤΗΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ, *the well-watered Egypt*, and the rich *Egyptian* Fields, ΠΕΡΙΚΑΛΛΕΑΣ ΑΓΡΟΥΣ *most beautiful Lands*. It was rather a new Proof, and not a weak one, of his having visited that Country in Person. But upon a little Reflexion, *this too* appears to be extremely just: It shows that the Poet, accustomed to the general Ease and Liberty of Greece, has been *struck* with the Strictness and Severity of the *Egyptian* Regulations.

A POOR Man could not wander up and down *idle* in Egypt, as he might do in Homer's Country: For a People once *disciplined*, and under a Subordination of Command, are bound down to their Tasks; there's no shifting nor delay; their Master's Will must be punctually fulfilled, and ways are taken to make

Sect. II. Men toil, in order to support the Luxury of *a few*: The greater part *must* do so, for their own Livelihood; and when they themselves, and their Work, become the *Property* of others, more coercive Methods are applied.

EGYPT was the Country where they had a peculiar Law, obliging every Man to give an Account of himself once a Year, to the Magistrate: He was to tell, "Where he lived?"

"How he was supported? And what he con-

"tributed to the Publick-weal?" This Law cou'd be executed with greater ease, as the *Lower Egypt*, where the Strength of their Government lay, was but a narrow Country, which made it no difficult matter to keep a strict Eye over the Subject; and being full of rich populous Cities, every Inch of Ground in it became precious, and the People who possessed and cultivated it were of consequence perfectly known. The Policy of the Towns in *Holland* are no ill Image of these ancient Regulations; nor a weak Instance of the Influence of *Situation* and *Government*; since it produces some Likeness between such different Characters, as an *Egyptian* and a *Hollander*.

HOMER's Expression, it is true, hath a particular respect to a state of *Servitude*; and indeed we know from the best Authority, that the *Egyptians* were *terrible Masters*: Their rigid Policy, and immense publick Works, *Palaces, Temples, Canals, Lakes, Pyramids*, all things

things of incredible Labour and stupendous Magnificence, might have some hand in these Severities; and at the same time make them so fond of their *Slaves*, that Signs from Heaven, and what they themselves took to be the *Finger of God*, could hardly prevail with them to set a whole Nation of them at liberty. But it is certain, that over all the World there are great Hardships and intense Miseries in the *wealthiest* Cities: and it was finely judged of our Poet, to distinguish this rich Country by a *Sentiment* which expresses an Effect of their Constitution, that hits not the Eye of every Spectator.

TO THE *North* and *North-east* of Greece, HOMER mentions the *Thracians*, *Cimmerians*, and hints at *Colchos* and the *Euxine*. These People he might know *three* several ways: Either from the Relations of *Jason* and his Companions in the *Argonautick* Expedition; or from the *Phenicians*, who were constantly passing and repassing in the *Propontis*, and sailing thro' the Islands; and most certainly, from the *Inroads* that some of the *Cimmerian* Tribes had made upon the *Lesser Asia* (his own Country) not long before he was born.

IN those *Climates*, the *Winter-days* are shorter, and Sky more cloudy, than in *Egypt* and *Greece*: From whence he has taken occasion to feign a *strange Nation*, covered with per-

Sect. II. petual Darknefs, and never vifited by the Beams
 of the Sun. Their Seats he has not certainly
 affigned; but leaves them among the *Out
 of the World Wonders* which *Ulyffes* faw in his
 Peregrinations. *Bocbart* has fhewn their Name
 to be plainly *Phenician* ^a, and the Origin of
 it to be the fame *dark* Appearance that gave
 rife to the *Fable*.

BUT as the *Phenician* Trade lay chiefly
 up the *Mediterranean*, it is to be *Westward*
 that *Homer's* Obligations to them lie thickeft,
 and the greateft Prefumptions of his borrow-
 ing from them his Accounts of thofe Coun-
 tries. Many of his Wonders are to be found
 in *Greece*; but his ftrangeft Tales, his ΔΕΙΝΑ
 ΠΕΛΩΡΑ, *horrible Portents*, as he calls them,
 are in foreign Parts. And firft, *ITALY*
 furnifhed him with abundance of Monfters:
 The *Adriatic* Coaft, that lies oppofite to *Epi-
 rus*, and the *Gulph* of *Tarentum*, were too
 well known, and too much frequented by his
 Countrymen, to produce many Miracles: But
 the *West-side*, whither the *Greeks* had then
 fent no Colonies, was only vifited by the *Phen-
 icians*; and accordingly there are many fu-
 pernatural things told of its *Promontories*, and
 of the *Iflands* that lie along that hollow Coaft.

IN THE Entry of the *Sicilian Streights*
 (the *Faro* of *Meffina*) flood two difmal Rocks,
 the

^a *Cimmir* nigrefcere; *Cimrir* Tenebrarum atrox; *Cimrire* jom
 Atrores dici. Canaan, Lib. i. § 33.

the Destruction both of Ships and Sailors. At Sect. II. the foot of the one there was a darksome Cavern, the Abode of the *Man-eating Monster Scylla*, and opposite to it was the devouring *Charybdis*. There is but a narrow Passage between them; and if you do not fail thro' it, you have no choice, but pass you must between *other two*, the dreadful *Planctæ*: They were *clashing Rocks*, that caught and shattered the unwary Ship, and, left the broken Planks, and mangled Bodies to be tossed by the Waves, and *Blasts of pernicious Fire*.

AFTER you have passed them, the *Sirenusæ* appear, or *Rocks* inhabited by the enchanting *Syrens*, who first allured the passing Mariner with their Voice, and, when he approached, destroyed him. Further up the Coast were the *Lestrygons*; *Cannibals* likewise, who slaughtered and fed upon the unhappy Wretches that were shipwreck'd on their Shore; and beyond their Country was the supposed Boundary of *Ulysses's* earthly Navigation, the Habitation of a powerful Sorceress, the infamous *Circé*. She dwelt in a *Peninsula* ^b. "Where, says *Homer*, "was the *Abode* of the *Morning*, and *Out-goings* of her Parent *the Sun*."

ALL these were in *Italy*, or hard upon the Shore; and how wild and fabulous soever they may appear, there are few of them, but upon enquiry, we find to have some natural

R 4

Founda-

^b ΑΙΑΙΑ ΝΗΣΟΣ, A Land-Island.

Sect. II. Foundation. Their Names and Qualities plainly shew their *Pkenician* Extract; and that they were propagated by that industrious People, from the Adventures they met with in the way of their Trade.

THE *Phenicians*, upon their first resorting hither, and attempting to land, found the *Natives* of the Country extremely inhuman and barbarous; and therefore reported in general, that all the Coast, up and down, was full of *Monsters*. The Passage in the Mouth of the *Faro* is but narrow; and as there is often a great Sea rolling in it, it is probable they have sometimes smarted for venturing through. On the one hand is a dangerous *Vortex*; and on the other stands *Scylla's Rock*, a threatening Precipice, exactly such as *Homer* describes it, *tow'ring, steep, and its Top in the Clouds*^c. It is joined to the Land by a *flat Isthmus*, upon which, it would seem, the inhospitable Barbarians used to pass, and lurking among the *Cliffs*, set upon and murdered the Sea-faring People, who had taken shelter under it, to shun the *Whirl-pool* on the other side. For this reason *SCYLLA*, or *Destruction*^d, a Monster with many Heads and Hands, lived at the foot of it;

^c 'Οι δὲ δὴν Σκόπελοι, ὁ μὲν 'Ουρανὸν ἑυρὺν ἰχάνει
'Οὐρανὸν κεραυνοῖσιν ἐπέλη δὲ μὴν ἀμφιβάλλουσα
κυανέη.

^d Οὐρανὸν. M.

^d SCOL; Exitium, Infortunium lethale.

it ; and opposite to it was CHARYBDIS, or *Sect. II.*
the *Chasm of Perdition* ^c. — 

THE *PLANCTÆ* have been hitherto look'd upon as utterly fabulous. “Two wandering Rocks that dashed together, and “Hurricanes of Fire blowing in the Ocean,” seem to have existed no where but in the Brain of the Poet : And yet, *My Lord*, one of them is apparently true, the other really so, and sometimes both.

I TAKE the Foundation of the Fiction to have been some of the *Islands* that lie in the Sea, between *Sicily* and the *Circean Promontory*. It would be tedious to enumerate them all, and perhaps too minute and dogmatical, to fix upon the *two* describ'd in the *Odyssey* ; it is sufficient to know, that all this Coast, and the Islands that lie along it, abound with *burning Mountains*, and are subject to frequent *Eruptions* of Fire. The most remarkable of them lie in a knot together, to the *North* of *Sicily*, and are known by the Name of the *Liparean Islands*. They were anciently *seven* in number, but now you may count upwards of a *dozen*, some of them having been split by Earthquakes, and other new ones cast up by the Heavings of the subterraneous Fires, which undermine that dangerous Shore. These, are no more than bare desert Rocks, called by

^c CHOR-QBDAN ; Foramen perditionis.

Bochart. Canaan. Lib. i. § 28.

Sect. II. by the *Italians*, *Parte rotte*, "Parts broken off
 ~~~~~ "by the Shocks of an Earthquake."

Now the Course of a Ship from the *Circeian PROMONTORY* to *Ithaca*, lies directly either thro' the *Faro*, between *Sicily* and *Reggium*; or if you will not hazard that Passage, there is a necessity to sail thro' the *Lipareans*, and so round the *Island*<sup>f</sup>. After you have passed the two nearest of these Islands, if you cast an Eye back upon them, you will find, that they appear to be running together, and in a little time, that they are become *one*, since you left them. The reason of it is, the *Current*, which sets in between them, and does not allow you to keep a straight Course, after you have made good your Passage: Whereas if you vary but a very little from it, you lose the *Line* that directs your Eye thro' the Void, and take them up under *one*. Hence the Foundation of the Fable, that they were *floating Rocks*, which run together as a Ship passed, to catch and crush her. The same Appearance will ensue in the Case of any two Prominences that are contiguous; and for the very same reason, the *Cyanean Islands* in the Mouth of the *Bosphorus*, got the Name of *Symplegades*, as if sometimes they had been separated, and afterwards had closed and coalesced into one.

BUT

<sup>f</sup> Ἀλλὰ ἐπεὶ δὲ τις γὰρ παρεξέλασεν Ἐπαῖρον,  
 Ἐνθα τοὶ καὶ ἔτ' ἐπειτα δινηκέως ἀσπρεύσω  
 Ὅπποτέρῃ δὴ τοὶ ὁδὸς ἔσσεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς  
 Θυμῷ βελεύσιν· ἐγὼ δὲ τοὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν.

BUT THIS Appearance, tho' it may have Sect. II.  
 served to confirm the Fiction, was not suffi-  
 cient to raise the *dreadful Idea* that *Homer*  
 gives of them. I therefore believe the *Pheni-*  
*cians* have happened to pass, or have been ly-  
 ing at Anchor among these Islands, at the time  
 of an *Eruption* and *Earthquake*. All over the  
*Lipareans* <sup>3</sup>, there are *Clefts* in the Surface of  
 the Ground, and Vents in the Rocks, that  
 emit Flame by night and Smoke by day : Some  
 of them have noted *Volcano's*, which like *Vesu-*  
*vio* or *Mon Gibel*, disgorge with their Flames  
 immense quantities of Ashes, and throw out  
 Stones of such a monstrous Size, that a great  
 part of the Sea is choaked up, and one of  
 the Islands almost joined to *Sicily* by an  
*Isthmus* of the Rubbish. At such a Juncture,  
 the frightened *Mariners* might see the *Rocks*  
*really clashing*, and to their dire Experience feel  
 ΠΥΡΟΣ ΟΛΟΟΙΟ ΘΥΕΛΛΑΣ, *Storms of destruc-*  
*tive Fire*.

THIS Circumstance alone, were there no  
 other Signs of Agreement, ties down the  
*Planctæ* either to the *Liparean Islands*, or to  
 the *Rocks* that surround *Ischia*, and participate  
 of the Disasters of the *Neapolitan Shore* : Here  
 the

<sup>3</sup> *Petrarcha*, speaking of a *Lover's Heart*, describes it thus :

Dentro, confusion turbida, et mischia  
 Di doglie certe, et d' allegrezze incerte :  
 Non bollì mai *Vulcan*, *Lipari* od *Ischia*,  
*Stromboli* o *Mongibello* in tanta rabbia.  
 Poco ama se, che'n tal giuoco s' arrischia.

*Triumpho d' Amore*, Capitol IV.

Sect. II. the *Phenician* Vessels that escaped, and perhaps saw their Companions perish in the infernal Tempest, needed only relate the terrible Scene, of *Seas*, and *Flames*, and *Rocks* in an uproar : Their literal Description is the Sum of the Fable ; and what is added wears the same Appearance of Probability. *Circé*, to exaggerate the danger of coming near these Rocks, says, “ That the *Birds* of the Air could not “ pass them.” The same thing is told of the *Aörnös*, and other pestilentious Places, where yet the Air is not put in such Commotion, as by the Flame and Vapour issuing from a *burning Mountain*. The Storm it raises, and the sulphureous Steams thrown all around it, might very readily bring down a flying Fowl, and give a handle to the beautiful Fable which *Homer* has grafted upon such an Accident <sup>h</sup>.

“ IT IS NO rare thing, says *Strabo*, among these Islands, to see *Flames* rolling “ upon the Surface of the Deep. They proceed from the Caverns of *Fire* below, which “ often find a vent, and force their Passage “ up thro’ the Waves. *Pofidonius* writes, That “ within his own Memory, one morning “ about the *Vernal Equinox*, the Sea between “ *Hiera* and *Ustica* appeared to heave, and “ was

<sup>h</sup> Τῶ μὲν τ’ ἔδ’ Ποσειδῶ παρέρχεται, ἔδ’ Πέλειαι  
Τήρανες, ταί τ’ ἀμυγδαλῶν διὰ παλῆς φέρουσιν.  
Ἀλλὰ τε καὶ τ’ αἰεὶ ἀραιρεῖται λῆς πύρην  
Ἀλλ’ ἀλλήν ἐκείνη παλῆς, ἐναεὶς μόνον ἐστίν.

“ was raised to a strange height ; that it con- Sect. II.  
 “ tinued for some time to swell and to fall ~~~~~  
 “ by turns, and afterwards ceased. That those  
 “ who ventured to sail near it, seeing the  
 “ Fishes driving *dead* with the Current, and  
 “ being scorched with Heat themselves, and  
 “ almost choaked with a noisome Vapour,  
 “ made what *Speed* they could to the *Shore* :  
 “ Some of the Sailors in the Skiff that went  
 “ nearest expired ; the rest, with great diffi-  
 “ culty, got back to *Lipari*, where they fell  
 “ into Fits, like Persons subject to the *Epi-*  
 “ *lepsy*, and frequently lost, and then reco-  
 “ vered the use of their Reason. For some  
 “ time after, there was a kind of Clay and  
 “ Slime found floating upon the Sea ; and in  
 “ many places of it, Flames were seen to  
 “ burst forth, and sometimes Clouds of *Smoke*  
 “ and *Asbes* : The floating Matter hardened  
 “ by degrees, and when thrown on shore,  
 “ grew like Pieces of Milstone. *Titus Fla-*  
 “ *minius* then *Pretor* of *Sicily* gave the *Ro-*  
 “ *man Senate* an account of what had hap-  
 “ pened, and they sent some of the *College*  
 “ of the *Priests*, both to *Lipari* and *Ustica*,  
 “ to do *Sacrifice* to the *Sea*, and to the *Sub-*  
 “ *terranean Gods* <sup>i</sup>.”

AFTER *Ulysses* had escaped the hands of  
 the *Cyclops*, he left the Coast of *Sicily*, and  
 came to the *Eolian Island*, where *EOLUS* lived.

The

<sup>i</sup> *Strabo*, Lib. VI.

Sect. II. The Palace and Oeconomy of this Prince, seem to be purely of the Poet's Invention; tho' *Diodorus* hath given a long and particular Deduction of the *Names* and *Fortunes* of his Children. But *Homer* had some reason to add, in his figurative strain, "That he was beloved by the immortal Gods; that *Jupiter* had appointed him to be *Governour of the Winds*, "and given him Power to let them loose or "restrain them at his pleasure." Anciently, the *Liparean* Islands were named from *Eolus*; and the nearest of them to *Italy*<sup>k</sup>, was said to be the Place of his Habitation. The Assertion does not want Probability; tho' the rocky Coast of *Lipari* (the largest Island) and great Quantities of *Allum*, found in no place of the World, as they imagined, but in this and another little Isle<sup>l</sup>, seem rather to agree with *The brazen Wall, topped with a smooth shining Stone*, which run round the ΠΑΝΤΗΝΗΣΟΣ, (*floating Island*) where he lived<sup>m</sup>.

BETWIXT it and *Sicily* lies *Hiera*, a desert Rock consecrated to *Vulcan*, and from thence receiving its Name: Here they fancied he had

<sup>k</sup> *Strongyle*, or the Round Island, now *Stromboli*.

<sup>l</sup> Οὐδαμῶς γὰρ τῆς Οἰκουμενῆς τῆς ΣΤΥΠΤΗΡΙΑΣ γενομένης. — Ἐν μόνῃ γὰρ τῇ νήτῳ ΜΗΛΩ φύεται μικρὰ τῆς στυπτηρίας μὴ δυναμένη διαρκεῖν πολλὰς πόλεις. Διοδωρ. Σικελ. Βιβ. Ε.

<sup>m</sup> ————— ἔθθα δ' ἔτασαν  
 "ΑΙΟΛΟΣ Ἰπποδάμης, φίλος θανάτοισι θεοῖσι,  
 Πλεῖσθ' ἐνὶ νήτῳ Πῶσαν δὲ τέ μιν περὶ τῆχος  
 Χάλκεον ἀνέκτισεν, ΔΙΣΣΗ δ' ἀναδέδωκε ΠΕΤΡΗ.  
 Όδυσ. Ε.



had a *Forge* as well as in *Etna*, because of Sect. II.  
three *Volcano's* or *Craters*, at which it frequent-  
ly disgorges Flame and Sand, and the burn-  
ing Stones I mentioned before. It is just  
under the Eye of the Inhabitants of *Lipari*<sup>n</sup>;  
and they see distinctly from which of the *Cra-*  
*ters* the Flame or Smoke issues, and in what  
degree, whether languid or impetuous. They  
likewise hear the uncouth Sounds and hollow  
Noises under ground, which proceed from the  
Efforts of the struggling Matter in the *fiery*  
*Caverns*, and generally grow louder before a  
violent Eruption.

IT *was therefore* the Opinion of the Ancients, “ That *Eolus*, from a Course of Observations made upon these *Volcano's*, and by comparing the different Sounds they emitted, and the various Changes in the Quantity or Violence of the Smoke or Flame, or their shifting from one Vent to another ; that by comparing these with the ensuing *Alterations* of the *Weather*, he had attained to a great *Sagacity* in foretelling a Storm, and could predict how the Wind would blow for a certain number of days after he had observed the Sign.” This Skill he used, they say, with great Condescension and Goodness to the Sea-faring People : He received them into his Harbour, treated them hospitably,

Ἡ ταῦτις δὲ (τῆς Λιπάρης) μεταξὺ πᾶς ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς Σικελίας. ἢ  
 ἢ, ἸΕΡΑΝ ἨΦΑΙΣΤΟΥ καλεῖται, πείρωις πάσι, καὶ ἐρημοί  
 καὶ διδρυεῖς. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒΛ. Ε.

Sect. II. pitably, and directed them when to fail, and  
 ~~~~~ what Course to steer upon the dangerous Coast.  
 For these reasons, the *Phenicians* made him
Lord of the Winds, handed him down as fa-
 voured by the *Immortals*, and have given him
 a Name from the STORMS^o he assisted them
 to shun.

THIS WAY of accounting for *Eolus's* Know-
 ledge of the Weather, has found credit from
later Observations. There is a Sympathy and
 Connexion observed between the Winds and
 the Agitation of the Fires, both *here* and in
Etna. They are fierce and violent when the
 Winds are high, and subside when the Air
 regains a Calm. It is observed besides, that
 particular Winds produce different Effects.
 The accurate *Polybius*, who sailed round these
 Coasts with very inquisitive Eyes, affirms,
 " That before the *South-wind* blow, the Island
 " *Hiera* is covered over with Smoke like
 " a thick *Fog*, so that it obstructs the Pro-
 " spect of *Sicily* beyond it : That before a
 " *Northberly-wind*, the Flames arising from the
 " *great Crater*, mount with a clearer *Blaze*
 " than at other times, and greater Noise is
 " heard from below : That the *West-wind* is
 " preceded by a middle kind of Appearance,
 " a mixture of *Smoke* and *Flame*, and a fainter
 " Noise from the *Hollows* of the *Rock*." He
 concludes

* From *AOL* Procella, Turbo: MELEC AOLIN Rex
 Tempestatum. Thence the *Greeks* have formed their *Αἰόλα*.
Bochart. Canaan. Lib. i. § 53

concludes his account with what is most immediately for our purpose, "That from the
 "Diversity of these Sounds, and the various
 "Eruptions of the Fire and Vapour, it was
 "possible to know *what Wind* would blow
 "for three days to come; and accordingly,
 "that there were People in *Lipari* then living, who forewarned the wind-bound Ships
 "of an approaching Change, and seldom failed in their Prediction ^p." In confirmation of this, we find that the *Lipareans* to this day are generally *Seamen*, and of such Knowledge in those matters, that *Bocaccio* affirms there are even few *Women* in the *Island*, who have not some Skill *dell' arte marinaresca* of the Art of Navigation ^q.

THE Connexion between the various Qualities and Changes of the *Air*, and the Force and Appearances of *Fire*, cannot have escaped your Lordship's Searches into the several Parts of *natural Knowledge*. It must be the more perceptible in these *Volcano's*, as the *Fire* is vast, and the *Chafms*, at which they belch the Smoke and Vapour, are widen'd, and laid open to the
 Air,

^p Naturalis divinatio aliquando certior est, aliquando magis in lubrico prout subjectum se habet circa quod variatur: Quod si fuerit naturæ constantis et regularis, certam efficit prædictionem; si variæ, et compositæ (tanquam ex naturâ et casu) fallacem. Attamen etiam in subjecto vario, si diligenter canonizetur, tenebit prædictio ut plurimum: Temporis forte momenta non assequetur, a re non multum errabit.

Fr. Bacon. de Verulam. *Histor. Ventorum.*

^q Decamerone, *Giornata V. Novella II.*

Sect. II. Air, by the dreadful Convulsions of the lab'ring
 ~~~~~ Flames. Nor can they miss of presaging a  
 coming Storm. For if the Openings of the  
*subterraneous Mazes* are at any considerable  
 distance from the pent-up Fire, which they feed  
 and keep alive; in that case, a *Tempest* brood-  
 ing from that quarter, and beginning to play  
 upon those Openings, must quickly produce an  
 Alteration at the *Volcano's Head*. But it is  
 agreed on all hands that *Sicily* and the neigh-  
 bouring Coast is quite *hollow*, and pierced with  
 many *Cross-Passages* that communicate under  
 the Bottom of the Sea †. Thus, for instance,  
 there is a Communication believed to run be-  
 tween *Hiera* and *Sicily*; and a Correspondence  
 has been observed between the Eruptions of  
*Etna*, and of this burning Island, both as to  
 their Quantity and Violence ‡.

IT WOULD be too great a Digression from  
 our Subject to pursue this Reasoning much  
 farther: But before we venture upon the rest  
 of *Homer's Miracles*, it will be pleasant to ob-  
 serve what use *Polybius* has made of this very  
 Story

† "Ὅτι πᾶς ὁ ΠΟΡΟΣ ἔστι ἀπὸ τῆς Κουαίας ἀρξάμενος μέχρι  
 τῆς Σικελίας, ΔΙΑΠΥΡΟΣ ἐστὶ, καὶ κατὰ βάθος ἔχει ΚΟΙΤΙΑΣ  
 πᾶς εἰς ἐν συναπῆσιν, πρὸς τε Νήσους, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ἠπείρου.  
 Διόπερ ἢ τε Αἰτῆν πιαύτην ἔχον δαίχεται εὖσι, διὰν ἰσχυ-  
 ρὸν ἀπύρτος, καὶ αἱ τῶν ΔΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ ΝΗΣΟΙ, καὶ τὰ περὶ  
 τὴν ΔΙΚΑΙΑΡΧΙΑΝ, καὶ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΝ καὶ ΒΑΙΑΣ γαίαν  
 καὶ αἱ ΠΙΘΗΚΟΥΣΑΙ. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒ. Ε.

‡ Λέγουσι γὰρ πᾶς ἐν τούτων τῶν Νήσων ὙΠΟΝΟΜΟΥΣ ἵ)  
 κατὰ γὰρ μέχρι τῆς Αἰῆτος, καὶ πᾶς ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν εὐρίως συν-  
 μένους. Διὸ καὶ κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον, ἘΝΑΛΛΑΞΙ γαίαν τὴν ἐν τῶν  
 ταῖς ταῖς νήσις Κερατῆας, τῇ κατὰ τὴν Αἰῆτος.

ΔΙΟΔΩΡ. ΣΙΚΑΛ. ΒΙΒΛ. Ε.

Story of *Eolus* and his windy Empire. He Sect. II. owns it looks extremely fabulous at first telling: *The Winds sewed up in a Bag, and given to Ulysses!* And yet here is a Foundation for it, and some Vestiges of Truth in the Heart of the Fable: The Poet indeed has used his Privilege; has told it in his own way, and dressed it up with several strange Circumstances, to increase our Wonder: *Wherefore*, says the Historian, somewhat seriously, “*This should make us believe, that the most extravagant things sung by Homer, are only so in appearance: But that tho’ we do not comprehend it, there is still some Principle in Nature, some Fact in History, or Lesson in Morals, at the bottom of the Tale.*”

ABOUT thirty miles from Shore, directly off *Naples*, and a Stone’s-throw from the South-side of the Island *Capreae*, stand the *SIRENUSÆ* or Rocks of the *Sirens*. The common Opinion about their Inhabitants, and the most probable, is, “That they were leud Women, who prostituted themselves to the Sailors, and, by the Allurements of a lazy voluptuous Life, made them unmindful of their Voyage, and careless of returning to their native Country.” But their Story, as it is told by *Homer*, lies so pat for a *Moral*, that it is hard to believe it to be any thing else than *pure Fiction*: Their charming Aspect

S 2

at



Sect. II. at first sight ; their beautiful Faces and ensnaring Voice, perfectly represent the *fair Appearance* of an Object of Pleasure ; and their false destructive Nature, their hidden Deformities, and the way to shun and destroy them, agree so nicely with the Methods prescribed by the Moralists, for avoiding a *gilded Snare* <sup>u</sup>, that it would almost be pity to spoil the *Allegory*. Nor is there any necessity we should: The *Phenician* accounts of these enchanting Creatures ; their telling how ravishingly they sung, and how many Crews had been lost thro' their means, was ground sufficient for the Poet : They both gave him a foundation for his Tale, and scope to work it up in the *symbolical Egyptian* manner, until it lost its Specialities, and from a private Story, became capable of a general Application.

THERE were several *Syrens* up and down the Coast, who waited for the passing Ships, and for that end took their stations upon the *Promontories*, or lived in the *Islands* nearest the Shore. One of them staid at *Panormus* <sup>w</sup>, another at *Naples*, others at *Surrentum*, and the greatest number lived in the delightful *Capreae* in the Mouth of the Bay of *Naples*.

From

ἡ Ἀνίσταται δὲ καὶ τὰς πρὸς τὴν ἀγαθὴν, καὶ κακὴν, καὶ ἔτε ἀγαθὴν  
ἔτε κακὴν ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ βίῳ. Ταῦτ' ἐν ἑαυτῇ μὴ πρὸς συλῆν, ἀπολυταί  
ὑπὸ τῇ ἈΦΡΟΣΥΝΗΣ· ἀν δὲ πρὸς συλῆν, ἀνάπαλιν ἢ μὴ Ἀ-  
ΦΡΟΣΥΝΗ ἈΠΟΛΑΥΤΑΙ, αὐτὸς δὲ σώζειται, καὶ μακάριος,  
καὶ εὐδαίμων γίνεσθαι ἐν παντὶ τῷ βίῳ.

ΚέβηθηΘ Ὀνείας ΠΙΝΑΞ

<sup>w</sup> PALERMO in Sicily.

From thence, it is probable, they passed over Sect. II.  
to the neighbouring *Rocks* which bear their ~  
Name, to talk with the Seamen from on board,  
and persuade them to moor their Vessel, and  
come on shore. *Homer* has retained the *Phe-*  
*nician* Name taken from the most obvious  
Part of their Character, *their singing* x; and  
Posterity, by building Temples to them, and  
assigning the particular Places of their Abode  
and Burial, hath made the Tradition pass for  
a Reality y.

IN the same *Class* with these singing La-  
dies, *Horace* has placed the other *Enchan-*  
*treſs* z, the powerful CIRCLE; and not with-  
out reason either from the Moral, which he  
has had in his Eye, or from their real Story.  
As to the Allegory, “ She is a Sorceress,  
“ skilled in Poisons, and knowing how to  
“ mix an intoxicating Draught: She is the  
“ Child of the *Sun*, whose Beams can only  
“ raise a Plant of Virtue, and concoct the

S 3

“ Juice

\* From SIR Cantilena: Inde SIREN Canens, Canorum.

Bochart. Lib. i. § 33.

γ Ἀλκων μακρὸς—ἐπὶ θάλασσά μιν τ' Ὀρεῖνις, τὸ τ' ΣΕΙΡΗ-  
ΝΩΝ ἱερὸν ἔχων, ἐπὶ θάλασσά δὲ—νηπίδια τέλα περὶ  
μῖνα, ἔρημα, πρὶ ῥωδῆ, ἃ καλεῖσι ΣΕΙΡΗΝΟΥΣΑΣ.

ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒΛ. Α.

“Οπ' ἐν Νεαπόλει ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΠΗΣ δίκνυται μνήμα, μῖα δὲ  
τ' ΣΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ.

ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒΛ. Α.

Sirenes,—primò juxta Pelorum, post in Capreis insulâ habi-  
tarunt.

Serv. in Æneid. V.

z Sirenum voces, et Circes pocula nosti;

Quæ si cum fociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,

Vixisset Canis immundus, aut amica luto Sus.

Horat. Epist. ii. Lib. i.

Sect. II. " Juice of Herbs to a healing or noxious  
 ~~~~~ " Quality. With their assistance, she could  
 " change and transform the Mortal that once
 " tasted of her baneful Cup : She could make
 " him forget his Resolutions and his Duty ;
 " renounce his Bravery and Manhood ; ren-
 " der him deaf to the Admonitions of his
 " Friends ; and in fine, convert him into some
 " Species of a *Brute*, according to the Bent
 " of his Sensuality."

THE Truth of the matter is, CIRCE was herself one of the *Sirens* : *Like them* she sung, and filled her Palace with Melody ^a : *Like them*, she lived upon a Promontory that run out into the Sea : *Like them*, she waited for the passing Ships, and *like them* destroyed the Crews, when she had them in her power. Her Name is CIRCE, the *Destroyer* or *Puller down* ^b ; of the same false Nature and deceitful Appearance with her Sisters, and only differing from them as she employed other Means

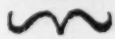
^a She is ΘΕΟΣ ΑΥΔΗΣΣΑ, *The Vocal Goddess* ; and when they approached her Palace,

ΚΙΡΚΗΣ Δ' ΕΝΔΟΝ ΑΚΟΥΟΝ, ΑΕΙΔΟΥΣΗΣ ΟΠΙ ΚΑΛΗ.
 And afterwards,

ΚΑΛΟΝ ΔΟΙΔΙΑΕΙ, ΔΑΠΕΔΟΝ Δ' ΑΠΑΝ ΑΜΦΙΜΕΜΥΚΕΝ.
 Ὅδσ. Κ.

^b From *Kirkar*, diruere, perdere, pessundare : Unless the *Walls* that inclosed her Palace have got her that Name from *Kir*, a Wall.

Ἐυρεον δ' ἐν βίῳσι τετυγμένα δώματα Κίρκης
 μετόπισι λαίωσι, ΠΕΡΙΣΚΕΠΤΩ ἐνὶ χώρῳ. Ὅδσ. Κ.

Means for obtaining her cruel Purpose besides Sect.II.
the Charms of her Voice. 

IT IS here observable, that the *contiguous Miracles*, or the strange things which the Poet relates of this Coast, are much *of a piece*: His *Monsters*, as well as his Men, are of the same Species, and bear a Likeness in their Manners: The *Cyclops*, the *Lestrygons*, and *Scylla*, are all Men-eaters: And the Female Phantoms, *Circé* and the *Sirens*, first bewitch with a Shew of Pleasure, and then destroy. At first reading, they appear wild and improbable; but like the other Parts of *Homer's* Poetry, they had a *Foundation* in the Manners of the Times preceding his own.

IT WAS still, in many Places, the Age spoken of by *Orpheus*,

*When Men devour'd each other like the Beasts,
Gorging on human Flesh —*

The Subject is dismal, and a particular Description of such horrid Deeds would be odious and shocking: It will be enough to put your Lordship in mind, That our modern *Indians* have not been the only People guilty of the dreadful Act of *feeding upon their Fellow-Creatures*. The same Barbarity is attributed to most Countries, before the *Arts of Life* reached them, and stript them by degrees, of their inhuman Customs. The *East* was
S 4 detest-

Sect. II. detestable for offering Children to their *furious*
 King ^c, and *Egypt* was once infamous for
 Inhospitability and Murder ^d. The *Euxine* was
 glad to change its savage Name ^e, and the
Altar of *Diana*, at the mouth of it, stood
 reeking with the Blood of Strangers. The
 human Sacrifices in *Britain* and *Gaul* remain
 an indelible Stain upon the Memory of our
 Forefathers; and *Greece*, with all its boasted
 Humanity, was not entirely rid of them at
 the time of the *Trojan War* ^f. The *Cartha-*
ginians continued them long in *Africk*; and
 they were not disused in *Italy*, until the
 Days of *Numa Pompilius*. Nor did that re-
 ligious Law-giver think fit to abolish them ut-
 terly at first: He chose to *elude* the cruel
 Rite, and substituted *Images of Straw* in place
 of the human Creatures, whom they used to
 butcher.

IT WAS upon the *Ides* of *May*, a little af-
 ter the *Vernal Equinox*, that the *Priests* of the
 greatest Dignity, and the *Virgins* who guard
 the *eternal Fire* ^g, accompanied with the *Pre-*
tors, and other Citizens, made a Bridge over the

^c *Moloch*, from *Melech*, a King.

^d —Quis aut Eurythea durum,
 Aut illaudati nescit Bufiridis aras?

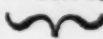
Virgil.

^e ΑΞΕΝΟΣ. *Inhospitable, Inaccessible to Strangers.*

^f Tu cum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide Natam
 Ante ARAS; spargisque MOLA Caput, Improbe, falsa,
 Rectum animi servas? — *Horat. Lib. II. Sat. V.*

^g Οἱ χαλόμενοι ΠΟΝΤΙΦΙΚΕΣ, ἱερεῶν οἱ διαφανεῖς αἱ
 καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς αἱ τὸ ἀθάνατον πῦρ διαφυλάττειν παρθένοι.

ΔΙΟΥΝΣ. ΑΛΙΚΑΥ. ΒΙΒΛ. α.

the *Tiber* ^h, and in a solemn manner, cast Sect. II.
 thirty of these *Images* into the Stream: In 
 throwing them over, they called them, by an-
 cient Tradition, ARGIVES ⁱ; which, as it pre-
 served the Footsteps of this Cruelty in *Italy*,
 so it lets us know what People for the most
 part furnished the wretched Victims, and what
 reason the *Phenician*, and afterwards the *Gre-*
cian Sailors had to give out, that this Coast
 was inhabited by *Cannibals*, and *Destroyers of*
Mankind.

THE opposite Shore of *Greece*, *EPHROS*,
 continued long in the same savage Condition.
 The Islanders even to the West, were begin-
 ning in *Homer's* time to unlearn their rude Be-
 haviour to Strangers; and as conscious of be-
 ing a civilized People, they threaten their Of-
 fenders "with transportation to the Continent,
 "to King *ECHEUS*, the Scourge of all
 "the human Race." So true it is, that the
 Islands were first brought under Discipline, and
 that Arts and Policy came to *Greece* from be-
 yond Sea.

THEY first settled and took root in the
maritime Places, and afterwards spread by de-
 grees into the Heart of the Country. It was
 long before they penetrated to the West of
Italy, which we therefore find full of Pro-
 digies;

^h The Rite was so solemn, and gone about with so much
 Ceremony, that from it the Priests had their Name, PONTIFI-
 CES, Bridge-makers.

ⁱ ΑΡΓΕΙΟΥΣ ἀνὰ γαλῶνας. ΔΙΟΥΣ. ΑΛΙΓΓΡΟΝ. ΒΙΣΤΑ. Α.

Sect. II. digies; and the Appellations given them by *Homer*, are as monstrous as their own Natures, and sound as strangely in a *Grecian* Ear: The *Etymologies* of their Names are in vain sought for in *his* Language, which they only resemble in their Terminations: But the *Aramean* affords them, and derives them from Words that shew how these Names have been imposed at first: They point at the very *Act of Ravening*, beheld by such *Phenicians* as had the good fortune to escape the merciless Hands of the Barbarians^k; and have been afterwards fixed as proper Names, by being often repeated in the sad Relation of the Fate of their Companions.

BUT there is too much said of these *Savages*, and we have dwelt too long upon this black side of Mankind: Let us quit the Men, and consider some of the *natural Wonders* of this fabulous Coast. The City of *Sidon* is situated in thirty-three Degrees twenty Minutes of Latitude, and the *Circeian Promontory* in forty-two; and if it be true that the *Phenician* Navigation was first upon the *Red-Sea*, then that

People

^k The *Lestrygons* (Λαιστργών) from *Lais-tirgan*, *Leo mordax*; their King *Lamus* from *Labam* vorare, deglutire; or *Labm Caro*: Thence the *Goblin's* Name, that swallowed Children alive, *Lamia*; and the *Greek* word for the Throat, Λαύη. These two, the *Lestrygons* and *Lamus*, have been observed by *Bochart*. The King of the Continent's Name likewise points at his Nature. It comes from *Catath* contundere, cedere, whence *Echetoth* contufurus, contufus erit; and agrees nicely with *Homer's* Epithet:

ΕΙΣ ΕΧΕΤΟΝ βασιλῆα βροτῶν ΔΗΛΗΜΟΝΑ πάντων.
Ὀδυσ. Σ.

People must have been accustomed to the near Sect. II.

Equality of Day and Night that happens within the *Tropicks*, and increases as you approach the *Equator*. But when their Trade took another Turn, and they begun to sail the *Mediterranean*, and discover the unknown Coasts of *Italy*, How would they be surprized to find the Day near two hours longer than at the Mouth of the *Arabick Gulf*, and one hour longer than in their own Country? They would be amazed at the quick Return of the Morning, and think the Sun was earlier upon his Road than ever they had observed him before. The length of the *Twilights*, longer too than ever they had seen, would contribute to raise their Wonder; and when they compared every thing with their own *Southern Climes*, and were come to an Anchor under the *Mons Circeius*, lying due East of them, it was no wonder, if not knowing how to account for the sudden Return of Light, they took it into their Heads, "That *there* was the " *Abode* of the Morning, and the early Road " of the rising Sun."

WHILE the *Phenicians* were making but annual Voyages, and had not ventured to winter in foreign Ports, they wou'd happen to be in the *Tyrrhene Sea* and *Gulf of Genoa*, about the time of the longest day. The Distance of these Parts from *Sidon*, and the common Accidents in slow coasting Voyages, (which the

Sect. II. the *Phenicians* could only make to unknown Nations) must have employed the Spring-months, and protracted their Voyage till that Season. For I make little doubt but this Fable has been framed, when they were neither such Geographers, nor Astronomers, as they came to be afterwards: It must have been in the Infancy of their Navigation at least to the *North Seas*; and such a Tradition, when once broached, could not fail of being preserved, and finding a place in all the future Relations of that barbarous Coast. It is too remarkable a Circumstance not to have struck Men, whose *Employment* forces them to observe the *Weather*, and fixes their chief Attention upon the *Heavens*: To such People the *Abode of the Morning was in Circe's Isle*, for the same reason that we here in *Britain* are characterized by *Virgil*,

Et minimâ contentos nocte Britannos.

FROM CIRCE'S Isle, and by her Directions, *Ulysses* sailed to the *infernal Regions*: We are told, in the poetical Stile, " That after having passed the Ocean, he first arrived at a gloomy *Beach* covered with " Thickets and the Groves of *Proserpine*; " *Poplars* and *Yews* casting a dismal Shade. " Here he drew his Ship on shore, and entered himself into the Mansions of *Hell*: " He

“He trode the Threshold of the Habitations Sect. II.
“of the *Dead*, and saw within,”

*The four infernal Rivers that disgorge
Into the burning Lake their baleful Streams:
Abhorred Styx, the Flood of deadly Hate,
Sad Acheron of Sorrow, black and deep,
Cocytus nam'd of Lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful Stream, fierce Phlegethon,
Whose Waves of burning Fire inflame with Rage¹.*

Upon the Brink, where two of the Rivers met, he was to perform certain Sacrifices to the *infernal Deities*, and pour forth the Blood to the *Ghosts departed*.

THIS Description is partly *real*, and partly *mythological*. The terrestrial part of it seems to agree with the AVERNUS, a noisome kind of Lake formed by the Sea in the recess of the *Lucrine Bay*, not far from *Circe's Habitation*: The rest (too long to be here transcribed) is *Egyptian*, and relates to the ΤΙΜΩΡΙΑΙ ΑΕΝΑΙ^m mentioned aboveⁿ. Next to the ΒΑΙΑΕ, says *Strabo*^o, lies the *Lucrine Bay*, and within it the Lake *Avernus*. It was *here* the Ancients believed that *Homer* had described *Ulysses* as conversing with the *Dead*, and consulting *Tiresias's Ghost*: for here they said was the Oracle sacred to the *Shades*, which *Ulysses* came

¹ Milton.
ⁿ p. 220.

^m Strange foreign Tortures.
^o Lib. V.

Sect. II. came and consulted concerning his Return,
 ~~~~~ The *Avernus* is a deep darksome Lake, with a narrow Entry from the outer Bay: It is surrounded with steep Banks that hang threatening over it, and is only accessible by the narrow Passage thro' which you sail in. These Banks were anciently quite over-grown with a wild Wood, impenetrable by any human Foot. Its gloomy Shade impressed an awful Superstition upon the Minds of the Beholders; and the neighbouring People affirmed, That the Birds fell into the Water as they flew over it, being choaked with the infernal Steam.

HERE therefore they supposed was the *Passage to Hell*, and the Seat of the *Cimmerians*, who dwelt in *perpetual Night*. Whoever sailed hither, first did sacrifice; and endeavoured to propitiate the infernal Powers with the assistance of some Priests who attended upon the Place, and directed the *mystick* Performance. Within, a Fountain of pure Water broke out just over the Sea; but no Creature ever tasted of it, believing it to be a Vein of the River *Styx*: Somewhere near this Fountain was the *Oracle*; and the *Hot Waters* frequent in these Parts, made them think they were Branches of the burning *Phlegethon*.

IN THIS very Bay *Ephorus* places the *Cimmerians*: He says They lived in subterraneous  
 Cells,

▷ Hence its Name *Aornos*; and by inserting the *Eolick F*, *Afornos*; thence in the *Italick* Pronunciation *AVERNUS*.

Cells, which they called ARGILLÆ; and that Sect. II. they had Communication with one another by means of certain dark Passages cut thro' the Earth, by which they conveyed Strangers down to the *Oracle of the Dead*. He says further, that they lived upon the Produce of the Metals which they dug out of the Earth, and upon the Sacrifices that were offered to the subterraneous *Oracle*; whose Ministers had it as a Custom handed down from Father to Son, *That none of them should ever see the Sun, nor quit their Grotts, but under Covert of the Night*. This, he gives as the reason why the Poet asserts, "That *Phebus*, who enlightens the "World, never looks upon them, nor visits "them with his gladdening Beams."

THIS ACCOUNT of the *Cimmerians* is ingenious, and has something in it both entertaining to the Imagination, and agreeable to the wond'rous Regulations of the ancient Priesthood: But as I wou'd be far from rejecting it, so the Poet's describing their Towns and Tribes in this Part of the Country, is no strict Proof of their being really *Italians*. *Homer* often transports and mixes his Miracles; especially if they are of a kind, and bear any Analogy in their Natures, or Resemblance in their Manners. *Circe* is of the same Blood with *Æetes*, and is allied to the Sorceress *Medea*, tho' she lived in *Italy*, and they in *Colchos* at the

SECT. II. the furthest end of the *Euxine*, separated by  
 ~~~~~ Seas and Continents of immense Extent.

THE *Idea* of the *one-ey'd Cyclops*, whom he places in *Sicily*, he is thought to have taken from the *Arimaspians* in *Thrace*; and these same *Cimmerians*, from the long Nights and cloudy Sky, in the same Country. This last is the more probable, that the *Phenicians* might be passing homeward from the *Bosphorus* pretty late in the Year, and might perhaps be tempted to tarry, upon some Prospects of Gain, until the Winter surprized them in that cold Climate, and froze up their Ship: In that case they wou'd literally see a People ΗΕΡΙ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΦΕΛΗ ΚΕΚΑΛΥΜΜΕΝΟΥΣ, *wrapt up in Darknes and Clouds*, and might give them a Name, which indeed will agree either with *Thrace* or the *Avernus*.

LET US NOW pursue our Voyage round the *Mediterranean*, and for that reason leave *Ulysses* sailing back to *Circe*, and associate ourselves with the other Traveller celebrated by *Homer*, the famous *MENELAUS*. The South and South-east Coast of this Sea seem to have fallen to his share, as the North and North-west were visited by *Ulysses*; tho' I know that the latter is likewise said to have been driven both to *Spain*, (where there was a Town of his Name, and a Temple of *Minerva*) and to the Coast of *Africk*, where he saw the *Loto-phagi*. But as the *PHENICIAN* Accounts
 of

of these Parts are related by the Poet under Sect. II. the Person of *Menelaus*, it will be proper for us to follow him.

AFTER the taking of *Troy*, the *Greeks* found they had purchased the Victory very dear: Besides the Men they had lost, there were few of the surviving Chiefs who had not suffered at home, by Disorders in their Families, or Damage in their Estates: Nor was the Spoil that was saved from the Flames, when the City was burnt, sufficient to enrich them all. They could not think of staying so long away, and returning to their empty Habitations with little or nothing, as the Reward of their Toils; and some chose rather to go and seek for Seats in unknown Countries, than to live in their own Houses after the *dismal* things that had happened in them during their Absence.

THUS *Diomedes* and *Teucer* went and settled, the one in *Apulia*, and the other in *Cyprus*: *Menelaus* and *Ulysses* revived the old Practice of *Greece*, making Descents with their Squadrons upon several Coasts, and carrying what Plunder they met with to their Ships: And when the Disasters incident to a *piratical* Life had disabled them from continuing such Violences, they wandred about from place to place, and set on foot a kind of *Contribution* (what the *French* call a *Quête*) where-ever they came. Their high Reputation procured

T them

Sect. II. them a kind Reception from all who had
 heard of the Destruction of *Troy*, the greatest
 Transaction the World had then to talk of:
 And accordingly they received many $\Xi\epsilon\iota\eta\eta\iota\alpha$
 (*Presents to Strangers*) from the Princes they
 visited, and both, tho' late, returned *rich* to
 their own Countries.

THE ACCOUNT *Menelaus* gives of his
 own Travels, is in a very plain manner, " That
 " having suffered many things, and wan-
 " dered far, he had amassed much Wealth,
 " and had come home at the end of eight
 " years: That having been in *Cyprus*, *Phe-*
 " *nicia*, and *Egypt*, and having visited the
 " *Ethiopians* and *Arabians*, he arrived at last
 " in *Libya*," of which he tells several Won-
 ders: But the strangest thing that befel him,
 was in the *Pharos*, a little Island in the Mouth
 of the *Nile*. There he surprized and bound
Proteus, the mutable Prophet of the Sea, and
 received a Prophecy from him, " That it was
 " not his (*Menelaus's*) Fate to finish his days
 " in *Argos*, but the Immortals would send
 " him to the ELYSIAN PLAIN, and ENDS
 " of the Earth, where *yellow Rbadamanthus*
 " reigns, and where an easy affluent Life is
 " enjoyed by Men; where Snow is never
 " seen nor Rain, and Winter shows not his
 " hoary Face; but soft Gales constantly blow-
 " ing from the *Western Ocean*, serve to cool
 " the

“ the Air and fan the Inhabitants of the Sect. II.
“ happy Shore.”

THERE IS no doubt made by the Ancients, but that this Description is taken from the Bay of *Cadix* and the South-west Coast of *Spain*; and there can be as little, that *Homer* must have heard of the Nature and Situation of these Parts from the PHENICIANS. It will cost but a single Thought to recollect, That the *Tyrian Hercules*, long before *Jupiter's* Affair with *Alcmena*, had made the first Discovery of these Lands, and erected the famous *Pillars* that bore his Name: His Countrymen took care not to lose so sweet a Commerce; but charmed with the Softness and Delicacy of the Climate, and knowing perfectly the Value of the Commodities it produced, they planted it with Colonies, and drew from it the chief Streams that filled *Tyre* and *Sidon* with such immense Wealth, and particularly with Coin and Plate ^q.

THE Richness of the *Spanish Mines* afforded ample Materials of *Hyperbole* and *Description* to the ancient Writers ^r; and we find in the

T 2

Poets

^q TARSHISH was thy Merchant, by reason of the Multitude of all kind of Riches: With *Silver*, *Iron*, *Tin*, and *Lead* they traded in thy Fairs: says *Ezekiel* (Chap. XXVII. § 12.) where the Extent of the Trade of *Tyre*, and the very *Species* of Commodities brought by the several Nations to that Mart of the World are accurately described by the eloquent Prophet.

TARSHISH was founded *Tartish* by the *Phenicians* and *Syrians*, who changed the harsh *Sh* into *T*; whence the *Greeks* formed their ΤΑΡΤΗΣΣΟΣ.

^r Ποσειδάϊος ἀνὰ τὰς ἀνθρώπων τὰς ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ: ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒ. Γ.

SECT. II. Poets coming after *Homer*, that the Ease and Affluence of their Princes, had passed into a Proverb^f. This cou'd be known to *Homer* in no other way but by the Report of the *Phenicians*; who, when they spoke of this happy Country, the chief Source of their Wealth and Grandeur, called it *MECHOS ELYSOTH*, *The Place of Joys* or *Land of Mirth*^t. It was the Ships from thence that “*sung* in the *Phenician* Markets, replenished “their Cities, and made them very glorious “in the midst of the Seas^u.” From them therefore our Poet has learned the Nature of the *Western Region*, the Blowing of the *Zephyrs*, and the Fertility of the *Soil*; and has described his *ELYSIUM* just such a Place as the Climate of *Cadix*, and the *Andaluzian Plains*^w.

IT

^f Εγώ τ' ἄν' οὐτ' ἈΜΑΛΘΙΗΣ βελούμην ΚΕΡΑΣ,
 οὐτ' ἔτια περὶ Ἰόνον καὶ ἑκατὼν

ΤΑΡΤΗΣΣΟΥ βασιλεύσει. Ἀνακρ. Ἀποσπασ.

^t Bochart, Canaan.

^u Ezekiel XXVII. § 25.

^w Los fertiles Campos de *Andalusia*, tan celebrados de la Antigüedad por los *Campos Elifos*, reposo de las Almas bien aventuradas——Miré aquel pedaço de tierra, que en fertilidad y influencia del Cielo, hermosura de tierra y agua, no he visto co'a mejor, en toda la Europa.——*And speaking of the neighbouring Plain of Malaga, he says*, Fue tan grande el consuelo que recebi de la vista della, y fragancia que traia el *Viento*, regalándose por aquellas maravillosas Huertas, llenas de todas especies de Naranjos y Limones, llenas de Azahar todo el Anno, que me pareció ver un pedaço de Parayso: Porque no ay en toda la *Redondez* de aquel Orizonte, co'a que no deleyte los cinco Sentidos. Los ojos se entretengan con la vista de *Mar* y *Tierra*, llena de Arboles hermosísimos: A los Oydos deleyta con grande admiracion la abundancia de los Pajarillos, que dia y noche no cessan su dulce Armonia: Los Mantenimientos son abundantes y sustanciosos para el Gusto y la Salud: El Trato de la Gente muy apazible, afable y cortefano; y *toda* es de manera, que se pudiera hazer un grande Libro de sus excelencias.

Vida de Obregon.

IT gives a particular kind of Pleasure to Sect. II.
 learn from what *Originals* a celebrated Piece
 of Painting has been taken, and from what
 Object the Painter borrowed his *Idea*. We
 imagine ourselves to be let into a sort of *Secret*;
 and discover new Beauties in the Copy, by
 placing it and the Model together, and com-
 paring their mutual Lineaments. The same
 holds, and perhaps in a greater degree, in *poe-
 tical* Representations. An Author to whom
 our Country owes many a beautiful Treatise,
 makes not the least question, but that the
 Gulf thro' which *Virgil's Alecto* shoots into
Hell is the Cataract of the *Velino*, three Miles
 from *Terni*. The River falls down a Preci-
 pice of an hundred Yards high, and throws it-
 self with such Violence into the Hollow of a
 Rock, as to raise a continual Mist resembling
 Clouds, or the Smoke ascending from a vast
 Furnace *.

BUT *Homer* does not seem to have kept
 entirely to *one* Model: He has divided his
 Description of the next World into *three*
 Parts, and has taken them from three different
Originals. The first contains an Account of
 the *Entry* to the Realm of *Pluto*, and is taken
 from the *Avernus*; the second describes the
 Passage, and several Stages of the dreary *Pro-
 gress*, copied from the *Procession* at the Fune-
 rals of *Apis* up the *Nile*; the third presents us

T 3

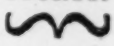
with

* *Addison's Journey thro' Italy.*

Sect. II. with the *happy Climes* prepared for the Good and Upright, taken from the *Fortunate Islands* and the neighbouring Coast: And all the *three* are made to coincide in several Circumstances, thro' the Address and good Management of the Poet.

AFTER this View of the Coast of *Italy* and *Spain*, it wou'd be to little purpose to ask, How it appears that *Homer* learned these things from the *Phenicians*, or thro' whose Hands he received them? It is sufficient that such Knowledge could be drawn from *no other Fountain*: Tho' at the same time, it will not be unpleasant to hear that there are Presumptions in his Writings, of his having been *personally* acquainted with this industrious People.

AND FIRST, He knows their *Character* perfectly. When he speaks of them in general, they are always ΦΟΙΝΙΚΕΣ, ΝΑΥΣΙΚΑΤΟΙ ΑΝΔΡΕΣ, *The Phenicians fam'd for Shipping, or renowned at Sea*; "whose Merchants
"were Princes, and whose Traffickers the
"Honourable of the Earth." This is the distinguishing Mark of the Nation. Their City "was inhabited of *Sea-faring Men*, the
"renowned City, which was strong in the
"Sea; She and her Inhabitants, who cause
"their Terrour to be on all that *baunt it*." Then their ancient Town is ΠΟΛΥΧΑΛΚΟΣ

ΕΙΔΩΝ, Sidon abounding with Metals; and the Sect. II.
Sidonians, ΠΟΛΥΤΑΙΔΑΑΟΙ ΑΝΔΡΕΣ, ingenious 
artful Men. It is impossible for any Man,
tho' he had lived a great part of his Life at
Sidon, to give more proper Epithets to the Na-
tion and City, or more expressive of the Genius
of the Inhabitants. But Homer goes further,
and shews that he has been acquainted with
all Ranks of the Phenicians.

THE mean People of a trading Nation
naturally fall into Tricking and low Cozen-
age; and in this respect the Phenician Ped-
lars were the Jews of Antiquity; and bore such
a Character among them as the Jews do among
us. Such exactly hath Homer painted them.
He calls them ΤΡΩΚΤΑΙ, Scrapers of Money
from any thing^a; and to explain how they
did it, he subjoins, that they were πολυπαί-
παλοι ἄνδρες, Men with a thousand small Wiles.
There was besides a great Intercourse between
the two Nations: The Phenician Ships, our
Poet tells, frequently wintered among the Gre-
cian Islands, and the Prince^a of one of them
had a Phenician Mistress: She was, according
to his Description,

Tall and beautiful, and skill'd in curious Work^b.

T 4

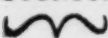
Homer

^a ΤΡΩΚΤΗΣ ὁ ἔκ πάντος καρδαίων, ὅιον ἀποβράων.

Σείδα.

^a Ctesius, the Son of Ormenus, Prince of the rich Island
Syria: or, as the later Geographers called it, SYROS.

^b ΚΑΛΗ ΤΕ ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΤΕ Κ' ΑΓΛΑΑ ΕΡΓ' ΕΙΔΥΙΑ.
Ὅσον ο.

Sect. II. *Homer* relates her Story so particularly, her  Father's *Phenician* Name ^c, his affluent Circumstances, and how she was carried off by the *Taphian* Pirates as she was returning from the Country to *Sidon*, that one would almost think he had heard it from the *Descendants* of the Family.

THIS Suspicion is confirmed by the Knowledge he discovers of the Produce and Manufacture of the Country. Most of the fine things he mentions, Gifts to the Gods, or Presents from great Men, are (he says) of *Sidonian* Workmanship. The finest Garment in the *Trojan* Queen's Wardrobe, was bought in *Sidon* by *Paris*, who must no doubt have been a *Judge* in those Matters ^d; and the prettiest Utensil in *Menelaus's* Palace was a *Silver Bowl* edged with Gold, which he had received as a Present from the King of *Sidon*; and it is not improbable that *Homer* had seen many like it, when in that City himself ^e. In short, he seldom describes *Toys* or *Jewels*, or any piece of curious Work, but he very readily adds, that it was made in *Sidon*, or brought over in a *Phenician* Ship: And herein he hath the Happiness to agree with our *sacred Chronicle*, where we learn, that

^c *Ἀφροδίτης*: Softened from *Afrubas*, or *Ajdrubas*, ASDRUBAL. *Bechart*.

^d *Iliad* VI.

^e *Odyss.* IV.

that the wise Solomon ^f, when he was about Sect. II.
to build his magnificent Temple, received a
cunning Man from Tyre, “ Skilful to work
“ in Gold and in Silver ; In Brass, in Iron,
“ in Stone, and in Timber ; In Purple, in
“ Blue, in fine Linen, and in Crimson ; -also,
“ to grave every manner of Graving, and to
“ find out every *Device* which should be put
“ to him.”

BUT we do the *Phenicians* an injury in
making them only *Artificers*, *Navigators*, and
Merchants. The nobler Sciences were culti-
vated among them, and they have the Honour
of being the Authors of two famous *Sects* who
gained great Reputation, by Opinions which
the *Grecians* borrowed from them. We have
it

^f This Prince had two Fleets, one upon the Red-Sea, at *Esi-
ongaber*, and the other on the *Mediterranean*, perhaps at *Joppa* ;
and both of them navigated by *Phenicians*. For *Hiram King of
Tyre sent his Servants in the Navy, Shipmen who had Knowledge
of the Sea* ; and they traded along the Coast of *Arabia*, and came
to *Ophir* (*Taprobane* or *Ceylon*) and fetched from thence four
hundred *Talents*, of Gold, and brought it to *Solomon* *. The other
was called the Navy of *Tarshish*, which sailed in company with
the Navy of *Hiram*. Once in three years came the Navy of *Tar-
shish*, bringing Gold, and Silver, and Ivory, and Apes, and Peacocks †.
It was so long before they cou'd accomplish, in their coasting
Way of sailing, a Voyage by *Cadix* to the *Guinea* Coast, whence
they brought the Commodities abovementioned. They probably
sailed as the *Arabs* do at this day : “ Comme les Arabes ne sont
“ pas de grands Navigateurs, ils ne voyagent jamais que le jour,
“ aiant toujours un Homme sur la Proué, et un autre sur le haut
“ du Mât, pour observer la Mer ; Ils mouillent d'abord que le
“ Soleil est prêt à se coucher, et ne levent l'Ancre, que lorsqu'ils
“ ont le Vent en poupe ; employant ainsi deux ou trois Mois
“ à une Navigation de sept ou huit jours.”

VOYAGE du S^r P. Lucas. Liv. VI.

* 1 KINGS ix. § 27.

† 1 KINGS x. § 22.

Sect. II. it upon the Authority of *Posidonius* §, That
 ~~~~~ what is called the *Atomical* Philosophy was  
 first advanced by *Moschus* a *Sidonian*, some  
 time before the *Trojan War*: Of *Atoms*, he  
 said, the World was made; *Matter*, in its old  
 primæval State, being in *that form*. For his  
 Work was a *History of the CREATION*, or an  
 Account of the *Rise of Things*, the common  
 Theme of the first Philosophers: They always  
 wrote in an historical Strain, for the sake of  
 the Narrative or *Parable* in which they taught,  
 and of the Allegories which they interwove as  
*Episodes*; there being nothing then known of  
 the Manner of our modern Systems, which are  
 built upon metaphysical Principles and abstract  
 Reasoning.

I AM the apter to believe that it was so,  
 because it is certain that *Epicurus* was not the  
*Inventer* of the Doctrine of *Atoms* which he  
 embraced; but received that Method of account-  
 ing for the *Rise of Things* from *Democritus*,  
 who had travelled long in the *East*, and brought  
 from thence his Learning and Philosophy. By  
 this means the Principles which were so gree-  
 dily swallowed both in *Greece* and *Rome*; and,  
 as a witty Writer asserts <sup>h</sup>, were embraced by  
 all the fine Gentlemen of Antiquity, came ori-  
 ginally from *Phenicia*. They were preserved  
 in

§ 'ΕΙ Δὲ ΔΕ ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΩ ΠΙΣΤΕΥΟΥΜΙ, ΚΑΙ ΠΕΙ Τῶ 'ΑΓΙΜΕΝ  
 ΔΙΓΜΑ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΝ ἔστιν ἀπὸ Σιδωνίης ΜΟΣΧΟΥ, ΠΕΡ Τῶ  
 Τῶ ἱκανὸν χροῖον.

<sup>h</sup> Mont. St. Evremont.

in that Country by a *prophetical* Sett of Natural Philosophers, (so *Jamblichus* <sup>i</sup> calls them) *Moschus*'s Descendants or Successors, with whom *Pythagoras* is said to have conversed in his Return from *Egypt*. Sect. II.

It were easy to say a great deal concerning the *Phenician Theology* transcribed by *Eusebius*, their Records kept in their Temples, and the *Problems* that passed betwixt them and the knowing and peaceful *Prince* just now mentioned : But as these things belong not immediately to our Subject, nor to the Instruction that *Homer* received from this People, I shall rather select a *Grecian* Disciple of theirs, whose Works have some Connexion with our Poet.

AMONG the earliest of the *Greek* Philosophers was *Pherecydes*, a Native of that very *Island*, where we heard that it was customary for the *Phenician* Ships to winter. He has the honour to be mentioned as the Master of *Pythagoras*, (whom he converted from Wrestling, to Philosophy) and is famous for introducing *Prose-writing* into *Greece*. He had no living Master of his own, to lead him the way in Science ; but having purchased from the *Phenicians*, either in his own Country, or as is more probable in *theirs*, some Volumes of their sublime Philosophy, he drew from thence his Knowledge, and acquired a very great Name among

<sup>i</sup> Εἰς αὐτὰ δὲ (Πυθαγόρας) συμβαλὼν πῶς τε ΜΟΙΣΧΟΥ τῆς  
ΦΥΣΙΟΛΟΓΟΥ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΑΙΣ ΑΠΟΓΟΝΟΙΣ, καὶ πῶς  
αἰδοῖς Φοινικικοῖς ἱεροφάνταις. Ἰζμβλιχ. Πυθαγ. βίβλ.

Sect. II. among the *Greeks*. They look'd upon him as the first who had spoke of the *Transmigration* of Souls, a Doctrine much inculcated by the *Pythagoreans* his Successors: and read with admiration his Accounts of the *Birth* and *Successions* of the *Gods*.

HIS Country is pointed at in *Homer* in a very remarkable manner: "*Above Ortygia, says the Poet, there is a certain Island called SYRIA, if ever you heard of it, 'ΟΘΙ ΤΡΟΠΑΙ ΗΕΛΙΟΙΟ, where are the Returns or Tropicks of the Sun.*" This, it seems, is the Mark of the place, which will help us to distinguish it from the neighb'ring Isles: But without the assistance of succeeding History, and particularly where it relates to *Pherocydes*, we shou'd never have known what to have made of it: To have gone in search of such an Island under the *Tropicks*, wou'd have been as foolish as to think of contriving a *natural Meaning* for the Expression taken in its literal Signification; and in what Sense *the Returns of the Sun* can be said to be in any one of the *Cyclades*, is a Question that would puzzle our best Astronomers.

FOR a *Solution*, the old Scholiast upon the Passage tells us, that "*In this Island there was a Cave consecrated to the Sun, which shewed the Time of his Returns.*" These are the very Words of the Commentary; and they seem to stand as much in need of an Explication as their Subject. I incline to think, that the



the *Phenicians* finding the Island rich in *Grain*, Sect. II. which they much wanted <sup>k</sup>, and accommodated with a fine Harbour, may have endeavoured to fit it in every respect for their *Winter Retreat*. With this view it is probable they may have adjusted a MERIDIAN LINE to some Hole or Cleft in the Roof, which admitted a Ray of the *Sun* into the consecrated Cave, and marked the *Solstices* upon that Line, and what other Subdivisions they thought fit.

THE Use of such a thing, for letting them know the *Turns* of the Year, and for pointing out the Seasons fit for sailing, needs no Enlargement; and their Skill in *Astronomy* and *Numbers*, leaves as little doubt of their Ability to effect it. The same thing was afterwards performed, and perhaps more accurately, by *Pherecydes*; not in the Cave, but by erecting a *Stylus*, whose Shadow should mark the Advance and Recess of the Sun to and from the *Tropicks*. Whether this *Heliotrope* was moveable or not, I cannot tell; but it was long preserved in *Syros*, many hundred Years after the Author's Death; and from its Duration, I take it to have been some *Pyramid of Brass or Stone*, erected and marked in a level from the Base, in the same way as the great Obelisk brought by *Augustus* from *Egypt*, and placed in the *Campus Martius* near the City; whose Shadow,

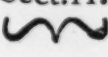
<sup>k</sup> HIRAM, Prince of *Tyre*, was to receive from *Judea* twenty thousand Measures of beaten *Wheat*, and twenty thousand Measures of *Barley*, and twenty thousand Baths of *Wine*, and twenty thousand Baths of *Oil*.

Sect.II. Shadow, says *Pliny*, shewed the Sun's Altitude, and the Increase and Diminution of the Days and Nights.

HAD *Pherecydes* lived before, or contemporary with *Homer*, there wou'd be no doubt but this very Machine was the thing described by the *Poet* ; but being *posterior*, it is more likely that he himself took the Hint from the *Phenicians*, and probably out-did theirs, in the Exactness of his Invention.

THERE was nothing like this *Heliotrope* to be seen in any part of *Greece*, save in this little Isle, whose Inhabitants, ignorant like the other *Greeks*, when they came to gaze at the Marks, and asked the use of them, could only gather from the *Phenicians* Answer (just what *Homer* has said) "*That they were the Returns of the Sun ; or, that when the Sun had advanced so far, He returned the way he had come.*" *Homer* cou'd not miss hearing of them ; for if he was not himself in this Island, which he has described so happy and healthful, he wou'd certainly be informed of every thing concerning it in *Delos*, just in its Neighbourhood, whither he came every Year to sing at the Feasts of *Apollo*.

HERE, My Lord, we will finish our Voyage. We set out from the *Hellepont*, and taking the Coast of *Italy* in our way, we have returned by *Spain* and *Africk* to the *Egean Sea*. What we have seen is sufficient to convince

vince us, that *Homer* owed most of those Tales Sect.II. that raise our Wonder in the *Odyſſey*, to his  Converse with the PHENICIANS: And as they were told from the natural Apprehensions the *Phenician Seamen* and ſimple *Greeks* formed from the firſt Appearance of the Subjects, that ſame *Simplicity* has been preſerved in the Relation, and has accommodated them to the Underſtanding of all Ranks of Men. It was this happy Circumſtance that directed the Poet to hit the general Taſte of Nations, and to touch the *Universal Ear* ſo juſt and true, that no Change of Manners or Politicks <sup>1</sup> can make his Poems be diſreliſhed where they are but read and known.

I CANNOT bid them farewel, without reflecting with ſome ſurprize on *Homer's Goodfortune* in this Particular. He was equally happy in his *Wonders* as in his *Religion*. Too much Splendour did not glare in his Eyes and darken his Miracles; for, if your Lordſhip will forgive the Oddneſs of the Phraſe, the beſt Light to place a Wonder in, is a *little Obſcurity*. His Gods and their Powers were never ſo much as queſtioned, when he ſung of their marvelous Alliances and myſtick Generation: Nor were theſe Countries to the North and Weſt of *Greece* enough known, to make People doubt of the ſtrange and woeful Stories he related of them. It was ſo late as the Times  
of

<sup>1</sup> See Monſ. *Perrault's Paralels*.

Sect. II. of *Augustus*, when *Cocceius* and *Agrippa* cut thro' the Mountains, and cleared the *Avernus*, that *Homer's HELL* appeared to be an ordinary BAY; and what he said of it, ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΜΥΘΟΕ ΕΙΝΑΙ, *to be all a pure Fable*: But before that, and especially in the Infancy of the *Phenician* Navigation, while the Coast lay unexplored, the Miracles would be swallowed; and the strangest Tale he could tell, would pass for a certain Truth.

SUCH Reflections as these have sometimes led me to think, that HOMER'S *Art* was not so great and refined, as we commonly suppose it to have been: That his *Good Fortune* was far superiour to his *Skill*; since he needed but represent things both in his own and other Countries, almost as he heard them talked of. The ordinary Strain in which they were related, was nicely calculated for giving them that air of *natural Wonder*, which affects us so strongly in reading them: A thing hardly to be counterfeited! For a man who understands any Subject perfectly, who knows the Causes and Effects of every surprizing-like thing about it, of consequence talks coolly; and having no Admiration himself, can with difficulty raise it in another. When he attempts it, his Looks and Voice, and laboured Sentences betray him, and shew the *Artifice*: But if at any time he can forget himself, and screw up his Fancy so as to smother his Reason, he may then succeed; and inspire his

his Hearers with a Passion he begins to feel: Sect. II. Yet his Judgment will recur when the *Fit* is over, and leave him the same cool unadmiring Person he was before.

I HAVE heard it declared by those, whose Business it is to *personate* Characters and their peculiar Passions, that they never succeed so well as when *they forget themselves most*; and have entered into some sort of Persuasion, that they are indeed the *Persons* whom they represent. But I hardly know, whether I dare apply *their* Case to our celebrated Poet, and venture to say, "That the more firmly *Homer* believed the "Wonders he tells, he wou'd tell them the "better, and paint their most moving Circumstances with a truer Feeling than if he had "not been persuaded of the Truth of the Facts."

*Paulum tu interesse censes, ex animo omnia  
Ut fert natura facias, an de industriâ?*

THUS, WE have run over *Homer's* Advantages from Nature and Education: We have surveyed the *Climate* where he was born: We have considered the *Manners* of his Country, its *Language* and *Religion*; and have found from the Nature of things, and their constant Effects, that they were *all* in the happiest temper for Description and Poesy. We have gone further, and traced him in his *private Education*, his *Employment* and Manner of *Life*, and found them of the same Nature and Tendency:

U

And



Sect. II. And to account for the wide Knowledge of Men  
 ~ and Things that appears throughout his Works,  
 we have look'd abroad, and found *foreign Coun-*  
*tries* affording the happiest Opportunities Man's  
 heart cou'd wish, for *poetick* Improvement:  
 Their joint Effects we have found verified in  
 his Descriptions, and in the Numbers of shining  
 Images, natural Allusions, and surprizing Tales  
 that grace his Writings: But take them all to-  
 gether, and they had not been able to raise him  
 to his high Station, if the noblest SUBJECT  
 that ever fired the Fancy of a Poet had not com-  
 pleted his Happiness. Let us, *My Lord*, con-  
 sider it, and conclude the *Enquiry*.

*Gravelot inv.**W. Goussier sc.*



Gravelot inv.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

## S E C T. XII.

OF THE TWO *Heroick Poems* written by Sect. 12. *Homer*, the *first* contains an Account of the hottest Period of a long War between the confederate Princes of *Greece*, and the richest Kingdom of *Asia* with its *Dependencies*. The *second* relates the Consequences of that War, and the Fates of the several *Chieftains* after the Victory. *Homer* seems to have been destin'd for writing the History of the

Sect. 12. *whole Transaction*, by being born in *one* Country, residing in the *other*, and travelling much in *both*.

IT WOULD be a difficult matter to enumerate the Advantages of such a *Situation*. It wou'd be to resume the Conditions in *Manners, Language, and Travelling*, we found to be requisite in Poetry; and shewing that by *this means* they are included in *Homer's Fortunes*. He appears to be the *only* Bard, who equally knew the Country of his *Hero*, and that of his *Enemies*: And except those Poets who have sung of *Civil Wars*, where the contending Parties are of the same Country, and where, for that reason, there can be no Variety of Manners; excepting those, I say, he seems in *this respect* likewise to be *singular* among the Poets.

I CANNOT pretend to determine the precise time he tarried in each Country; how soon he left *Ionia*, or how frequently he returned to it. A great part of his Life he spent in *Cbios*, whose Inhabitants were *Ionians* as well as those of the other Islands in the *Archipelago*. It is accordingly certain, that his Language and Manners are principally *Ionic*, tho' all the Dialects of *Greece* are employed in his Poetry, and give proof that he has visited the principal Nations, and learned the Peculiarities of their Speech. His *own*, no doubt, has been formed, where he spent his Youth; and afterwards,

wards, by wandering up and down in *Asia* Sect.12. and *Greece*, he hath attained that easy familiar manner of speaking of them, for which he is admired. This is a Blessing so rare in a Poet's Lot, to be as it were a *Native of both Countries*, that it will be worth while to take a View of some of its Consequences.

THE first which presents itself, is, *That he* must have been acquainted with the *Field of Action*, the PLAINS OF TROY. It was this enabled him to describe it so minutely; and give it that Air of Veracity it bears from those *natural Incidents* he has thrown into his Narration. He had them, not by Reading or Speculation, but from the *Places themselves*, and the Prospects that arise from the Culture and Disposition of the Grounds. *Who* but the Man that had wandered over that delightful Plain, that had viewed the Bendings of the Coast, and every Corner of the Fields, could have described or feigned the genuine Marks of it: The Tomb of Dardanus, the Springs of Scamander, the Banks of Simois, the Beach Tree, with many other Circumstances that distinguish the *Environs*, and enrich his Landskip? Other Writers, before they relate an Action that happened in any place, first describe that Place, be it a Grove, or Rock, or River, or the Declivity of a Mountain. These they feign according to the strength of their Fancy,

Sect. 12. and then they apply them <sup>a</sup>. Homer mentions his Places with an appearance of Certainty, as *already subsisting*, and *already known* <sup>b</sup>: He does it almost in the manner of an *Historian*, and leaves you to pick up a more particular Knowledge of them from the Circumstances of the Action to which they belong.

IT MAY PERHAPS seem somewhat extraordinary, at this distance of Time, to affirm "That *Homer's* Accounts of these Places are "not fictitious; that his Battles were given "in no imaginary Spaces, but correspond with "the real state of the Land and Water." Yet a very convincing Proof of it may be drawn from the Nature of a Treatise, of which Time has deprived us.

DEMETRIUS SCEPSIUS was born at a little Village <sup>c</sup>, situated upon a Skirt of *Mount Ida*, not many Miles from *Troy*. As he knew every Stream and Brook in the Country, and that there was neither Hill nor Vale, nor hardly a By-way, that had escaped his notice, he wrote a *Commentary* of thirty Books upon few more than *sixty Verses* of *Homer's CATALOGUE* of the *Trojans*. There he ascertained the real Places

<sup>a</sup> Est urbe egressis tumulus, templumque vetustum  
Desertæ Cereris; juxtaque antiqua cupressus,  
Relligione patrum multos servata per annos; Says Eneas  
to his Servants, who must have known those Places as well, or  
better than himself. Eneid. II.

<sup>b</sup> ——— Et in medias res,  
Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit. ———

Horat. ad Pison.

<sup>c</sup> SCEPSIS.



Places of *Homer's* Descriptions, and pointed Sect. 12.  
out the Scenes of the remarkable Actions. ~~~~~  
He shewed where the *Greeks* had drawn up  
their Ships; where *Achilles* encamped with  
his *Myrmidons*; where *Hector* drew up the  
*Trojans*; and from what Countries came the  
*Auxiliaries*: In short, he fixed the *Geography*  
of the *Trojan* Affairs, and actually performed  
what *Virgil* feigns,

— *Juvat ire et Dorica castra,  
Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum.  
Hic Dolopum manus; hic sœvus tendebat Achilles;  
Classibus hic locus; hic acies certare solebant.*

Or, as it is fancied by a softer Poet :

*Hac ibat Simois; hic est Sigeia tellus;  
Hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis.  
Illic Æacides, illic tendebat Ulysses;  
Hic lacer admissos terruit Hector equos.*

HERE is the great Witness for *Homer*:  
He appears to his Character, and attests his  
*Veracity* after many Searches into the Truth  
of his Relations<sup>d</sup>. But tho' there had been  
no such Testimony remaining, we might know  
he copied from Nature, and described Realities

U 4

from

<sup>d</sup> See STRABO, Book XIII, where he professes chiefly to follow  
this Author (*Demetrius Scephius*) his *Commentary upon the Cata-*  
*logue*, in his Description of the Dominion of *Troy*, and the adjacent  
Countries.

Sect. 12. from the *Effects* of his Descriptions upon our own Minds while we read them : It is in this as in other things ; no Imagination can supply the want of *Truth* : Flowery Meads and horrid Rocks, dismal Dungeons and enchanted Palaces (things all on *Extremes*) can be easily imagined : But they take only with young raw Fancies, fit to be entertained with Stories of Dwarfs and distress'd Dam'sels. The *Traces* of *Truth* are only irresistible : the most fanciful *fairy Scene* in the *Argenis*, or the \* \* \* \* \*, does not please like a View of the *Callicolone*, or a Prospect from the Brow of the *lofty Ide*, because not *real*. In the one, the Harmony established between the human Understanding and *Truth*, commands our Assent : In the other, the Mind doubts and wavers, and views them passing like a *waking Dream*.

SUCH was *Homer's* Good-fortune with respect to *Places* ; and the same Cause has made him equally happy in the Knowledge of the *Persons* whose Actions he sung. A Stranger in *ASIA* must have been a Stranger to its Inhabitants ; but *Homer*, as a Native, had many opportunities to know the *Trojans*, and hear of the Nations and Tribes contiguous to *Troy*. We find him able to recount *Priam's Auxiliaries*, and make up the List of their Leaders, with equal certainty as he had done his *BOINTIA* or *Catalogue* of the *Grecian Ships*. His Know-

Knowledge this way will bear the strictest Scrutiny; and as we are apt to set a high value upon those Accounts of Men and Countries, that are given by People personally acquainted with them, it will not be amiss to enquire narrowly into the Poet's Abilities, by dipping a little into his Subject.

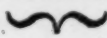
*PRIAM's* Kingdom, according to *Homer*, extended from the River *Esepus*, the Limit of the *Cyzicenean* Territory, all along the Coast of the *Propontis* and *Hellepont*, until you come to the *LECTIAN* Promontory, over-against *Lefbus*, in the *Egean Sea*. This we learn from *Achilles's* own mouth, who had ravaged the greatest part of it. When the unhappy *Priam* came to him to beg the Body of his slaughtered Son, the fierce *Greek* began to relent; and thinking upon the Reverse of Fortune of the aged Prince, he says to him :

*Before these days, old King, we hear thou ruled'st  
O'er many Provinces in prosperous State,  
From Lefbus upwards, Macar's fertile Seat,  
All between Phrygia and the Hellespont.\**

THE *Trojan* Dominion, therefore, was bounded on the West by the *Sea*, and on the East by the famed Mount *Ida*, whose Skirts

run

\* Καί σὺ, Γέρον, τὸ πρὶν μὲν ἀνέομεν ὀλβίου ἔθ'·  
Ὅσσον ΔΕΣΒΟΣ δ' ἴω, Μάκαρος ἔδος, ἐνδὲς ἔρρει,  
Καὶ ΦΡΥΓΙΗ καὶ Περθεῖ, καὶ ΕΛΛΗΣΠΟΝΤΟΣ ἀπείραν.  
Ἰλιδ. Ω.

Se<sup>ct</sup>.12.  run North to the *Euxine*, and South-east to the Bay over-against *Lesbus*. It comprehended *nine Governments*, or *Provinces*<sup>f</sup>, over which it is thought *Priam* reigned before the Arrival of the *Greeks*. Besides these, he drew Auxiliaries from the *high Countries* all around him, as far as from beyond the River *Halys* on the one hand, and the *Old Cilicia* on the other.

WITH THESE, and with their Inhabitants, must *Homer* have been acquainted, to give us such a Plan of the *Trojan Power* as he has done: And in order to fit him for this Task, *some Events* fell out before he was born, which are necessary to be known. As first, “That  
 “this very Country, formerly the Dominion  
 “of ancient *Troy*, reaching from the River  
 “*Esepus* to the *Leſtian Promontory*, was, soon  
 “after the Destruction of the City, wholly  
 “occupied by the *EOLIANS*, a *Grecian*  
 “*Colony*.” Next, that within fourſcore Years after this Settlement was made, another *Grecian* Tribe, the *IONIANS*, came and poſſeſſed themſelves of all the Coaſt from that Promontory ſouthward, down to the *Cilician Border*.

Not

<sup>f</sup> I. From *Esepus* down to *Abydos*, under *Adrastus* and *Amphiſus* the Sons of *Merops*. II. *Abydos*, with its Territory, under *Aſius*. III. The *Lycians* under *Pandarus*. IV. The *Dardans* under *Eneas*. V. The *Trojans*, ſo called from *Troy*, under *Hector*. VI. The *Leleges* under *Altes*. VII. and VIII. Two *Lyrneſſus*’s: One under *Eurypylus* the Son of *Telephus*; the other, under *Myntes*, the Country of the beautiful *Brifeis*, *Achilles*’s Miſtreſs. IX. *Thebes*, oppoſite to *Lesbus*, under *Etion*, where *Chryſeis* was taken, *Agamemnon*’s loved Captive; and it was alſo the native City of the faithful *Andromache*.

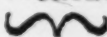
Not long after this, *Homer* came into the Sect. 12.  
 World, and had access to hear from his own  
 Countrymen *their* Exploits, and from his  
*Neighbours*, the Descendants of *Priam's* Allies,  
 the traditional Accounts of what passed in the  
 War.

FROM such *Remains* of the *Trojans*, as were  
 left scattered up and down in the conquered  
 Country, he would hear *their Side of the Story* :  
 What Friends and Ancestors any of them had  
 lost in the *Common Cause* : What kind of Men  
 they were ; what Armour they wore ; what  
 Weapons they used, and how nobly they  
 fought before they fell in Battle. He has de-  
 scribed the Houses of some of the Princes who  
 lived at a great distance from *Troy* ; has given  
 us an Inventory of their *Armories*, the Num-  
 ber of *Horses* they kept, and *Chariots* they had  
 laid up, with all the Circumstances of a *Family*  
*Story*, such as might be told by one of their  
 Posterity. He appears indeed to have wander-  
 ed over many of the Places he mentions, and  
 to have visited the *native Soils* of the greater  
 part of his Heroes, where he might hear  
 their Stories from their Subjects and Descen-  
 dants : They would not fail to tell them with  
 all the miraculous aggravating Incidents, which  
 their Love to their Chiefs, and the Warmth  
 of their Fancies could inspire : And we all  
 know how carefully such Traditions are pre-  
 served,



Sect. 12. served, and faithfully handed down to the  
 ~~~~~ young Branches of a warlike Family.

THE Effect of *this* Good-fortune in *Ho-*
mer's Situation is rather stronger upon our
 Minds than the other; as we are more apt to
 be affected with Relations of *Men* and their
Actions, than of any thing else: *Here*, we are
 Judges, and more ready to feel the Falseness
 of a lame Description, than where we have
 nothing that corresponds to it from within.
To persuade, upon *this* Subject, must be a thing
 very hardly accomplished in Verse. The com-
 mon *Weak-side* of Poetry is, that while we
 read it, we perceive *it is so*: The Fiction every
 now and then discovers its cloven foot, be-
 trays its Dissimilitude to Truth, and tho' never
 so willing, we *cannot* believe. How well so-
 ever we may be pleased with the Sweetness of
 the Lines, and the Pomp of the Description,
 the *Mind* is seldom seized, nor do we *enter*
 into the Subject. The Poet gains no Ascen-
 dant over our Opinions, nor puts us in the
 least pain for the Consequences. But when
 we sit down to HOMER, and hear him tell
 over the Number of his *Ships*, recount his
Auxiliaries, whence they came, how they
 were armed, what their Fathers and Friends
 said to them when they took leave, with what
 Hopes they set out, and so produce, as it were,
 the *Musters-Roll* of the two Armies, we can no
 longer defend ourselves; and in spite of all our
 Precaution,

Precaution, an Opinion creeps upon us, " *That Sect.12.*
" every tittle of what he says is true &c." 

ANOTHER Consequence of *Homer's* Situation with regard to his *Subject*, is the *Smoothness* of his *Language*. I do not mean the *Genius* of the *Ionic* Dialect, or its general Aptness for Poetry; tho' the frequent Return of *Vowels*, and the *sportive Disposition* of the People, are Circumstances of no small Importance, either for *Sound* or *Character*. The Advantage I mention, is the *Softness* of the proper Names of *Places* and *Persons* with which his Poems abound; and their being as it were ready *polished* to his hand, and fit to be employed in a Work where Delicacy and Grandeur must combine to bring it to perfection.

HERE seems to be *another Singularity* in *Homer's* Destiny, " To speak as easily of a
 " foreign Country as he does of his own."
 His Ancestors had come and possessed themselves of all the Dominion of *Troy*; had softened the Names of the Mountains, the Rivers, and Vales, and given them *Grecian* Terminations: They had familiarized them into their Language before he was born, and he just came in time to reap the Benefit of it in his Poetry.

WE ARE told that *Virgil*, in his Youth, intended to write a Poem of the *Wars* of *Rome*; but after some Essays, he was deterred from
 the

^s Denique, Tyndaridem raptam, belloque subactas
 Trojugenas genteis, cum dicunt esse, videndu' st,
 Ne forte hæc per se cogant nos esse fateri.

Lucret.

Se^{ct}.12. the Undertaking by the Asperity of the old Roman Names. That great Master of Verse found it difficult to put such harsh Words as *Vibius Caudex*, *Tanaquil*, *Lucumo*, or *Decius Mus*, into his Poetry. Some of the Names of Towns could absolutely find no place in *Heroic-Measure*^h. They were almost as frightful as *Boileau's WOERDEN*ⁱ, or the hideous *WURTS*, of whose Name he so woefully complains, as quite scaring his Muse^k.

BUT instead of these, *Homer* had the most flowing Names and sonorous Appellations, either imposed by the lately settled Tribes, or softened from their ancient Rudeness into his own graceful *Dialect*. Succeeding Writers have bore testimony to his Excellency in this particular; there being few Parts of his Works from which they have borrowed more largely, than those high-sounding Epithets he every where imposes upon *Persons* and *Places*, and which have been in a manner consecrated to the Poetic Stile, with the unanimous Consent of his Successors.

BUT

^h Mansuri Oppidulo, quod *Versu* dicere non est.

Horat. Lib. I. Sat. V.

ⁱ Des villes que tu prens les noms durs et barbares,
N' offrent de toutes parts que syllabes bizarres :
Et qui peut sans fremir aborder *Woerden* ?
Quel vers ne tomberoit au seul nom de *Henfden* ?
Quelle Muse a rimer en tous lieux disposée,
Oseroit approcher des Bords du *Zuiderzée* ?

Epir.

WURTS l' espoir du Pais, et l'Appui des ces Murs ;
WURTS—Ah quel nom, Grand Roi, quel *Hector* que ce *Wurt* !
Sans ce terrible nom——
Bientôt—Mais *Worts* s' oppose.

Epir.

BUT tho' we know the Times of the *Eolian* Sect. 12. and *Ionian* Migrations, and when they settled upon the *Asiatic Coast*, I hardly think that we are got to the bottom of the Affair; or that this Knowledge is sufficient *fully* to discover *Homer's* Happiness in being led to the Choice of his SUBJECT. I am apt to think that these *Colonies* were not the *first* which crossed the *Hellepont*, and carried with them something of the *Western* Language and Manners. I believe there were many Bodies of People from *Thrace* and the *Islands*, who may have passed over at different times, and taken possession of some Parts of the Coast, and who were afterwards incorporated with the former Inhabitants.

A PRESUMPTION of this may be drawn from the *Names* of the *Trojans*, which certainly existed long before *Homer's* People came and settled in their Country. They are for the most part plainly of *Grecian* Composition¹: Nay, even the *Names* of the *Trojan Auxiliaries* are generally *Grecian*^m, tho' further removed from that Country than the *Asiatic Shore*. Nor is this Observation confined to Persons; but the *Names* of many *Hills*, *Rivers*, and *Countries* all around *Troy* are manifestly *Grecian*ⁿ. But as these may have been imposed by the subsequent Inhabitants (the new *Greek* Plantation) we could

¹ ΔΗΦΟΒΟΣ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΔΑΜΑΣ, ΑΝΘΗΝΩΡ.
^m ΑΡΧΙΛΟΧΟΣ, ΑΚΑΜΑΣ, ΛΥΚΑΩΝ, ΠΗΠΘΟΟΣ, ΑΜΦΙΜΑΧΟΣ.

ⁿ ΙΔΗ, ΞΑΝΘΟΣ, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΟΛΩΝΗ, ΑΔΡΗΣΤΕΙΑ, ΠΗΤΤΕΙΑ, ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ, ΑΙΓΙΑΛΟΣ, ΓΥΓΑΗ, ΡΥΣΟΣ.

Sect. 12. could not build upon this Circumstance without the Concurrence of other Proofs.

AND FIRST, We are assured by a Native of *Pontus* °, one of the northern Countries, formerly in alliance with *Priam*, “*That the Trojan Language had many Words and Names in common with the Thracian.*” Of this he gives several Instances, which it would be to little purpose to transcribe: But what appears very remarkable in them is, That those very Instances are generally *Grecian* Terms, as well as *Trojan* or *Thracian*. There are indeed many reasons to induce us to believe, that the difference between the most *ancient Greek*, and the Language of *Thrace*, was not very considerable. The People of *Macedon* had many Names in use among them, which were not understood by the Inhabitants of *Attica* and *Peloponnesus*; and the *Thracians* who filled all the Country to the North of *Macedon*, from *Epirus* and *Illyricum* to the *Strymonic Bay*, and quite down to the *Hellepont*, have no doubt varied yet more from the *Grecian* Dialect; but still with some affinity to the bordering Language.

TO CONFIRM us in this Opinion, it is certain that the *Thracians* had anciently great footing in *Greece*: *TEREUS* a *Thracian* governed at *Daulis* in the *Phocean* Territory, where the tragical inhuman Story of *Philomela* and

and Progne was acted. From thence a Body Sect. 12.
of *Thracians* passed over to *Eubœa*, and possessed themselves of the Island: They are constantly called *Abantes*, by *Homer*, from *Abas*, the Town in *Phocis* whence they came. Of the same Nation were the *Aones*, *Tembices*, and *Hyantians*, who made themselves Masters of the old *Bœotia*; and even the polished *Attica* itself was inhabited by the *Thracians*, under the Command of the renowned *EUMOLPUS*. In a word, the great Tracts of Land occupied by them, and by the *Egyptian* and *Phrygian* Colonies, have made the celebrated Geographer assert, “*That almost all Greece was formerly possessed by Barbarians* P.”

THIS INTERCOURSE between the Nations, and Affinity of their Dialect, will appear still clearer, if we call to mind *Who* were the Masters of the ancient Music and Poetry, and the first famed for these Arts among the *Greeks*. It was *Orpheus*, *Museus*, *Thamyris*, and *Eumolpus*, all *THRACIANS*; who were not only understood by the then *Greeks*, but capable to charm them with their Eloquence and Melody, and persuade them to exchange their Fierceness for

a

ῬΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ μὲν ἐν ὁ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΤΗ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΝ-
ΝΗΣΟΥ φησὶν, ὅτι πρὸς τῇ Ἑλλάδι οὐκ ἦν ἀλλήλων
ἐκείνων δὲ π. κ. ὁ ΣΥΜΠΑΣΑ ΕΛΛΑΣ καλοῖτο ΒΑΡ-
ΒΑΡΩΝ ἐπὶ τὴν τὸ παλαιόν. ΣΤΡΑΒ. ΒΙΒΛ. Ζ.

SECT. 12. a social Life and peaceful Manners ^q. No wonder then if the *Thracian* Tribes which crossed the *Hellepont*, and settled in the Dominion of *Troy*, the *Caucones*, *Treres*, and *Cimmerians*, gave Names to their new Habitations, which bear an Analogy to the Language of *Greece*.

BUT BESIDES the *Thracians*, there were several other Tribes, that, in an ambulatory uncertain kind of Life, strayed over *Greece*, and other Parts of *Europe*, before the *Trojan* War, whom *Homer* nevertheless recounts among the Nations fighting under the Banners of *Troy*. These came not from beyond Sea as Auxiliaries to *Priam*, he having received no manner of Assistance from the *European* Side, and must therefore have passed the Sea, and settled in *Asia* some considerable time before the Beginning of the War. The most distinguished of them were the wandering *PELASGI*, the great Planters of *Greece* ^t, *Italy* ^t, and the *Trojan Coast*. 11

^q Θράκες ἦσαν οἱ ἐπιεληθέντες τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ Μυσηΐ, ΟΡΦΕΥΣ ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ καὶ ΘΑΜΥΡΙΣ. Καὶ ὅπ' ἐν τῇ Ἀλφειῇ περὶ τὸν Ἄθων ΘΑΜΥΡΙΣ ὁ ΘΡΑΞ ἐβασίλευσε, τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιηλυμάτων γενόμενῳ, ὃν καὶ ὁ ΚΙΚΛΩΝ ΟΡΦΕΥΣ ὁ Ὀρεὺς τὰ πρῶτα μὲν ἀγροτέρων διέζη· ἔπειτα καὶ μεζόνων ἀγρῶν ἐκείνων, καὶ ὄχλον καὶ δύναμιν πεποιθέντων, διεφθάρη ὥς ἐπὶ συστάσει· Ἄνῃς γοῦν ἀπὸ Μυσηΐς τε καὶ Μασηΐκῃς, καὶ περὶ τὰς τελευτὰς ΟΡΓΙΑΣΜΩΝ.

^r Εὐσεβ. ἐν Ἰλιαδῇ. Παρὰ δὲ

^r See Page 22. Note ^m in the end.

^t ΔΑΝΑΟΣ, ὁ περὶ ἡλικίαν θυγατέρων παλὴρ ἑλθὼν εἰς Ἀργεῖον, ᾤκησεν ἰνάχῃς πόλιν. ΠΕΛΑΣΓΩΤΑΣ δ' ἀνομασμένους ποτεῖν, ΔΑΝΑΟΥΣ καλεῖσθαι νόμον ἔθηκεν.

ΕΥΤΥΡΙΠΙΔ

^t See *Dionysius Halicarnass. Antiquit. Rom. Lib. I.*

IT wou'd be endless to relate their several Settlements up and down those Countries, and their Expulsions from them: It is sufficient we know in general, that they were a great and populous Nation: "Among their other Establishments, says an ancient Historian, the *Pelasgi* were possessed of the whole Sea-Coast of *Ionis*, with the neighbouring *Islands*: But being exceedingly given to change of Place, and a sudden Relinquishment of their former Seats, they both increased in an extraordinary manner, and were as quickly brought low:" The chief Blow was given them by the *Eolians* and *Ionians*, at their Arrival in *Asia*; who took their Towns, drove them from their delicious Fields, and forced those that escaped the Sword, to take shelter in the higher Country.

SUCH Commotions are apt to appear something strange to us now; but very unreasonably, when we consider how many *European* Families are at this day quitting their paternal Habitations, and crossing no narrow Arm of the Sea, to a plentiful Land, like the ancient *Greeks*; but traversing the Ocean in quest of uncultivated Grounds, and running to another World in hopes of bettering their Condition. This Reflection may stop our Wonder: And when we think of all these Removes and interchangeable Secessions of Tribes and Nations, we shall not be surprized to hear it affirmed

Sect. 12. by a Man so well versed in the ancient State
 of things as *Strabo*, "That about the time of
 "the *Trojan War*, both *Greeks* and *Barba-*
 "rians, as if seized with some wandering
 "Spirit, or acted by a restless Impulse, de-
 "serted their native Seats, and marched in
 "multitudes to invade the Possessions of their
 "Neighbours."

IT WAS by this mixture of Tribes, and
 Permutation of Places of Abode, that the Coast
 of the *Lesser Asia* was in a manner *naturalized*
 to the *Greeks* before the *War of Troy*. Their
 Neighbours the *Thracians* had often settled in
 it; and the wandering *Pelasgi*, the *Leleges*, and
 the *Caucones*, when driven from the Shore,
 had even carried into the upper parts of the
 Country, some Tincture of the *Grecian* Lan-
 guage, and Knowledge of the Inhabitants of
 their Mother-soil. Add to this, what has been
 already proved, and which renders all other
 Arguments needless, that the *Trojan* Coast was
 peopled by *Cretans* under *Sarpedon*, or the
 ancient *Teucer* ^u; and that *Troy* itself was a
Grecian City built by *Laomedon*, and governed
 by *Capys*, *Tros*, and *Ilus* his *Descendants*.

THE Language therefore spoken in *Troy*
 must have been a Mixture of the *Thracian*,
Aramean, and *Greek*; so that it is not impossi-
 ble but the People might make shift to un-
 derstand each other. The *Phrygians*, an inland
 Tribe,

^u See Page 207.

Tribe, were not understood by the People of Sect. 12. Troy^w; the *Carians*, Inhabitants of the East, were likewise ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΦΟΝΟΙ of a barbarous Speech^x, and the Auxiliaries from the several Countries had

Ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων ΓΛΩΣΣΗ πολυσπερέων ἀν-
θρώπων γ.

But the *Greeks* and *Trojans*, originally from the same Country, seem to have stood in no need of an Interpreter to go between them. *Paris* therefore might be capable to court a *Grecian* Dame in an intelligible Stile; or, if it should be maliciously said, that *this* may be done without much Language, *Homer* himself without much difficulty might learn from the Descendants of the *Trojan* and *Lycian* Families, the mighty Deeds of their warlike Progenitors.

THIS will appear still the more probable, if we consider that few of the *Genealogies* of the *Trojan* or *Dardan* Chiefs reach above three or four Generations: So far they can

X 3

trace

Ἡ Ὀφειὺς δ' ὅττι πατὴρ, ὄνομα κλυτὸς, ἔϊπυ ἀκούεις,

ὅς πατὴρ ΦΡΥΓΙΗΣ εὐτεχέτιο ἀνέσσει

Γλῶσσαν δ' ὕμετερην, καὶ ἡμετέρην σόφα διδάσκει

ΤΡΩΟΣ γὰρ μέγ' αὖ με Τροφὸς τέλει, ἢ δὲ διαπύρ

Σμικελὸν παῖδ' ἀπ' Ἰλίου, φίλος ὦν μύθεος ἔλυσεν.

Ὡς δὴ τοὶ ΓΛΩΣΣΗΝ τε καὶ ὕμετερην εὖ διδάσκει.

Says *Venus* to *Anchises*, when she appears to him alone upon Mount *Ida*, and personates a *Phrygian* Girl wandered from home.

Ὅμηρος ἔμν. εἰς ἈΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΝ.

^x Ἰλιάδ. B.

^y Ἰλιάδ. B.

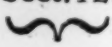
Sect. 12. trace their Descent, and no farther. A great
 ~~~~~ Proof of the *late peopling* the Country. Any  
 of the Races that go higher, run into Mythology, and derive their Pedigree from *Heaven*; that is, they are the Offspring of some strolling Man, or strolling God, who came into their Country three or four Generations ago, (they cannot tell from whence) and left them behind him, as his Posterity.

IT WAS a common Phrase among the Ancients, when they addressed a Man whose Appearance and Conversation bespoke him to be of a noble Family, *That he was not sprung from the Rock, nor dropt from an aged Oak*: Upon this Supposition, when they found themselves at a loss for a *fleshy Father* as the Stock of their Race, they took care to give themselves such an *Original* as they were sure would never try to disprove their Claim. But this *very Want* shews a recent Settlement; and a mixture of *Strangers* lately come into the Country, who must either impose *new* Names upon things, or pronounce the *old* with the Accent and Tone peculiar to the Genius of their native Tongue. In any case, *Homer's* Writings must have felt the softening Influence, and been exempted from that Harshness and Dissonancy, which a number of *foreign* Names unavoidably introduce into *narrative Poetry*.

THESE are beautiful Circumstances in the Sect. 12. Poetic Destiny of our Bard: and it might give great distaste, if a Composition was deprived of the Graces that attend them. For is it not here as in *Life*? That we too frequently overlook our Enjoyments, and are ignorant of their real Value, until some cruel Accident snatch them from us, and make us sensible of their Worth by their *Absence*. But *Homer's* Good-fortune, almost in every Circumstance of his Fate, makes him, methinks, appear like some *exquisite Statue*, the Work of *his Country*, and placed with Judgment in a well-regulated Garden: There, Pieces perhaps of *ordinary Workmanship* grace this or the other Parterre; but all the Openings terminate upon this *favourite Figure*, and at every different Turn you discover a new Beauty, and think it more graceful than before.

YET among all these there is generally a chief *point of view*; some advantageous *Stand*, which gives the sweetest Attitude, and most amiable appearance of the Figure. This, *My Lord*, is still before us: It may open upon us at the next Turn, and has perhaps been luckily reserved for the *last Look*, that we may retire full of the *Idea*, and with a higher Taste of the Beauty of the Original.

THE GREAT Good-fortune that attended *Homer*, I take to have been what we may call the *material Part* of his Subject. "It

Sect. 12.  " was a prodigious Rendezvous of the bravest Inhabitants, and Sons of the noblest Families of a free Country, wide and warlike; and engaged in a violent struggle of Passions and Arms, with another of more effeminate Manners. The Effect was, that it afforded him *real, historic Characters* for his MODEL."

To set this matter in a just Light, and shew the extent of its Influence, we need make but this Reflection; " That such an Assembly of the Chiefs of two great Nations, displaying their Virtues and Vices upon the greatest and most interesting Subjects, *must include the prime Characters* of MANKIND; and of consequence present a Poet with the most *genuine and fairest* Materials that can beautify a human Composition."

LET US remember what it is that gives us such perpetual Pleasure in reading the *Iliad*. That makes us start at the Turns in the Speeches, and fills us with Anxiety and Wonder. It is not the beautiful Descriptions of *Places*, nor even the Rage and Ardour of the *Battles*. But those *high strokes of Character* that every where occur, and are constantly presenting us with new Sentiments of the human Heart, *such* as we expect, and from our own Experience feel to be *true*. These can never miss their Aim: They at once charm the Fancy with

with Images, and fill the Understanding with Sect. 12.  
Reflection: They interest every thing that is *human* about us, and go near to agitate us with the same Passions as we see represented in the moving Story.

THIS Reflection will bear to be turned on every side, and dreads no Search be it ever so severe. In the choice we make of any *Measure* in the conduct of our Business or Pleasures, we examine its Justness and Expediency, not only by considering what good end it serves; but likewise, what *Inconveniences* are avoided, what Pains or Trouble spared, or what Miscarriages prevented, to which *another Method* might be liable. Take *Homer's* Subject in the same Light, and it will appear with a Pre-eminency hardly to be expressed. *Such a Convention of Princes*, from different Countries and Soils, but all speaking the same Language, furnished him with *great Materials*, and hindered him from attempting an *Impossibility*;

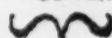
“ I mean the feigning or forming new imaginary Characters, without Originals from which he might copy them.” The flourishing Condition of *Greece* at that time; the great number of Principalities, free Cities, and growing Republicks, sent forth an Assembly of Heroes, the World could hardly match ever since. The *Grecians* themselves confessed, that their Country, when much more polished and improved, had never produced so many *free natural*

Sect. 12. *natural* Characters, not tainted with *Politicks*,  
 not moulded by *Laws*, nor effeminated with  
*Pleasures*; and for that reason, *half-deified* those  
 very Persons, whom they knew at the same  
 time to be but the *Sons of Men*.

HIS *Subject* therefore, saved him from a  
*desperate* Enterprize; and prevented him from  
 falling into those Errors and Absurdities which  
 deprive many a lively Poet of his Reputation.  
*To it* he owed the Stateliness and Dignity with  
 which *Idomeneus* the *Cretan* King appears on  
 all occasions. *To it* he owed the beautiful and  
 unwarlike *Nireus*, the faithless *Pandarus*, and  
 the amiable humane *Patroclus*. And above  
 all the rest, *to this* he was indebted for the  
 noble CONTRAST of Characters that adorn  
 his Poems. There we see the ancient *Nestor*,  
 mild, and calm, and talkative, opposed to the  
 young fiery *Thessalian*, the intractable *Achilles*:  
 The too indulgent *Priam* stands by the pru-  
 dent *Polydamas*, and the wise *Antenor*: The  
 Hardiness of the noble *Hector*, and Debauchery  
 of the luxurious *Paris*, serve but to il-  
 lustrate one another, and come all originally  
 from the *same Fountain*.

THE *Detail* of this part of his Happiness  
 would prove tedious in any other Hand than  
 his own: But there are two remarkable Circum-  
 stances in *Homer's* Writings, which have been  
 generally look'd upon as *Strokes of Art*, where  
 I am apt to think the Nature and Situation  
 of



of his Subject bore a considerable Sway. It Sect. 12.  
has been observ'd to his Honour, "That the 

"*Characters* of his *Heroes*, tho' of the *same*  
" *kind*, and excelling in one and the *same*  
" *thing*, are yet all diversified, and mark'd  
" with some *Peculiarities* which distinguish  
" them, and make a *Separation*." Thus, for  
instance, both *Achilles* and *Ajax*, *Diomedes* and  
*Hector*, *Ulysses* and *Merion*, are all *brave*; but  
it is in a different manner. *Achilles* is fierce  
and impetuous, *Ajax* steady and firm, *Dio-*  
*medes* gallant and open, *Ulysses* cautious and  
bold; and both *Agamemnon* and *Hector* are  
mark'd with that *princely Courage* which be-  
comes the *GENERALS* of two great Nations.  
*This, My Lord*, I hardly think could ever have  
been feigned; it was Truth and Nature alone  
that could form those Differences, so real and  
yet so delicate, and afterwards offer them to a  
Representation.

TO DESCRIBE so many *Men*; to point  
out their *Manners*; to paint their *Persons*,  
relate their *Adventures*, and make a long Re-  
cital of their *Families*, seems to be beyond  
the Power of Fiction. The *making* or *feign-*  
*ing Faculty*, be it ever so rich and inventive,  
after an Effort or two, recoils upon itself;  
and if it finds no store of Originals *within*,  
either falls a repeating the *same Characters*  
with a tedious uniformity, or contrives *false*  
*ones*, that glare and make a Show, but by  
some

Sect. 12. some wry Feature certainly betray their Un-  
 ~~~~~ likeness to Truth.

HOMER has kept true even to the Fortunes and Estates of his *Heroes*: *Agamemnon* and *Achilles* were the two richest Men in *Greece*: The first, by reason of his large Dominions and the Sovereignty of the Isles²: And accordingly we find him lending sixty Ships to the *Arcadians*, and inland People; and promising many *Towns* and *Lands* in Dow'ry with his Daughter. The other, *Achilles*, was Lord of the rich *Thessalian Plains*, early famed all over *Greece*, for Wealth and Horsemanship^a. He had likewise taken and plunder'd three and twenty *Towns* lying round *Troy*, and was enriched by his Share in the *Spoil*. We are not therefore surprized at the Treasure he throws away with such Profusion at the Funerals of *Patroclus*; nor to find him renowned for his *Horses* and *Chariot-racing*, beyond the rest of the *Greeks*. He was so remarkable for it, that when *Ulysses* meets his *Shade* in the infernal Regions, the first Circumstance which occurs to him is, *That now alas! he was there*, ΔΕΛΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ ἱΠΠΟΣΥΝΑΩΝ, *unmindful of his Horses and Chivalry*.

THE

² Ἀλλὰρ ὁ αὖτε Θύες Ἀγαμέμνονι λαΐπε φορῆναι,
 πολλῆσι ΝΗΣΟΙΣΙ καὶ Ἀργεὶ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν. Ἰλιάδ. Β.

^a Ὁ Μένων, πρῶτον μὲν ΘΕΤΤΑΛΟΙ ἐυδύκμοι ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι, καὶ ἐθαυμάζοντο ἐν ἱΠΠΙΚῃ τε καὶ ΠΛΟΥΤῳ.
 Πλάτων. ΜΕΝΩΝ.

THE *Second* thing which has been look'd upon as a noble Proof of his Judgment, is the *Period of Time* he has chosen for the Beginning of his Poem. He has not, they say, set out with the *first* Campaign; nor attempted to deduce the *Trojan* Story from the miraculous Birth of *Helen*^b, or her Brothers: He has confined himself to the *last Year* of the War, and by that means filled his Poem with *History* and *Action*. Sect. 12.

BUT here too, he was happy in his Subject, which directed him of its *own accord* to make the Choice. There were *two* distinct *Periods* in the War. The first was long and tedious, while *Achilles* and his Myrmidons were fighting on the side of the *Greeks*, and ravaging the Country around *Troy*. During all that time, the *Trojans* kept within their Walls, and durst not meet this dreaded Warrior in the open Field: So that there was but little to be described, except these Excursions to pillage, which are occasionally inserted in the Dialogues of the *Iliad*.

BUT the *second Period* was *short* and full of *Action*: For no sooner was the disobliged enraged Hero retired to his Ship, and had withdrawn his Troops, than the Face of the War was wholly changed: The *Greeks* were now no longer supported by his tremendous *Arm*; and the

^b *Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
Nec gemino bellum Trojanum creditur ob ovæ.*

Horat. ad Pison.

Sect. 12. the *Trojans* ventured to quit their Town, and
 ~~~~~ face the Enemy. Battles, and Truces, and Per-  
 juries, ensued: Fear, and Terror, and Despair,  
 took their turns in the Camps, and filled every  
 anxious Hour with Passion and Amazement.  
 The WRATH of the Hero was the Spring of  
 all this Misery; and therefore a *happy Theme*  
 for an Epic or Narrative Poet.

IT WAS so, in many respects. The Wrath  
 of *Achilles* was in reality the *Hinge of the War*,  
 and *that* upon which the whole of the great  
 Transaction turned. The *Time* of Action; the  
 Designs of the Leaders; the Disposition and  
*Temper* of the Armies, all depended upon it, and  
 were directed by it. This made it a kind of  
*Rule* for the Conduct and Disposition of his  
 Poem: and if he kept it in his Eye, (as we see  
 he has certainly done) it would naturally lay out  
 his general *Plan*, and influence the Proportions  
 of the subservient Parts. It has besides, the pe-  
 culiar Excellency of shewing and exercising  
 more *Passions*, and of more *opposite* Natures  
 than any other Period of the War. It was  
 raised by Love and Ambition, inflamed by  
 Pride, softened by Friendship, kept up by  
 Glory and conscious Virtue, and only vanquish-  
 ed by a superior Passion, *Revenge*.

MANY OTHER Parts, and *Episodes*, if  
 may say so, of the *Grecian Expedition*, furnish  
 Materials for Epic Poems. *Demodocus* sung the  
 AMBUSH of the *Trojan Horse*; *Phemius*, the

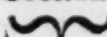
RETURN of the *Greeks* with *Agamemnon*; Sect. 12. and the *LITTLE ILIAD* (a Poem so called) contained both those Subjects, and the occasional Adventures that had followed upon the War; the adjudging the *Arms* of *Achilles*,—*Philoctetes*,—*Neoptolemus*,—*Sinon*, with some others<sup>c</sup>. But it is worth our notice, what Judgment the Father of Criticism has passed upon these Pieces: He says, “That whereas “the *Iliad* and *Odysssey* could furnish but two, “or at most but four, regular and entire “*Actions*, the *Little Iliad* could afford double “the number; so that you might compose “eight different Poems of the Materials it “contained:” So simple and connected a Subject was the *Wrath of Achilles*, and the *Wandering of Ulysses*!

IT WAS, at the same time, not only rich in *Action*, but in *such Action* as is capable of being described, and *admits* of a *Recital*. When a great Town is taken sword in hand, the Carnage and Fury exercised in it can hardly be told: That horrid Face of Misery is, in the real meaning of the Phrase, *beyond Expression*: The Intenfeness of the Ill *transcends* all Language, and *mocks* the Words we use in the Description. Much less can we collect from every

Ἡ Οἰὸν ὈΠΑΩΝ ΚΡΙΣΙΣ, ΦΙΛΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ, ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ, ΕΥΡΥΠΥΛΟΣ, ΠΤΩΧΕΙΑ, ΛΑΚΑΙΝΑΙ, ΙΔΙΟΥ ΠΕΡΕΙΣ, καὶ ἈΠΟΠΛΟΥΣ, καὶ ΣΙΝΩΝ, καὶ ΤΡΩΑΔΕΣ.

VIRGIL has been deeply indebted to this Performance.



Sect. 12. every quarter, the various Scenes of Woe, and  represent them *together*. But the Action that has fallen to the share of our Poet, is generally of such a nature as to give play to the Imagination: We can follow it step by step, observe its Progress, and lose but little of the *whole*. We can accompany *Diomedes* and *Ulysses* in every Motion of their nocturnal Expedition<sup>d</sup>; and can walk up and down the *Grecian* Camp, and visit the Watch, with *Agamemnon* and *Nestor*, as if present upon the Place<sup>e</sup>.

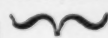
IT IS TRUE, we cannot comprehend the *Shock* of a general Engagement, nor describe what is doing in all the Parts of a Battle: But the ancient manner of fighting made a *compensation* for this to the Poet. Their Battles were, for the most part, so many *Duels*, or single Combats of Chief against Chief, and Man against Man: Hardly was there a *random* Blow given, or a Javelin let fly, without being aimed at a particular Person. The Warriors had time to know one another, and to throw Reproaches and Threats, as well as Spears, at their insulting Adversary. This manner of fighting is finely fitted for *Description*; and tho' we cannot be in all parts at once, yet

we

<sup>d</sup> *Ιλιάδ. Κ.*

<sup>e</sup> Δεῦρ' ἐς τὰς φύλακας χαλαρείομεν, ὅφρα ἴδωμεν  
Μὴ τοὶ μὲν χαμάτῳ ἀδδῆκότες, ἠδὲ καὶ ὕπνῳ  
κοιμήσωνται, ἀτὰρ φυλακῆς ἐπὶ πάγχυ λάθωνται.

*Ιλιάδ. Κ.*

we can attend upon any single Hero, hear him Sect. 12.  
threatning, and view him performing, in the   
Rage of the Field.

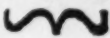
I SHOULD transcribe a great part of his Poems, if I intended to point out every particular Advantage which *Homer* reap'd from this happy Change. But there is one famous Doubt concerning his Works, which deserves our Attention. It is pleasant to observe how seriously the Ancients propose it, and it cannot be disagreeable to find his *Subject* affording an Answer.

THEY seem inclin'd to believe " that the  
" *Principles* of all the Sciences are to be  
" found in his Works : No Species or Kind  
" of Writing for which he has not set an  
" Example ; nor almost any *Art*, whose Pre-  
" cepts may not be deduced from his *Poe-*  
" *try*." They went further, and enter'd in-  
to a *Detail* of his Knowledge. General As-  
sertions did not content them ; but such wise  
Men as *Dionysius* the *Halicarnassian*, and the  
ingenious *Plutarch*, thought themselves ju-  
diciously employed, in collecting the several  
Branches, and setting them together. They have  
attempted to shew, that Poetry in all its Forms,  
*Tragedy*, *Comedy*, *Ode*, and *Epitaph*, are in-  
cluded in his Works : That *Oratory*, *Politicks*,  
*Oeconomy*, and *War*, are bound to acknow-  
ledge him as their Master. The last we should  
not so much wonder at, since the great *Mace-*  
Y *donian*

SECT. 12. *donian Conqueror*, among other Honours done to his Works, professed himself his *Scholar* in this *Kingly Science*: But some went still further, and found the greatest Secrets of *Nature*, and hidden *Mysteries* of the Universe, revealed or shadowed out by this wonderful Poet. Hardly a depth in *Astronomy*, or latent Principle in *Heaven* or *Earth*, which they have not discover'd him to be acquainted with, and to have hinted at its Powers in some *Allusion* or *Metaphor*.

THESE are indeed very strange Assertions; and it seems stranger still, that the severest Reasoners in the World, the Men least obnoxious to Illusion or poetic Enthusiasm, should adopt and defend them. The famed *Antisthenes* had begun a Treatise to prove ὅτι τὰ μὲν ΔΟΞΗ, τὰ δὲ ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ ἐπὶ τῶν ποιεῖν; That the Poet spoke sometimes according to TRUTH; and sometimes according to Appearance: But not living to finish it, no less a Man than ZENO, the Parent of the *Stoic Philosophy*, took up the Design: He shewed, that *Homer* no where contradicted himself, pointed out the latent Meaning of his Allegories, and the natural Sense in which they were to be taken<sup>f</sup>. The learned CRATES Mallotes, contemporary with *Aristarchus*, and *Panetius's* Master, took a step still beyond them: He thought it not enough, that what *Homer* himself had touched upon should

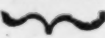
<sup>f</sup> ΔΙΑΦ. ΧΕΥΣΙΣ. ΕΙΣ ὍΜΗΡΟΝ.

should be demonstrated to be *true*; but he Sect.12.  
actually applied his *Hypotheses* to the *Phenomena*   
of things, and, by their assistance, endeavoured  
to solve those Difficulties in *natural Philosophy*,  
which had not been directly explained by the  
Poet &.

THEY DID indeed imagine, that there was  
nothing in the World but what he understood:  
And being struck with *what they saw*, they  
gave into the common weakness of Mankind,  
and made large Allowances for *what they saw*  
*not*. They came at last to persuade themselves,  
that a Mind so vast cou'd not belong to a *Man*;  
that so much Knowledge cou'd only flow from  
a *heavenly Source*; and having once firmly set-  
tled his APOTHEOSIS<sup>h</sup> in their own Minds,  
they wanted next, that every thing about him  
should appear *supernatural* and *divine*. The  
Uncertainty about the Place of his Birth, they  
improved into a *celestial Lineage*; and because  
they knew not the name of his Father, they  
called him the Son of *Apollo*.

APPION the celebrated Grammarian  
writes, " That the Herb *Cynocéphale*, the Egy-  
ptian *Ofirites*, has a miraculous Virtue: that  
" it is a sovereign Remedy against Witchcraft,  
" and commands the *infernal Powers*: that  
Y 2 " the

<sup>h</sup> Τις δὲ τὰς ἐπισημονικὰς ὑποθέσεις  
ἐπεὶ τὴν ὁμῶς ἡμῶν.  
<sup>a</sup> Dification.

Sect. 12.  "the Person who digs for it, immediately  
 "dies; but that he himself having procured  
 "it from *another*, had charm'd up the Shades,  
 "and enquir'd into *Homer's* Country and Pa-  
 "rentage: That he had received an Answer,  
 "but durst never publish what he had learn'd  
 "upon that Subject <sup>i</sup>." To such Extrava-  
 gancies does *fond Opinion* lead us! It was not  
 impossible, among the Ancients, to improve a  
 common Accident into a ground of *Admira-*  
*tion*; and the lowest Circumstance in Life, into  
 a Proof of their imaginary *Divinity* <sup>k</sup>.

BUT, the plain Account, which *Homer's*  
 Subject makes of these suspected Sciences, is  
 this: NATURE includes them all: Her *Pro-*  
*portions* are just and invariable: Whoever  
 paints her *true*, or any part of her that is full  
 of Action; and applies that Action to *Times*,  
*Places*, *Persons*, and their *Signs*, will include  
 these *Proportions*, and their *Measures*, without  
 intending it, almost without knowing it, but  
 never without some Perception of their Pro-  
 priety and Truth.

IT wou'd be ridiculous to imagine, that  
*Homer* first learned the Sciences and their Rules  
*abstractedly*; that then he applied them to pro-  
 per *Objects*, and these again to the *Subject* of  
 his Work: That by this means he had con-  
 verted the Principles of all the Sciences, natural  
 and moral, into *human* or *divine* Persons, and  
 then

<sup>i</sup> *Plinii Hist. Nat. Lib. XXX. § 2.*

<sup>k</sup> See Note <sup>g</sup> Page 5.



then wrought them into the under-parts of his Poem. This is beginning at the wrong end; and however proper the Method may be, or rather necessary in *Philosophy*, it wou'd spoil all in the hands of the *Muses*. Sect. 12.

HOMER took his Plan from *Nature*: He has followed her closely in every step: He has related Actions and Passions of every kind: He has painted *Places*, *Persons*, *Animals*, and *Seasons*, with their proper *Marks* and *Qualities*. He has done this with a constant view to the *Effects* which these things produce; both as they strike upon the human *Mind*, and do good or ill in human *Affairs*<sup>1</sup>. By this means he gives us back our own Sentiments on every Accident in Life, and paints the Impressions we receive from the other Parts of the Universe. He becomes an allowed Master in *Morals*<sup>m</sup>, and is

Y 3

suspected

<sup>1</sup> τὸν ὈΜΗΡΟΝ, καθάπερ ἐν ἀρμονίᾳ μουσικῇ πάντα ψῆλαι  
τὰς ποιητικὰς τ' Τροίαν· καὶ τὰς ποιητικὰς ἐν οἷς ἐγένετο ὑπερ-  
βελῆσθαι πάντα, ἐν ὧν ἕκαστ' αὐτῶν ἦν κορυφαῖον. Μεγαλο-  
φροσύνην τε γὰρ ὑπὲρ τὸν ΟΡΦΕΑ ἀσκήσας ἡδονῇ τε ὑπερ-  
βαλέσθαι τὸν ἩΣΙΟΔΟΝ, καὶ ἄλλω ἄλλον. καὶ ΔΟΥΡΟΝ  
μὲν ὑπεβέσθαι τὸν Τρωϊκόν, ἐς οὗ ἡ ΤΥΧΗ τὰς πάντων ἑλλή-  
νων τε καὶ βασιλέων ΑΡΕΤΑΣ συνήνεγκεν. Ἐπαινεῖσθαι δὲ  
ἐς αὐτοῦ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥΣ, τὰς μὲν πρὸς Ἄνδρας, τὰς δὲ  
πρὸς Ἰππας καὶ Τείχη, τὰς δὲ πρὸς Ποταμούς, τὰς δὲ πρὸς  
Θεοὺς τε καὶ Θεάς· καὶ ὅπου κατ' ΕΙΡΗΝΗΝ εἰσι, καὶ Χα-  
ρὲς καὶ Ὀδὸς, καὶ Ἐρωίς, καὶ Δαίτης· Ἔργα τε ὧν ΓΕΩΡ-  
ΓΙΑ ἀπαιτεῖται, καὶ ὌΡΑΣ αἱ σημαίνουσιν ὅπου χρὴ ἐς τὴν  
ΓῆΝ πρᾶσθαι καὶ ναυσιλίαν, καὶ Ὀπλοποιίαν τὴν ἐπ' Ἠραϊσῶ·  
Εἶδεν τε Ἄνδρῶν, καὶ ἩΘΗ ποικίλα. Ταῦτα πάντα τὸν  
ὈΜΗΡΟΝ ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΣ ΕΞΕΙΡΓΑΣΘΑΙ, καὶ τὰς  
μὴ ἐρωήσας αὐτῷ ΜΑΙΝΕΣΘΑΙ. Φιλοσοφ. ΗΡΩΙΚΑ. § II.

<sup>m</sup> Trojani Belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,

Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi:

Qui quid sit pulcrum, quid turpe; quid utile, quid non;

Plenius ac melius CHRYSIPPO et CRANTORE dicit.

Horat. Lib. I. Epist. II.

Sect. 12. suspected of Mystery and hidden Meanings in  
 the several Branches of *natural* Knowledge.

IT IS, I think, generally allowed, that a Poet's *Plan* is much wider than an Historian's. The Writer of History represents but one single Portion of *Nature*; and for the most part, only that *side* of it which is connected with Politicks and Government: But the Poet, tho' confin'd to a single Action, takes *Mankind* for his *Rule* in the Execution. He has an *Universal Idea* for his Model, all the Passions to fill the Under-parts, and the whole Train of Accidents and Adventures in War, Dangers, and Death, to make out his Narration. He takes them originally from real Life and a *single Part*; but he is not tied down to the Circumstances of the Fact. The Image turns *general* in his hands; and the more his *Subject* is varied, the richer and truer will be his *Imitation*.

THE *VEIL OF FABLE* is of such surprising Virtue, that it *magnifies* the Objects which it covers: It shows them in a grander Light, and invites the Eye to contemplate them more eagerly than if they were open and undisguised. To *Vulgar* Eyes it is dark and impenetrable, while it speaks plainly to the *Wise*, yet sometimes amends is made even where it *hides*; for if you see not the real Object, it presents you with some *Species* or *Appearance* in its stead, which, tho' not so instructive, is perhaps as entertaining as the Reality. HOMER came into  
 the

the World at a proper *distance of Time*, after Sect. 12. the Expedition which he sung; not too near it, when *naked Truth*, and the severe Appearance of known Facts, might quash Enthusiasm, and render Ornaments ridiculous; but when the Circumstances of the Story had sufficient time to *ripen into Fable*, or at least be susceptible of it, from a skilful hand.

HIS *Manner* of writing must therefore be taken into the Account. A *Metaphor* is a *general Pattern*, which may be applied to many Particulars: It is susceptible of an infinite number of Meanings; and reaches far, because of its Ambiguity. It leads, as we found before, even to *Madness*; and wantonly ranges the Corners of the World for Comparisons to fit its fancied Properties. This way of treating a Subject must render it still more general, and when joined with the TRUTH of *Description*, will account for the MYSTERIES in *Homer's Writings*.

BUT how wonderful a thing is it to be able to *join* these Extremes? To speak in the *simplest* and most *comprehensive* manner: To soar so high, and stoop so low, as to follow Nature minutely, and at the same time fill the Images with *Expression* and *Majesty*. And yet the greatest Objections against our Poet, arise from the *too great Truth* of his Descriptions; and from his representing his Heroes in those *natural Lights* which we think

SECT. 12. below the Politeness of our Manners. They  
 ~ have been frequently answered ; and here,  
 their very *Foundation* turns out to the Honour  
 of the Poet, and proves the grand Ornament  
 of his Performance.

IT COULD, in reality, enter into no Man's  
 mind, to have given such an Epithet, for  
 example to a *Prince*, as ΒΟΗΝ ΑΓΑΘΟΣ ΜΕΝΕ-  
 ΛΑΟΣ, *The loud-voic'd Menelaus* ; had not the  
 Exigences of War rendered this a very eminent  
 and useful Quality. Before the Invention  
 of Trumpets or Drums, the Leaders of  
 Armies were often at a loss how to make  
 a general *Signal* ; especially by night, or in  
 thick weather, when a visible Sign could be  
 of no service. In the famous *Scythian* Expedition,  
 undertaken long after *Homer's* time, by  
*Darius* the Father of *Xerxes*, we find a  
 Man of strong Lungs the most necessary Person  
 in the Camp. This Epithet then was  
 taken from the *real state* of things : And indeed  
 it seems impossible, that either the Poet's  
 Descriptions, or the Actions described, should  
 be so *different*, and yet so *true*, had he followed  
 any other Guide.

THE particular Circumstances of the several  
 Encounters could never have been so *variously*  
 imagined in the road of *Fiction* only : Neither  
 the single Combat between *Menelaus* and  
*Paris*, nor that between *Ajax* and *Hector*,  
 where every thing is managed in a very

different manner, and yet with the highest Sect. 12.  
Probability in both. In the first, the Prayer  
of the Grecian Hero to *Jupiter*,—the shivering  
of his Sword,—the Fury he feels at the  
Disappointment,—and breaking the *Lace* that  
bound on the Helmet of the effeminate *Trojan*,  
are delicate Circumstances, and nicely  
adapted to the *Temper* of the Warriors, and  
Inequality of the Match. In the other, where  
the Heroes were more upon the level, and  
without *personal* Enmity, how exactly do things  
fall out in proportion to this Equality? The  
Gallantry of *Hector*,—the Bluntness of *Ajax*,  
—the Effects of their Spears,—and their  
betaking themselves to such rough Weapons as  
*pond'rous Stones*, are agreeable to the Strength  
of the Combatants, and the manner of fighting  
then in use.

I AM not in hazard, with *your Lordship*,  
of being understood as if I asserted, that *Ho-*  
*mer's* Accounts of Facts, even excluding his  
Allegories, are *literally* true: That, for ex-  
ample, the Lot of *Ajax* sprung first out of  
the *Urn*, just as the *Greeks* themselves could  
have wished; or that *Hector's* Spear pierced  
exactly thro' *six* of the seven Folds of his  
massy Shield, and stuck in the *last*. This  
would lead into a peevish Disquisition of the  
Truth of Circumstances which Poetry will  
never bear, and is against its Laws: It is  
sufficient,



Sect. 12. sufficient, if the *Gross* of the History and chief  
 Characters are true.

AND HERE we find the Poet copying *Nature* so close, as to connect the Manners of his Heroes with the *Make* and *Cast* of their *Persons*. Their Stature and Aspect is constantly suited to their Temper and Disposition. His Poem is like the first View we take of an unknown Face, which prejudices in its favour, or creates a Dislike: In the same manner, we no sooner see the *Form* of a Man delineated by *Homer*, than we expect from him such *Passions* and *Manners*, and such a kind of Conduct, as we find ascribed to him in the Poem. *Ulysses's* Picture is almost inimitable wherever he mentions him<sup>n</sup>: But it cannot be juster than his *Herald's*, the trusty *Eurybates*. This ancient Person served as a Counsellor to the Prince of *Ithaca*; he accompanied him to the Siege of *Troy*, and held the chief place in his Confidence and Esteem: His *round compacted* Shoulders, his *searthy* Face, and *short curling* Hair, promise that kind of Perception, and Aptness for Toil and Business, which is necessary in a *second part* in Life; and make us think of a Man who knows how to resign his Passions and Appetites to those of his *Master* o.

THE

<sup>n</sup> See *Iliaδ*. f. line 192, and compare it with *Odys. Z*.  
 Θ. Σ.

ο ——— Κῆρυξ ὀλίγον περηνέσεος ἀνὴρ,  
 τυεὶς ἔην Ὀδυσσεύϊ, μελαινόχερος, δουλοκάρηνος. *Odys. T.*

THE Characters of many other Persons in Sect. 12. Homer are so beautiful, that it would be worth while to collect the Accounts we have of their Lives and Fortunes from other Writers, and compare them with the Poet's: But these historical Scraps are very imperfect, and often contradictory to one another. For after all HOMER is the best *Historian*<sup>P</sup>: And it is to be presumed, that the faint Tradition concerning the Adventures of these *Heroes*, was rather ingrafted upon the Characters they bear in his Poetry, than that they arose from a nearer Acquaintance with them, or better Opportunities to hear of them, than were enjoyed by the Poet. The prettiest thing of this kind is a fanciful Piece of the elegant *Philostratus*, which he calls his *Heroics*. His Favourite among them all, is the unfortunate *Palamedes*, whom he endeavours to raise upon the Ruins of *Ulysses*; and speaks much of the Injustice done him in the *Iliad*.

## PHI-

<sup>P</sup> Καὶ γὰρ ὅς τις ἔπος περὶ τὰ τῶ Ὀμήρου Ποιήματα διατίθειται, ὡς ΘΕΙΑ τε αὐτὰ ἡγούμενον, καὶ πρὸς ἈΝΘΡΩΠΟΥΤ Δόξαν. καὶ νῦν ἐκπέπληγμαι μᾶλλον, ἢ ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐποποιίᾳ μόνον, ὅς τις ἐν περὶ Ἡσυχίου δὴκας σφῶν ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τε τοῖς ΟΝΟΜΑΣΙ τῶ ἩΡΩΩΝ, ἐπὶ τε τοῖς ΓΕΝΕΣΙ καὶ νῦν τοῖς ΔΙ, ὡς ἐκαστὸν αὐτῶν ἐλαχε τὰ κτείνειν πᾶσι, ἢ ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὲρ. Πότεν γὰρ αὐτῶ ΕΥΦΟΡΒΟΙ; πότεν δὲ ΕΛΕΝΟΙ τε καὶ ΔΗΙΦΟΒΟΙ; καὶ νῦν ΔΙ' ἐκ τῆς ἀντικειμένης ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ, ὡς ΠΟΛΛΟΙ ἈΝΔΡΕΣ, ὅς ἐν Καταλόγῳ φέρει; τὸ γὰρ μὴ ὑποτεθεῖσθαι ΤΑΥΤΑ τὸν ὈΜΗΡΟΝ (φανερὸν) ἀλλὰ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΩΝ τε καὶ ΑΛΗΘΙΝΩΝ ΕΡΓΩΝ ἀπυγελίαν ποιῆσθαι, πλὴν ὀλίγων, ἃ δοκεῖ μᾶλλον ἐκὼν μετὰ κανάσαι, ἐπὶ τῷ ποικιλῇ τε καὶ ἡδύῳ ἀποδύναται τὴν Πόινον.

Φιλοστροφ. ΗΡΩΙΚΑ, § XVIII.

Sect. 12. *PHILOSTRATUS* manages the Cause of his neglected Hero, with the Humanity and Good-nature which is remarkable thro' all his Writings. He mixes every where high Praises of *Homer*, and, in order to excuse him, contrives a strange enthusiastick Story of an Agreement or Compact between him and the Ghost of *Ulysses*. He supposes it impossible for any Person to have come at the knowledge of so many Particulars concerning the *Trojan War* in a *natural* way, and therefore feigns that *Homer* conjured up *Ulysses's* Ghost, who revealed them to him, upon this condition;  
 "That the Poet would palliate his Faults,  
 "and raise his Character in his Writings, by  
 "giving him the Honour of the Actions of  
 "*Palamedes*."

BUT a later Author<sup>q</sup>, zealous and grave, and a great Enemy to the *Grecian* Superstition, has put the matter upon a different foot: He affirms, "that it was *Palamedes* who wrote  
 "the Poem of the *Trojan War*; that *Ho-*  
 "*mer* had received it from *Agamemnon's* Po-  
 "sterity, and was bribed by them to omit  
 "the Passages that did honour to the Author,  
 "or reflected upon their Parent. The Poet  
 "complied, and suppressed the Name of *Pa-*  
 "*lamedes* thro' Envy, a Passion, says he, that  
 "taints the greatest Minds."

THIS

<sup>q</sup> ΣΟΥΙΔΑΣ, ἐν Παλαμειδ.

THIS STORY, the *only* bad one I ever Sect. 12.  
 read of our Poet, as it is told by *Suidas*, con-  
 tradicts itself, and therefore requires no Re-  
 futation. I wou'd only take occasion from it  
 to remark, That one of the greatest Changes  
 which *Science* has undergone, and one little  
 observ'd, first took birth when these Authors  
 wrote. *Philosophy* was putting on a new Face  
 about the Age of *Philostratus*: It was be-  
 ginning to forsake the natural Precepts of *Life*  
 and *Morals*; to neglect that noble Connexion,  
 which the first Masters had established, be-  
 tween *Physical Contemplations* and this prime  
 Science of *Manners* and *Actions*. A Connexion  
 never to be overlook'd; and which we have the  
 Satisfaction to see revived<sup>r</sup>, since the Sciences  
 have gained a new Lustre; and by the happy  
 Application of *Geometry* and *Numbers*, to the  
 Appearances of Nature, have lost that Un-  
 certainty which was long their Reproach, and  
 the Cause of their Decay.

BUT instead of this, in *Philostratus's* Age, the  
 Knowledge of *Secrets* was coming in vogue. *Un-*  
*natural* Virtues, and marvellous *Feats*, were af-  
 fected by the vain-glorious Leaders of the sever-  
 al Sects: They found it easier to distinguish  
 themselves by *high Pretensions*, than by laborious  
 Study, and a Conduct, unshaken by the Frowns  
 of

<sup>r</sup> See *Philosoph. Natur. Principia*, Scholium ult. of Sir Isaac New-  
 ton. *Chronology*, Chap. 2, and 3, of the same Author. Cumberland  
*de Legibus Nat. Characterist. Vol. II. Treat. V. Theodicee de Leib-*  
*nitz.* Derham's *Astro and Physico-Theology*, and Woolaston's *Reli-*  
*gion of Nature delineated.*

Sect. 12. of Fortune, and humble under her Smile. *Slavery*

was growing intense : Not only *Virtue* felt its Sting, but whatever belonged to Greatness of Mind, or had any relation to *Freedom* of Thought, was a suspicious Quality : Learning in general fell under the displeasure of tyrannical Power ; and the *Superiority* and *Firmness* which the Knowledge of Men and Things inspires, grew dangerous amidst a Croud of Slaves.

SUCH a Pressure upon the Minds of learned Men made them look out for *uncommon* Relief : Either they stretched the Powers of the human Mind to an impossible Pitch of *Insensibility*, which was the Revival of high *Stoicism* ; or they attempted to bring new Supports from *Heaven*, when they could find no Resource upon Earth : Some Reigns afterwards, about the time of *Suidas*, when the Philosophers came to be harassed likewise on another score, they unanimously gave into this latter Folly : They were all agog after *Miracles* ; and a general Affectation of a supernatural Intercourse between the *Gods* and *them*, like a *Pbrenzy* had seized the *persecuted Sages*.

IT IS in this very Taste that *Philostratus* relates the Story of *Palamedes*, in a Conversation with a *philosophical Hermit*, who had retired from the World, and lived in a Vineyard : He says, that the young and amorous *Protesilaus*



*laus* used to appear to him once a week in a fa-<sup>Sect. 12.</sup>  
 vourite Walk, teach him some divine Secrets, and  
 then complain of the hard usage that *Palamedes*,  
 and some of his Brother Heroes had received  
 from the *Grecian* Bard. The whole Relation  
 is extremely fanciful and amusing, and adorned  
 with all the sweet elegant Circumstances which  
 you might expect from a Philosopher loved by  
 a Princess: But is not of weight to alter the  
 received Opinion, "That *Palamedes* died be-  
 fore he had done any thing very con-  
 siderable in the War; and that what he  
 did, fell not within the busy Period chosen  
 by our Poet for his Subject."

THE faint Accounts of the *other* Princes,  
 and the wandering Reports concerning their  
 Lives, are not worthy of greater Regard.  
 They are mentioned by the old Historians of  
*Greece*, whose Writings we have now lost:  
 But tho' they had escaped the hand of Time,  
 we should have reaped but little advantage:  
 For *Homer* has obtained credit so far above  
 them, even in respect of their Veracity, that  
*Strabo*, who had studied them carefully, de-  
 clares "he wou'd rather believe him and *He-*  
*siod*, and the *Tragedians* who have copied  
 their *Heroic-History*, than follow *Hellani-*  
*cus*, or *Theopompus*, or *Ctesias*, or even *He-*  
*rodotus* himself."

HIS

Ἡ Πάσις δ' αὖτε τῆς ἩΣΙΟΔΟΥ καὶ ὍΜΗΡΟΥ περὶ τῶν ἡ-  
 ῥογενῶν, καὶ τῶν τεχνικῶν Πιπλῶν, ἢ κτλ. τε καὶ Ἡερόδοτου  
 καὶ Ἑλλανικῶν καὶ ἄλλοις περὶ τούτοις. ΣΤΕΦ. ΒΙΒΛ. ΙΓ.

Sect. 12. *W*HIS *Subject* therefore still comes uppermost, and appears with greater Excellency the more it is canvassed. It is this that distinguishes him amidst the *poetic Tribe*, and joined with his Language, Manners, and Religion, has left him without a *Rival*. The great Difference between him and *Virgil* has been already pointed out in a lively elegant Essay upon the Life of our Poet: It comes originally from a hand already said to be happy in painting *modern Life*; and who, at the same time, has taught *Homer* to speak *English* incomparably better than any Language but his own <sup>t</sup>. It was his INVENTION that made him the *First* of *Poets*; whose Sources and Opportunities have been the principal Object of this *Enquiry*.

BUT if your Lordship will indulge me in the Liberty taken by *Juvenal's She-Critick* <sup>u</sup>, I would further observe, that *Virgil* had been accustomed to the *Splendour* of a *Court*, the Magnificence of a *Palace*, and the Grandeur of a *Royal Equipage*: Accordingly his Representations of *that* Part of Life, are more *august* and *stately* than *Homer's*. He has a greater Regard to *Decency*, and those polished Manners which render Men so much of a piece, and make them all resemble one another in their Conduct and Behaviour. His *State-designs* and political Managements, are finely laid, and carried

<sup>t</sup> *Homer's Iliad*, translated by Mr. POPE.

<sup>u</sup> *Juvenal*, Satyr. 6.

carried on much in the Spirit of a Courtier. Sect. 12. The *Eternity* of a Government, the Forms of *Magistrature*, and *Plan of Dominion* (Ideas to which *Homer* was a Stranger) are familiar with the *Roman Poet*. But the *Grecian's Wiles* are plain and natural; either *Stratagems* in War, or such *Designs* in Peace as depend not upon forming a *Party* for their execution. He excels in the simple instructive parts of Life; the Play of the *Passions*, the Prowess of *Bodies*, and those *single Views* of Persons and Characters, that arise from untaught, undisguised Nature.

THIS *Difference* appears no where more strongly than in the *Chiefs* of the *Armies*. The Characteristick of *Homer's Hero* is *violent Passion*; his *honoratus Achilles* must be

*Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer:*

Paint him, says *Horace*,

*Forward, and fierce, of unrelenting Wrath.*

Nay so great was his *Impotence* of Mind, that when the young *Antilochus* brought him the dismal News of *Patroclus's* Death, he was forced to hold the Hands of the distracted Hero, lest he should have attempted to cut his own Throat<sup>u</sup>.

It

<sup>u</sup> Δείδι γδ μὴ ΔΑΙΜΟΝ ἀπὲρ μὴ ζῆσι σιδήρεω.

<sup>u</sup> *Ilia*. 5.

Sect. 12. It is true, we are apt to make *allowances* for this Excess of Passion: We think of the ill *Usage* he met with: Our *eye* is turned upon his unbounded *Courage* and superior Strength, and we are willing to *bear* with his haughty Spirit: But what shall we say to the PRINCE of the *Grecian* Powers, who was to think for them all, and lead their Armies; their Stay and Confidence, the stately *Agamemnon*? How is he tossed and agitated between *Anger*, *Love*, and *Dread* of a Miscarriage? He is not ashamed to own his Passion for a *Captive Maid*, in face of the whole Army: He tells them plainly "that he likes her much better than  
"his Lady, the beautiful *Clytemnestra*, of the  
"prime *Grecian* Nobility." He is besides, now and then, a little *covetous*; and tortur'd with *Fear* to such a degree, that his Teeth chatter, and his Knees strike one against another; He groans and weeps, and rends his Hair; and is in such *pitious plight*, that if we were not well assured of his personal Bravery, we should take him for a downright Coward.

BUT VIRGIL durst make no such Condescension to Nature, nor represent the *human Frailties* in their genuine Light. His Characters are all *formed* and *regulated*; and except that his *Hero* is sometimes, as *Don Quixote* says of his *AMADIS*, *algo lloron*, a little apt to weep; excepting *that*, and the Cave-Adventure, he

he behaves in every other respect with all the *Sect. 12.*  
Dignity and Reserve of a *Roman Senator*.

HERE the Force of the *Model* appears, and the Power of *publick Manners*. VIRGIL'S Poem was to be read by a People deeply disciplin'd; whose early Necessities had taught them *political Forms*, and from being a Company of *Banditti*, had forced them into publick Virtue. These Forms had time to take root in the Minds and Manners of the Nation; and *Constancy, Severity, and Truth*, was become a *Roman Character*. Even when the Substance was gone, when Luxury and high Ambition had stript them of their original Integrity, they were still forced to feign and dissemble: They put on a *Shew* of Virtue; and tho' they were really vicious, and knew themselves to be so, yet they could not bear a *professed Ruffian*, nor an *avowed Profligate*: They became nicely sensible of Reputation, and what they called a Man's *Fortune*; not in our Sense of the Word, but that *Fate*, which as they imagin'd, attends every Man, and over-rules all human Enterprizes. For this reason they did not love that any *Accident*, which had frightened or put them in disorder, should be known. They thought it diminished their Authority, and made them *look little* in the Eyes of the People; and therefore concealed their Passions, and the Events that raised them. Thus they

Z 2

dis



Sect. 12. *disunited* things from their Appearances, and by  
 ~~~~~ that means disguised their *Humanity*.

BUT the *natural Greek*, in *Homer's* days, covered none of his Sentiments. He frankly owned the Pleasures of *Love* and *Wine*; he told how voraciously he *eat* when he was hungry, and how horribly he was *frighted* when he saw an approaching Danger: He look'd upon no means as base to escape it; and was not at all ashamed to relate the *Trick* or *Fetch* that had brought him off: While the *haughty Roman*, who scorn'd to owe his Life to any thing but his Virtue and Fortitude, despised accidental Escapes, and fortuitous Relief in Perils; and snuffed at the *Suppleness* and *Levity of Mind* necessary to put them in practice.

AFTER the *Heroes*, the Difference appears most conspicuous in the *female Characters* of the two Poems. The *Ladies* make but an inconsiderable figure in the *ENEID*; and excepting a *Queen*, who raises Horror by the fatal Catastrophe of her Death, the *rest* are feeble languishing Shadows, who seldom speak or act throughout the Piece. *Lavinia* herself, who shou'd be the most amiable and important Character, is an obscure retired Person, whom we hardly know. She is just like a *Senator's Daughter*, kept from sight; and, according to the Rules of a wholesome Oeconomy, without a Will or Passion of her own. The *Italian Reserve* appears in her Manners, and that *pas-*
sive

free Tamenefs with which our gay People find Sect. 12.
 fuch fault in the virtuous Characters of the an-
 cient Plays.

BUT the *Heroines* of the *Grecian Poet* are among the striking Figures of his Subject. His *Captive-Beauties* are indeed in a state that draws Compassion; they are too much upon the *eastern* Establishment, to be look'd on without *Pain*, by one accustomed to *European*, and particularly to *British* Manners. To think of a fine Woman, dragged away from an indulgent Father, or a fond Husband, and left at the mercy of a brutal Conqueror, bathed in the Blood of all she loved, is a most shocking Circumstance: It is not to be palliated, even tho' they are represented in a little time, as *pretty easy* under the Dispensation, and unwilling to part with their new Acquaintance^w.

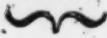
BUT HOMER'S *Ladies of Quality* are all remarkable for great Good, or great Ill, and make their appearance accordingly. The too lovely *Helen* is not more distinguished by the Gracefulness of her *Person*, the Charms of her *Face*, and that Air of Grandeur which accompanied her motions, than by a *Mind* capable to *please*. She is not only fitted for the

Z 3

softer

^w 'Εν δ' ἦν ἡ γὰρ Κλειὸς Βρισηίδα καλλιπάρηον;
 Δάκε δ' ἄγειν ποδ' αὖτις ἴππῳ περὶ νῆος Ἀργείων.
 Ἡ δ' Ἀέκοιτο ἄμα τῶν ΓΤΝΗ κίον. — Ἰλιάδ. α.
 ΔΑΜΩΑΙ' δ' ἄς Ἀχιλλεύς λυτὰς δὲ Πάτροκλ' ἔπε,
 Θυμὸν ἀκροχόμεναι, μεγάλ' ἰαχὴν ἐν δὲ θυμῷ
 Ἔδραμον αἶψα Ἀχάληα δαΐδοντα· καὶ δὲ πῶσαι
 Στήθεα πεπλήρητα· λυθὲν δ' ὑπὸ γούνατι κείνου.

Ἰλιάδ. ε.

Sect. 12. softer Hours of Life, but answers *Priam* the
 old *Trojan King*, with all the Discretion of a
Privy-Counsellor. She appears at times with a
high Sense of *Honour*; and in the end laments
so feelingly the *Slip* she had made thro' the
wrath of *Venus*, calls herself so many hard
Names, and touches upon a *tender point* (her
former Lover) with such Delicacy, that I make
no doubt but many a good-natur'd Husband,
to see her *look*, and hear her *talk*, wou'd ap-
prove of *Menelaus's* taking her home, after she
had lived ten Years with another.

THE ancient *Hecuba*, and the young *An-
dromache*, are the liveliest Characters of a ten-
der Mother, and a more tender Wife, that
ever were painted. All their Speeches, and
Sentiments, are so natural and just, that it is
impossible to read them without emotion.
They, and old *Priam*, are the only Persons
who speak long; both as they are most suscep-
tible of Fear, and the aptest to complain under
a Calamity.

THE aged venerable *King*, when he wou'd
persuade his daring Son to re-enter the Town,
and shelter himself from the Spear of *Achilles*,
ushers in his Speech with a *moving Action*. He
acknowledges the Superiority of the dreadful
Hero, and then falls into a natural Wish,

“That the Gods had no greater regard for him
“than he:” He calls to mind the Miseries
which he had brought upon him; and they
are

are so distracting, as to make him forget *Hector* Sect. 12. for a little, and talk of *Laothoe* and her *Children*, whom *Achilles* had slain.—But soon returning to the *present* Object of his Care, he again begs him to come within the Walls; not so much to save himself, but lest *Achilles* should triumph, and to defend from *Slavery* and *Death* the Men and Women of wretched *Troy*: Then rememb'ring his own feeble and destitute Condition, if *Hector* is killed, he raises his Voice, and calls upon him to return, at least to keep his aged Father from beholding those Miseries that stare him in the face: He bids him do it, "Ετι φρονέοντα, while he is yet in his Senses, which has a peculiar Beauty, and is strangely moving: It signifies either as yet alive, or rather, before he begins to doat; when he shou'd be insensible of his Fate, and like a *Captive Infant*, not know whether he was happy or miserable.

THE RECITAL which *Andromache* makes of her own Life, when she wou'd dissuade her loved *Hector* from going to Battle; the loss of her Father, her Mother and Brothers; her own forlorn state if she loses him too, are all the Dictates of Nature itself. But what she adds, when her Tears begin to flow; the use she makes of her *Orphan Circumstance*, is melting beyond Expression. She stops a little,—looks at him,—and then bursts forth,

SECT. 12. *Hector! now thou'rt my All: my Father first,*
 ~~~~~ *My tender Mother, Brother, and my Husband.*

THE remaining Characters, *Hecuba*, *Penelope*, *Nausicaa*, and *Calyfso*, act and speak with the same Propriety: They serve but to lead us back to *Homer's* SUBJECT. They shew its Fitness for Poetry in every respect we can consider it, and by every Comparison we can make with it. It is so rich and luxuriant, that the Poet seems almost overwhelm'd with the flow of *Passion* and Sentiments which croud upon him, and offer themselves to Description. He has seldom room to appear himself; and as *Strada* says elegantly of *Lucretius*, that he is frequently covered with the Machinery and Majesty of his Subject\*, so *Homer* is perpetually *personating*, and says little or nothing as immediately from himself.

IT here appears, that NATURE is the surest Rule, and *real Characters* the best ground of Fiction: The Passions of the human Mind, if truly awak'd, and kept up by Objects fitted to them, — dictate a Language peculiar to themselves. *Homer* has copied it, and done Justice to Nature. We see her *Image* in his Draught, and receive our own Perceptions of Men and Things reflected back under different Forms. By this means he fixes our Attention, commands our Admiration, and enchants our Fancy  
 at

\* *Prolusiones Poeticæ.*



at his pleasure: He plays with our Passions; Sect. 12.  
 raises our Joys; fills us with Wonder, or damps  
 us with Fears: Like some powerful Magician,  
 he *points his Rod*, and Spectres rise to obey his  
 Call: Nay so potent is his *Spell*, that hardly  
 does the Enchantment vanish; it is built upon  
*Truth*, and made so like it, that we cannot  
 bear to think the delightful Story shou'd ever  
 prove untrue. His Work is the great *Drama*  
*of Life* acting in our View. There we see  
*Virtue* and *Piety* praised; *publick Religion* pro-  
 moted; *Temperance*, *Forgiveness*, and *Fortitude*,  
 extolled and rewarded; *Truth* and *Character*  
 follow'd; and accordingly find it standing at  
 the head of *human Writings*.

By THESE Steps, then, *Homer* is become  
 the Parent of Poetry, and his Works have  
 reached their exalted Station: By the *united*  
 Influence of the happiest CLIMATE, the most  
 natural MANNERS, the boldest LANGUAGE,  
 and most expressive RELIGION: When *these*  
 were applied to so rich a Subject as the War  
 between *Greece* and *Troy*, they produced the  
*ILIAD* and the *ODYSSEY*. Their conjunct  
 Powers will afford your Lordship the wish'd-  
 for Solution; and a proper Answer to the Que-  
 stion, "By what Fate or Disposition of things it  
 "has happen'd, that no Poet has equalled him  
 "for upwards of two thousand Years, nor  
 "any, that we know, ever surpassed him be-  
 "fore?" SINCE IT IS NO WONDER, if a  
 Pro-

Sect. 12. *Production* which requires the *Concourse* of so many dissimilar CAUSES, so many rare CHANCES, and uncommon INGREDIENTS, to make it excel; (the Absence or Alteration of any one of which would spoil it) That *such* a Production should appear but *once* in three or four thousand Years; and that the Imitations which resemble it most, with due regard to the Manners of the *Times*, should be next in Esteem and Value.



*Gravelot inv.*

*1<sup>st</sup> gucht. in.*

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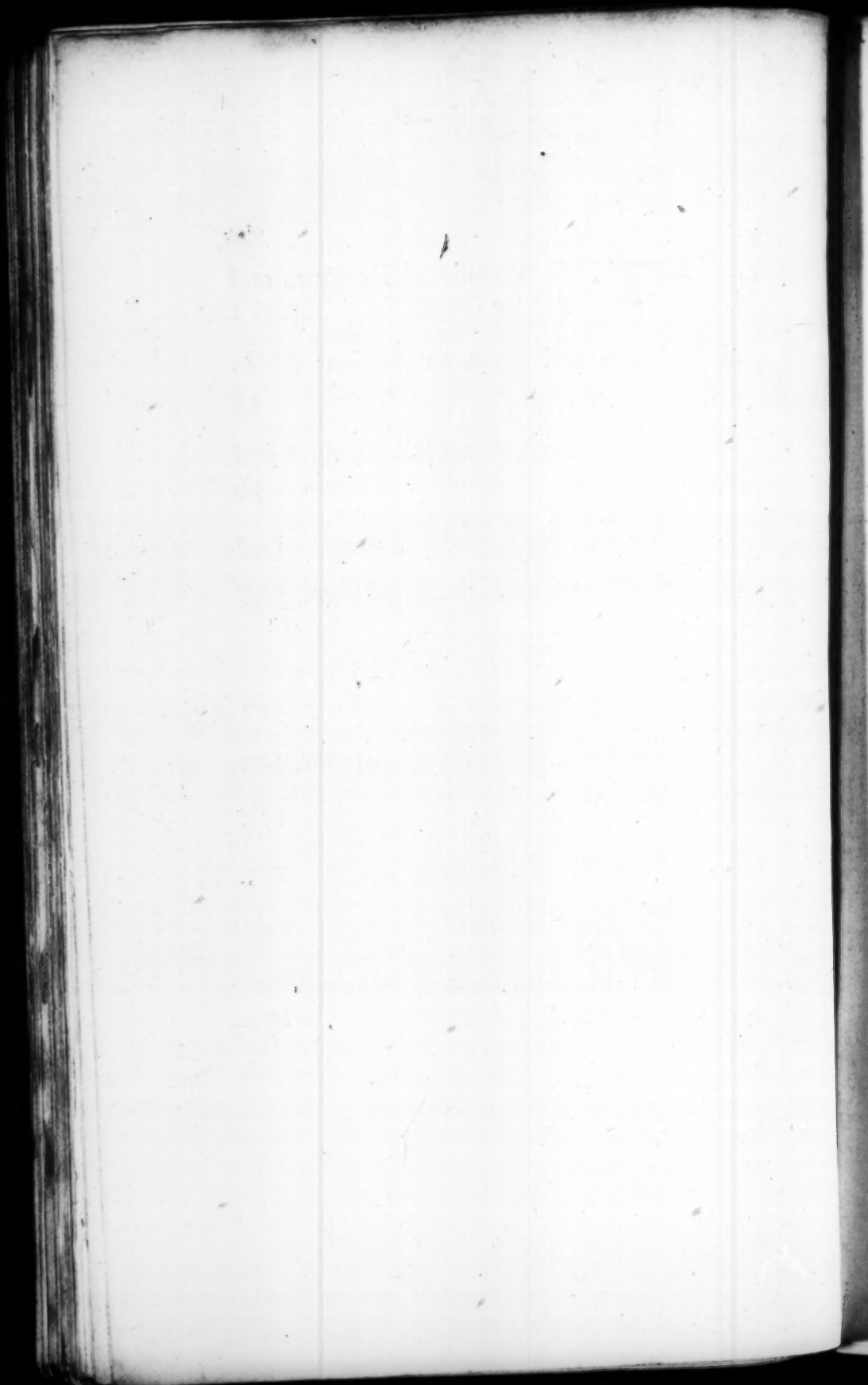
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